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HAWAII

Its Strange and Pastor History

by

Henry A. Mason

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Hon. Pastor

Published by

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

New York, N.Y.

U.S.A.

HAWAII

Its Stamps and Postal History

by

Henry A. Meyer

Rear Adm. Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N. (Ret'd)

William J. Davey

John K. Bash

and Others

Published by

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U. S. A.

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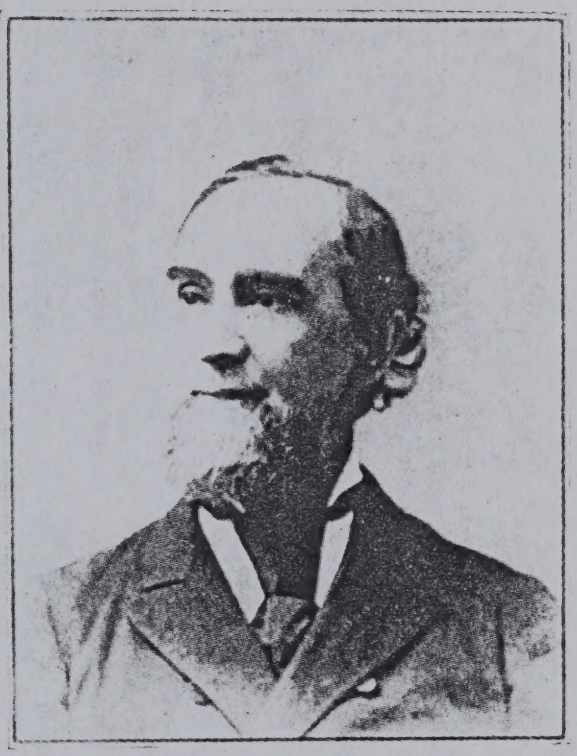

Henry M. Whitney

First Postmaster of Honolulu 1850-1856

Issued "Missionary"
Stamps.

Postmaster General of Hawaii
1883-1836

The Stamps and Postal History of Hawaii

Copyright, 1948

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IN MEMORY

OF

FRANK C. ATHERTON

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CHARLES F. RICHARDS

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Preface

It is now six years since the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST published the translation of the Hawaii section of KOHL'S HANDBOOK. In the meantime the translator of the Hawaii section, who is the compiler of this work, acted as editor of THE STAMPS OF HAWAII by Col. Charles C. Gill, M.C. (Ret'd), in WEEKLY PHLIATELIC GOSSIP. Both previous pieces of work resulted in correspondence with other Hawaii collectors which cleared up many doubtful points, swept away ancient errors, and opened up new lines of investigation.

Through a casual remark in a letter from William J. Davey, his cooperation became available for compiling a specialized catalogue of the stamps of Hawaii as well as a thorough listing of the postal markings and the counterfeits. Through correspondence we also learned of a statistical study of the relative scarcity of the town postmarks by John K. Bash. Our real inspiration to undertake this work, however, came about when Rear Admiral Fredric R. Harris, U.S.N. (Ret'd), placed the notes of his original research in the early issues and early postal history at our disposal. By common consent, we agreed that the time was ripe and the staff was ready to undertake the compiling of a handbook on Hawaii worthy of the name, containing everything necessary to the understanding and study of the stamps, postal markings and postal history of this fascinating country.

Admiral Harris, while retired from the United States Navy, was from 1941 to 1945, concerned with very essential war work. His research had mostly been made before he became involved in consultative work with the Navy. He made his notebooks, photographs and his albums available to two of our number; he answered questions and made further studies as much as his time would permit.

Where the author of a chapter or a section is given as Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, the studies are from the Admiral's notes, but the writing is done by Henry A. Meyer. In those chapters where no author is named, the material may be derived from the Admiral's notes; it may have been gathered by Henry A. Meyer from many different sources; or it may be quoted almost verbatim from the translation of Kohl's Hawaii section, if the wording was particularly appropriate.

We also present chapters substantially as they were written by Col. Gill; Henry C. Hitt; the late Charles F. Richards; and by Dr. Munk in Kohl's Handbook. For permission to use this material we thank the following editors and publishers:

Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., of the
COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.
Mrs. D. E. Dworak of WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP.
Harry L. Lindquist of STAMPS.
George F. Stilphen of MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

We wish to express our appreciation to Dr. Herbert Munk, author of the Hawaii section of KOHL'S HANDBOOK for the fine work he has done, both in getting us started on this project, and for the actual material he has furnished us. If we have in places seemed critical of Dr. Munk, we hope that the doctor and all our readers will pardon us. Remembering that he was writing on the whole world, A to Z, we cannot expect him to be as well informed on the technical details of every country as are the specialists in each country. Any thought of preening ourselves on being able to correct the doctor is far from our intentions. Our readers must imagine us spending an evening together over our Hawaiian stamps and, as occasion arises, saying "Doctor, if you will permit, we wish to put a correction into the records." We believe that Dr. Munk is the type of philatelic student who welcomes a correction as do all of us who worked on this book.

The drawings of the postal markings and certain details of the stamps, as well as the map which appears as end papers, are by William J. Davey. Some of the photographs are by Raymond D. Kershner, others are by Gordon Harmer, and H. R. Harmer.

We must not omit to acknowledge the help and inspiration given us by the late Charles F. Richards. As long as his strength permitted, he was constantly in correspondence with us, correcting errors, supplying further details, and giving us his encouragement. And, when he realized that his remaining days in this world were few, he bundled up all his notes, drawings, correspondence, booklets, pamphlets, and auction catalogues bearing on Hawaii, and mailed them to Mr. Meyer. These items have been of invaluable help to us in adding to or deleting from the DETAILED LIST, the list of FORGERIES, the POSTAL HISTORY and certain technical matters concerning THE STAMPS.

We must take cognizance of several other untimely deaths among Hawaii enthusiasts while this work was being compiled. Frank C. Atherton, donor of the fine collection in the Honolulu Academy of Arts, and Bruce Cartwright, author on Hawaiian stamps, died within a few weeks of each other in Honolulu in 1945. Just before this work went to press, we were shocked by the sudden death of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who, as Chaiman of THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION, and a collector who enjoyed Hawaiian stamps, had expressed a keen interest in the progress of this work. These four fine old-time col-

lectors will be greatly missed by those who have regarded them as towers of strength in the field of Hawaiian stamp collecting.

Besides the main group working on this book, we take pleasure in acknowledging the help of the following occasional or frequent collaborators:

John W. Adams
Spencer Anderson (deceased)
Mrs. Mitzi Andrews
Stanley B. Ashbrook
J. M. Bartels (deceased)
H. E. Bauer
George van den Berg
Fritz Billig
Maurice C. Blake
Paul Bluss
Clarence W. Brazer, Sc.D.
Karl Burroughs
George D. Cabot
Alfred H. Caspary
Dr. Carroll Chase
David Christie
Sylvester Colby
Ezra D. Cole
L. C. Dewey
Economist Stamp Co.
Lambert W. Gerber
Ralph B. Ginther
H. R. Harmer
Miss Maude Jones
Edgar B. Jessup
Brewster C. Kenyon
Eugene Klein (deceased)
J. B. Kremer
R. S. Kuykendall, Ph.D.
James E. Mace
Harry L. Mann
C. B. Mills
W. I. Mitchell, M.D.
Delf Norona
Percival Parrish
Elliott Perry
Leland Powers
Ben Reeves
Stephen G. Rich
Theodore Sheldon
George B. Sloane
Hugh L. Smiley
Ferrars H. Tows
J. Fred Westerberg
L. N. & M. Williams
J. I. Wyer

If we have omitted any one who has helped in any way, we regret the oversight and shall take the first opportunity of assuring him that it was unintentional. In the words of Mark Anthony, " If any, speak; for him I offended."

In the part of our work under the general title, POSTAL HISTORY, we are considering the stamps as carriers of mail matter. In the part under the general title, THE STAMPS, we are considering the stamps as pieces of engraving or typography, or as vouchers of accounting in the Post Office Department. It has been absolutely impossible to avoid some duplication of statements in these two parts of our work. We have tried to hold such duplications to a minimum, but some cross-references have proved necessary to maintain the connection between the two aspects of the stamps.

Throughout the book, the numbers used are the numbers from William J. Davey's DETAILED LIST. Where it seemed advisable, Scott's numbers have also been given.

In the preface to the DETAILED LIST, the authors have explained their experiment in adopting a decimal notation for subvarieties. The same explanation must be extended to cover the notation used in THE FORGERIES and THE POSTAL MARKINGS.

We who have worked together to produce this book have come to hold a very high regard for each other's accomplishments in the study

of the stamps of Hawaii, each in his own particular field. We are also fully aware of the many gaps in our knowledge, the many disputed points, and the many fields of study still remaining to investigators. We therefore invite all readers who can furnish any corrections or additions to address the publishers, THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION, 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Henry A. Meyer
Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N. (Ret'd)
William J. Davey
John K. Bash.

March, 1948

PART I

The Postal History of Hawaii

by

HENRY A. MEYER

REAR ADMIRAL FREDERIC R. HARRIS U.S.N. (RET'D)

AND

DR. HERBERT MUNK

— CHAPTER 1 —

Postal History Prior to 1850

The story of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, the iron rule of Kamehameha I, the coming of the white men and the conversion of the native Kanakas by the missionaries from New England has been told so many times that we will not weary the reader by telling it again except insofar as some of its events may have a direct bearing on the postal history and the stamps.

The first missionaries arrived in Hawaii April 4th, 1820. White people there prior to that date were probably so few in number that a demand for postal facilities, either within the islands or with the outside world, did not arise for some years. By 1840, American missionaries and traders were sufficiently numerous that letters were being sent home to New England. But the first definite arrangements for exchange of mail with the United States were made in 1850, not 1851 as we have hitherto believed, so during the years prior to that date the sending of mail depended upon private initiative.

To understand the rates of postage found on letters from Hawaii and the postal arrangements existing with that country, it is necessary to consider Hawaiian postal history as divided into definite periods. In the next chapter we shall establish November 1, 1850, as a critical date in Hawaiian postal affairs, therefore we can regard the entire time prior to that date as the "First Period" of Hawaiian postal history.

First Period
Prior to November 1, 1850

During this time, any person in Honolulu wishing to send a letter to America kept himself posted when a ship was getting ready to sail. Any time previous to the actual sailing he took his letter to the captain and asked him to post it when he reached port. He did not pay the captain anything, because practically all letters at that time were sent collect. Almost all such letters reached the United States at some Atlantic port, because there was no reason, until 1849, for a ship leaving Hawaii to touch the Pacific coast, no town at which to put the letter into the mail, and no way for it to get from the Pacific coast to the eastern states. Upon reaching port, the captain took the letters to the post office, turned them in, and received for his trouble two cents per letter. Such letters immediately became, for postal purposes, "ship letters," and the rates on them were the ship letter rates of 1825, which were only a slight modification of the rates of 1799, viz;

If delivered in the same city where the ship made port,	6c
If delivered in any other city, the zone rate plus	2c

The zone rates, to which 2c per letter was added, were:

Not over 30 miles	6c
30 to 80 miles	10c
80 to 150 miles	12½c
150 to 400 miles	18¾c
Over 400 miles	25c

These rates were radically reduced in 1845, which still falls within our "First Period." On July 1, 1845, the zone rates became:

Under 300 miles	5c
Over 300 miles	10c

These, plus the 2c ship fee per letter were the amounts of postage which the families and friends of Americans in the Hawaiian Islands had to pay when a letter reached them from the Islands. Not only were there no stamps on them, but there was no postal marking of the Hawaiian Islands on them, for two reasons: (1) because there was as yet no Hawaiian postal system, and (2) because these letters were sent privately by the captain, and did not touch any post office until they made port somewhere on the Atlantic coast, usually at one of the following cities: Portland, Boston, New Bedford, New York, or Philadelphia.

Another radical change was made in 1845, besides the simplification and reduction of the zone rates. Up to June 30, 1845, a "single letter" was defined as a single sheet of paper, regardless of dimensions. The inclusion of a memorandum, a piece of paper money, a receipt, or anything else, however small, if detected, made the letter a "double letter" or higher. But from July 1, 1845, a "single letter" was defined as a letter weighing not over one half ounce. Under both plans, double, triple, etc., letters cost double, triple, etc., postage.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HAWAIIAN COVERS OF THE FIRST PERIOD

Covers of this period, stampless of course, usually bear a date line of Honolulu in the 1840's, the postmark of one of the cities just named, the handstamped or manuscript rate mark, and usually the handstamped word "SHIP." This last is an origin-mark to account for the extra 2c added to the appropriate rate from the prevailing schedule. In addition, they often have a manuscript legend written by the sender, indicating the ship by which they were sent. For example, three such covers we have seen bear the legends, **Per Lausanne, Capt. Spaulding; Columbus, Honolulu. Sept. 27th, 1840,** and **Per Brig Thomas Perkins Via Cape Horn.** (Fig. 1).

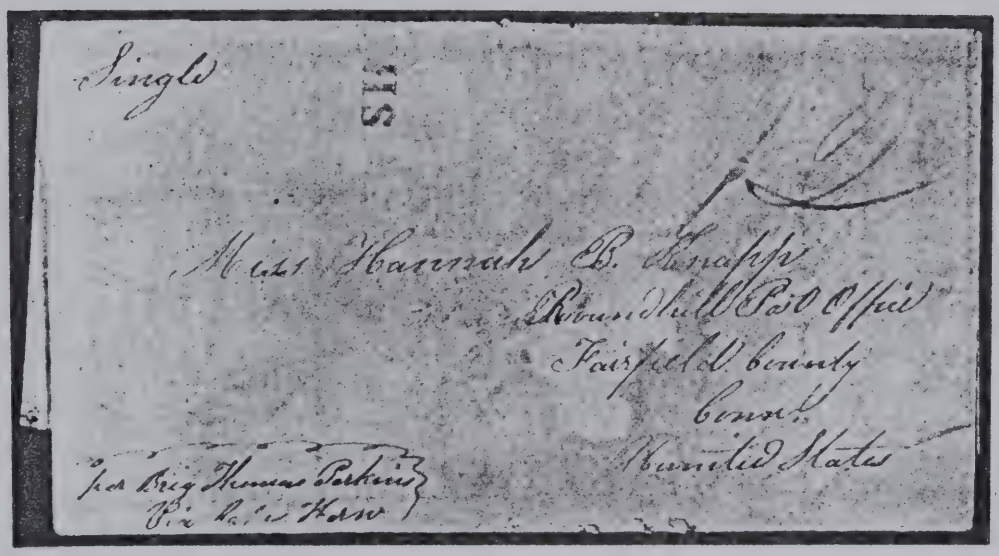

Fig. 1

A very early Hawaiian letter, 1839. Carried privately from Honolulu to Boston and then mailed to its destination.

The majority of the stampless covers from Hawaii belong to this "First Period," as long as they do not bear any town postmarks of Hawaii. Any stampless cover bearing a Hawaiian postmark belongs to a later period.

Beginning on July 1, 1847, it became theoretically possible for a ship with letters from Hawaii to make port at Astoria, Oregon, and place the letters in the mail there, and the charge would have been 40 cents (Pacific Coast rate), plus 2c ship fee. By the Act of August 14, 1848 (date of taking effect not known), California towns were also granted the 40c rate to the eastern states, and a rate of 12½c from town to town within California was established. But there would have been very little reason for putting letters into the mails at Astoria in 1847 or 1848, because they would have had to lie over while waiting for another ship, and after some delay they would still have had to make the long trip "round the Horn."

In 1849, however, a great improvement was made. The "Ocean Mail" via Panama was inaugurated. The Steamship CALIFORNIA, built for the Pacific service, left New York in October, 1848, with eastern mail, made the voyage via Cape Horn, and arrived in San Francisco February 28, 1849. A sister ship, the OREGON, arrived on April 1, 1849. The San Francisco post office was opened by Inspector William Van Voorhies about April 3, 1849. Immediately these two steamers began a monthly service from San Francisco to Panama and return, taking a load of east-

bound mail to Panama and bringing back a load of west-bound mail brought to Panama by connecting steamers on the Atlantic. The passage of the Isthmus was made on foot until the opening of rail service by the Panama Railroad Co. in January 1855.

Even after the establishment of the Hawaiian postal system, some letters were still sent privately, in care of ship captains, and therefore bear no Hawaiian postal markings. We therefore find letters through the 1850's and 1860's whose only evidence of Hawaiian origin is the date in the letter and perhaps manuscript directions for routing. But every letter with any sort of Hawaiian postal marking belongs to the period beginning approximately on November 1, 1850. From that date on, events moved rapidly, as we shall see in the next chapter.

Fig. 2
The earliest known Hawaiian letter, 1820. Carried privately from Honolulu to Boston, mailed to Canandaigua, N. Y.

THE EARLIEST KNOWN HAWAIIAN LETTER

We illustrate (Fig. 2), the earliest recorded piece of Hawaiian postal matter, written by Sybil Bingham, a member of the first group of missionaries to the Islands, who arrived on the THADDEUS in April 1820. The letter is dated "Hanaloorah, Woahoo, June 27, 1820." It was a ship letter into Boston on March 22, 1821.

It is earnestly desired that any reader who learns of the existence of other very early Hawaiian letters will report them to THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION, so that a file of such information may be kept.

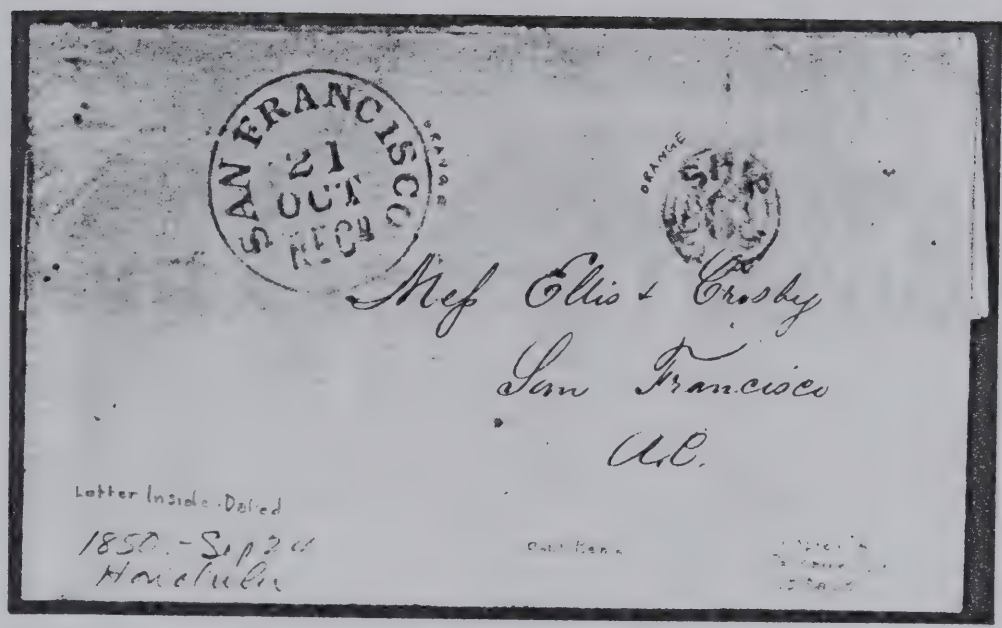

Fig. 3
The fancy "SHIP 6" marking on a stampless cover. (Courtesy of Stanley B. Ashbrook.)

THE FANCY "SHIP 6" MARKING

Most of the letters from the Hawaiian Islands went to the eastern states, but a few went to San Francisco after the establishment of the post office there on or about April 3, 1849. In accordance with the long-standing ship letter rate of 6c to the port of entry, such letters received a mark at San Francisco reading **SHIP 6** in a particularly beautiful scroll-work design, the whole forming a circle. (Fig. 3).

The late Ernest A. Wiltsee, writing in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST for August, 1937, gives a list of dates and places of origin of letters which received this mark at San Francisco. He lists them from Europe, South America, Central America, Australia, and the Orient. He quotes dates from June 5, 1850, to July 27, 1859, as dates of arrival in San Francisco. They are known even in the early 1860's. It is significant that they all came on ships having no mail contract, which makes them true "ship letters."

He also pointed out the interesting fact that up to May 10, 1851, both the **SHIP 6** and the San Francisco townmark were struck in red; he then has a gap in dates to August 3, 1852, after which date both marks were struck in black. He specifically states that he had never seen a cover where the two marks were struck in different colors. It would be interesting to know on what date between the two just quoted the change in color was made.

Fig. 4
The fancy "SHIP 6" marking on cover with 5c "Missionary". Hawaiian postage prepaid, United States postage collect. (Atherton collection, Honolulu Academy of Arts)

The fancy **SHIP 6** marking was used only on unpaid mail, meaning mail on which the United States postage was unpaid. It was of no concern to the United States post office whether a letter had or had not been through the Honolulu post office. Two covers in the Atherton collection bear 5c "Missionaries" and the townmark, **HONOLULU HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,** which was applied to mail on which the Hawaiian postage was paid but the United States postage was collect. (Fig. 4).

THE PRIVATE EXPRESS COMPANIES

The people of Honolulu were not entirely dependent upon their own initiative in prowling around the water front to learn when a ship would sail whose captain would take a letter along. Probably sometime in the 1840's, private express companies became an important factor in carrying mail to the United States. We know the names of J. W. Gregory; Porter & Ogden; H. T. Fitch, and G. B. Post & Co. as forwarding agents who co-operated in the handling of mails even after H. M. Whitney became postmaster. It was no doubt easier for citizens to leave their letters with these firms, than to endeavor to hand them to a ship's captain.

It is probable, in fact almost certain, that prior to the fall of 1850, the incoming mail was also handled by the above firms, as well as by S. H. Williams & Co. H. T. Fitch may have been G. B. Post's Honolulu

agent. In THE POLYNESIAN for April 27, 1857, is a "List of Letters received from California remaining on hand at the counting room of S. H. Williams & Co. on April 25, 1850."

These private expresses and forwarding agents performed a service in Honolulu not unlike that performed by the "Penny Posts" in our eastern cities before the introduction of carrier pick-up and delivery by the Federal Post Office Department. They did that which the government had not yet seen the need of doing, and they showed the government the way in which it could be done. Even after Mr. Whitney became postmaster, the private expresses were still the preferred means of sending letters and parcels containing money or other valuables. This is the reason why early covers of triple, quadruple and higher rates are very rare, the senders of valuable papers preferring not to use the mails for that purpose. No doubt the expresses received a fee for the safe handling of valuable letters and packages. Whether ordinary letters also required a fee, or whether they were handled gratis as a good-will proposition, is not evident from known covers.

Some of these private carriers had handstamps which they applied to the mail handled by them. Manuscript directions by the sender are also found, committing the letters to such carriers. In Part III, page 293 is a list of the known handstamped markings found on early Hawaiian covers. Some of these markings are shown on Plate 4, page 269.

— CHAPTER 2 —

The Beginnings of the Hawaiian Postal System

Postal History and Postage Rates, 1850-55

By the middle of the 1840's, the number of people having correspondence with the homeland had become so great that the need for better postal arrangements began to be felt. The government newspaper, THE POLYNESIAN, published letters from subscribers complaining of the haphazard system by which mail from an incoming ship was distributed on the water front and the unclaimed pieces were taken to the Customs House where they lay until called for. The demand for improvement was insistent enough to call for attention in 1845 and 1846, when three long and important laws were passed reorganizing the Hawaiian government on an elaborate scale. These three laws are commonly referred to as the "organic acts." In the second of these were included provisions for the establishment of a postal system in Hawaii.

According to this "organic act," rates of postage were prescribed for the interisland mails and for mails brought in from abroad, the basic rate for each letter to be 6 cents. Captains of foreign vessels bringing mails from abroad were entitled to payment for their services at the rate of 2 cents for each letter and 1 cent for each newspaper. The interisland mails were to be carried without cost to the government by vessels licensed to engage in the coasting trade. We shall have occasion to study this act further in our chapter on the interisland mails.

Unfortunately for the residents of the Islands, the provisions for the establishment of a postal system remained a dead letter for about four years. The only clause which was enforced was the one requiring transportation of interisland mails free of cost to the government. Our correspondent from whom this information comes[1] writes: "I have a number of notes which prove the truth of this statement. I will quote only one of these. The Minister of Foreign Relations, R. C. Wyllie, in an official letter dated April 1, 1850, says,

> Although our laws provide that any captain of a foreign vessel bringing mails shall be entitled to two cents for every letter, and one for every newspaper, such mails have hitherto been brought GRATUITOUSLY, and the letters have been delivered here without any charge.

1. Prof. R. S. Kuykendall, University of Hawaii, author of a forthcoming work on the history of Hawaii, which will contain a chapter on the subject of transportation and communication in and to Hawaii down to about 1860.

THE TREATY OF 1849

The next step in the establishment of more systematic postal arrangements was the treaty of 1849, between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii. The treaty was dated December 20, 1849, and was ratified and went into effect in August, 1850. It provided, among other things, for the exchange of mails between the two countries as soon as steam or other packets[2] should be plying between them under the flag of either country. Since two articles of this treaty have a bearing on the postal history of the Hawaiian Islands, we quote them in full:

Article VI.

Steam vessels of the United States which may be employed by the Government of the said States, in the carrying of their Public Mails across the Pacific Ocean, or from one port in that ocean to another, shall have free access to the ports of the Sandwich Islands, with the privilege of stopping therein to refit, to refresh, to land passengers and their baggage, and for the transaction of any business pertaining to the public mail service of the United States, and shall be subject in such ports to no duties of tonnage, harbor, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination.

Article XV.

So soon as Steam or other Mail Packets under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, the contracting parties agree to receive at the post offices of those ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being to some regular post office of either country; charging thereupon the regular postal rates as established by law in the territory of either party receiving said mailable matter, in addition to the original postage of the office whence the mail was sent. Mails for the United States shall be made up at regular intervals at the Hawaiian Post Office, and despatched to ports of the United States, the postmasters at which ports shall open the same, and forward the enclosed matter as directed, crediting the Hawaiian Government with their postage as established by law and stamped upon each manuscript or printed sheet.

All mailable matter destined for the Hawaiian Islands shall be received at the several post offices in the United States and forwarded to San Francisco or other ports on the Pacific coast of the United States, whence the postmasters shall despatch it by the regular mail packets to Honolulu, the Hawaiian government agreeing on their part to receive and collect for and credit the Post Office Department of the United States with the United States rates charged thereupon. It shall be optional to prepay postage on letters in either country, but postage on printed sheets and newspapers shall in all cases be prepaid. The respective post office Depart-

2. Vessels under government contract to carry official dispatches, mail, goods, and passengers, and having fixed sailing dates.

ments of the contracting parties shall, in their accounts, which are to be adjusted annually, be credited with all dead letters returned.

This treaty was signed at Washington, December 20, 1849, by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, representing President Taylor, and James Jackson Jarves, representing Kamahameha III.

We must be wary of referring to this document as a **postal treaty.** It was a general treaty of friendship and co-operation between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, providing among other things that postal arrangements should be made at some future date when steam packets were available.

Second Period
About November 1, 1850, to December 20, 1850

The ships then running in the California-Hawaii trade were not mail packets, but Minister of Foreign Relations, R. C. Wyllie decided that it would be in harmony with the intent of the treaty to begin the exchange of mails without waiting for packets to be subsidized. He made overtures to Postmaster J. B. Moore of San Francisco, who proved to be most co-operative. We find many references in the newspapers of that day and in correspondence between postal officials to his numerous acts of courtesy and helpfulness. The first bag of mail sent out from San Francisco under this arrangement arrived in Honolulu during the first days of December, 1850. It was handled at the Customs House and its arrival was announced in THE POLYNESIAN for December 7, 1850, in which number the correspondence between Mr. Wyllie and Postmaster Moore is also quoted.[3] We have evidence in the form of a dated postmark that the first eastbound bag of mail under the same arrangement left Honolulu early in November, perhaps on November 7, 1850.

The Hawaiian postage rate of the "Second Period," to which the United States rate was added, was either 6c, under the organic act of 1846, or 10c, as provided in the slightly later decree of December, 1850. Known covers of the period bear no indication of the rate charged.

Parallel to Foreign Minister Wyllie's efforts to establish postal arrangements with the United States, a movement was on foot in Honolulu to set up a post office in that city. On October 31, 1850, there was a meeting of the King's Privy Council, at which a resolution was presented requesting H. M. Whitney, a prominent merchant and printer of Honolulu, to take charge of the mails to and from San Francisco. We are not told whether the resolution passed nor whether Mr. Whitney accepted the appointment at that time.

On December 11, 1850, there was a meeting of Mr. Wyllie with the foreign consuls, merchants, and other actively interested citizens of

3. Information by courtesy of Prof. R. S. Kuykendall of the University of Hawaii.

Honolulu, and on December 13, another meeting of the merchants, relative to the establishment of a postal system. The minutes of these meetings are attached to the Privy Council Reports of December 16, 1850. We do not have at hand the text or an abstract of the proceedings of these two meetings; but we may surmise that they had their echo in the action of the Privy Council on December 20, of the same year in passing a decree which was published the following day in THE POLYNESIAN and which was stated to take effect "from the date of publication hereof." This decree is of sufficient importance to us to warrant quoting verbatim:

Published by Authority.

DECREE ESTABLISHING A POST OFFICE IN HONOLULU.

WHEREAS, the XVth Article of the Treaty between Our Kingdom and the United States, renders indispensable the establishment of a Post Office in Honolulu: WHEREAS, the public interests urgently require greater regularity in the postal intercourse between Honolulu and San Francisco: and WHEREAS, the service of the Post Office cannot be performed without adequate remuneration:

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN to all whom it may concern, that we, by and with the advice of our KUHINA NUI[4], and Privy Council, and in conformity with the concurrent opinion of the public generally, hereby order and decree, (subject to the approval of Our Legislative Chambers, at their next meeting), as follows;

1. There shall be established a Post Office in Honolulu, and, for the time being, the Polynesian Office, is declared to be the Post Office.

2. The duties of Postmaster shall be preformed, for the time being, by Henry M. Whitney, Esq., under such regulations and remuneration as our Minister of the Interior may see fit to establish.

3. The Postmaster, from the day of publication hereof, shall charge the following rates of postage from this Kingdom, namely:

Ten cents[5] for every single letter not exceeding half an ounce weight, forwarded to, or received from San Francisco, and on packets of more than one letter, ten cents for every additional half ounce. Two cents on each newspaper, Price Current, printed Circular, or other printed papers, (not being pamphlets), provided it shall not be unlawful for editors to reciprocate, post free, with foreign editors. Two and a half cts. for every sheet, of all pamphlets.

4. The captains, commanders, masters, or pursers of vessels, for bringing Mails from San Francisco and delivering them at the Post Office shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster the following remuneration, namely:

Two cents on each letter, One cent on each newspaper or pam-

4. Prime Minister.

5. Not 5 cents, as Thomas G. Thrum erroneously stated in the Hawaiian Annual for 1878, p. 42, and as has been quoted from him by philatelic writers.

phlet; and the receipt of the captain shall be a valid voucher to the Postmaster in discharge of so much of his receipts.

5. It shall be the duty of the Postmaster, on the anchorage of any vessel in the outer roads, known to have a mail on board, to send off to such vessel, and bring the mail on shore with the least possible delay, and it shall be lawful for him to hire a boat for that purpose when necessary.

6. It shall be the duty of all vessels anchored in the outer roads, and having on board mails, which they cannot deliver at the Post-office in one hour, to hoist the ensign at the fore, and to keep it flying till the Post Office boat, with a red flag, having the letters P. O. in white thereon, is discovered coming off.

7. The delivery of mails from vessels having contagious diseases on board, is to be subject to such quarantine rules as may be established, on the recommendation of the Board of Health.

8. From and after this date, all coasting vessels are hereby ordered to receive and deliver the Inter-Island mails, at the Post Office, hereby established, under the same penalties and liabilities as are now fixed for receiving and delivering the same at the Custom House, Honolulu.

OUR Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this Decree.

Done in Our Privy Council, this 20th day of December, 1850.

KEONI ANA.[6] KAMEHAMEHA.

Third Period
December 21, 1850, to June 30, 1851

We now have a different system in Honolulu. Instead of the Collector of Customs performing the duties of postmaster, we have another office created, that of postmaster, who "for the time being"[7] was Henry M. Whitney. We have a definite rate of postage fixed, 10c for each single weight letter, 2c for each newspaper, and 2½c per sheet for each pamphlet, in addition to the postage of the countries of transit and/or destination.

The United States rates with which we are here concerned were still the rates of 1845, supplemented by some special provisions made in 1847 and 1848:

Letters under 300 miles	5c
Letters over 300 miles	10c
Letters from the Pacific Coast to the eastern states	40c
Letters from town to town in California	12½c
Circulars (per sheet)	3c
Printed matter, except circulars and newspapers (first oz.)	2½c

Newspapers: Rate varied according to size of sheet, weight, distance, and by whom mailed.

6. This was the Hawaiian name of John Young, the Prime Minister from 1845 to 1855, under Kamehameha III.

7. The phrase "for the time being" is an archaic legalism and means "at the moment".

To announce to the public the arrangements he had made for handling the mail, Mr. Whitney inserted the following notice in THE POLYNESIAN for December 28, 1850.

HONOLULU POST OFFICE.—The undersigned having been appointed to receive, deliver and forward all mailable matter passing through the post office, gives notice that hereafter all letters or papers for ports on the other Islands of this group, and all letters for foreign ports can hereafter be left at the post office. The mails for the other islands will be made up and forwarded once a week, or as often as opportunity for sending offers. No postage will be collected either on letters or papers passing between the Islands, which are not to or from some foreign port. No parcel or packages other than letters or papers will be allowed to pass through the post office.

LETTERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND THE U. S.—A mail will be made up once a week for the above port, which will contain all letters and papers for different parts of the U. S., except such as are marked to be sent via Cape Horn. The above mails will be put up in sealed bags, and every effort made to secure the utmost safety and speed in transmission of letters.

Mails will be made up at the post office in San Francisco for Honolulu, every fifteen days, or immediately after the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, which is usually about the 6th and 21st of each month.

Hereafter there will be a postage of **ten cents** on all letters "not exceeding half an ounce weight, forwarded to or received from San Francisco, and on packets of more than one letter ten cents, for every additional half ounce."

On all newspapers, printed circulars and prices current, the postage will be **two cents** prepaid.

On all pamphlets **two and a half cents for each sheet.** The above postages are in addition to any postages imposed by the U. S. post office laws.

Postage on letters may be **pre-paid** in Honolulu to any part of the U. S.—on a single letter, via Panama, weighing less than one half ounce, fifty cents; double, one dollar, &c.

Letters for England may be forwarded via San Francisco, only on prepayment of the above postage. The postage between New York and Liverpool, 25 cents, may be prepaid here or not, at the option of the sender.

OTHER FOREIGN PORTS.—Letters will be received for and forwarded by every opportunity, to Tahiti, Valparaiso, Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and other N. S. W. ports, Manila, Hong Kong, Canton, and England via Cape Horn or Hong Kong.

Boxes have been prepared and will be rented for the convenience of those who may wish places of deposit for all letters and papers coming to their address.

A list of all the letters remaining in the office will be kept at the office, and can be seen at any time. HENRY M. WHITNEY.

Honolulu, Dec. 25, 1850.

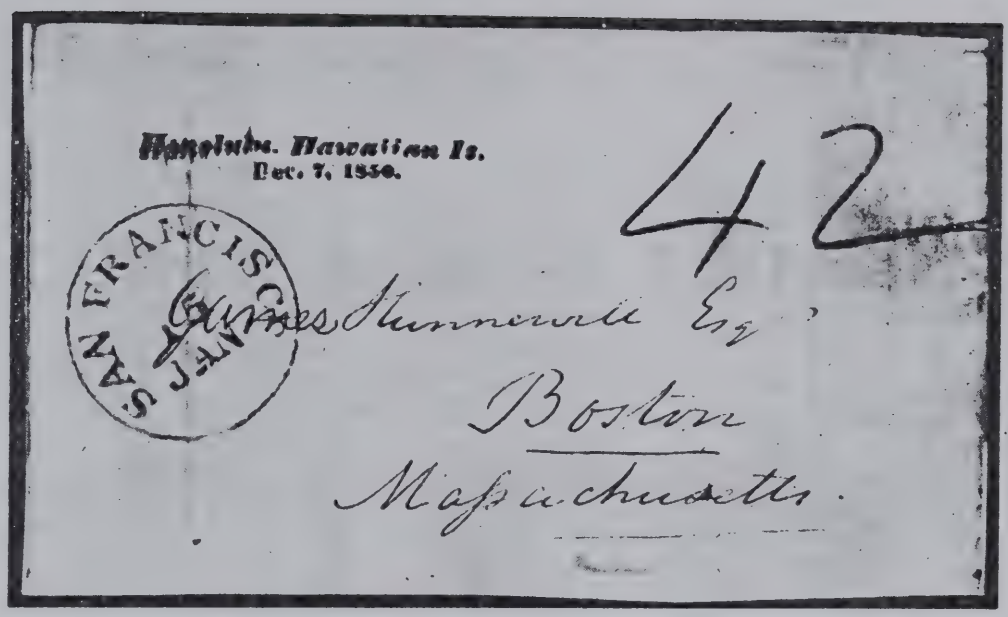

Fig. 5
The Honolulu straight-line postmark (Type 201), the first Hawaiian marking. The cover illustrated is among the earliest with this marking in philatelic hands.

THE FIRST HAWAIIAN POSTAL MARKING

The earliest postmark known on mail from Hawaii is a straight-line handstamp, apparently set up out of printer's loose type, reading **Honolulu, Hawaiian Is.** with movable date. (Fig. 5). Apparently it was used by the Collector of Customs in his capacity as Acting Postmaster during the few weeks in November and December, 1850, and then by H. M. Whitney until he secured a circular handstamp. This marking is very scarce, sufficiently so that we list the examples known to us.

1. Nov. 7, 1850 in blue; letter dated Kohala, October 3, 1850; postmarked, **San Francisco 15 Dec.** and **40** in orange; no **SHIP** and no 2c ship fee indicated; addressed to Boston, arrived January 27, 1851.

2. **Nov. 30, 1850** in blue; letter dated Waiohinu, Kau, October 14, 1850; postmarked **San Francisco 1 Jan.** and **40** in orange; no **SHIP** and no ship fee indicated; addressed to Boston, arrived February 10, 1851.

3. **Nov. 30, 1850** in blue; no contents; postmarked **San Francisco 1 Jan.** and **40** in orange; no **SHIP** and no ship fee indicated; addressed to Washington, N. Y.

4. **Dec. 7, 1850** in blue; letter dated Honolulu, Woahoo, November 15, 1850; postmarked, **San Francisco 15 Jan.** in orange; no **40** in postmark; no **SHIP;** reddish orange crayon mark, **42;** addressed to Boston, received there February 24, 1851. Obviously, 2c ship fee charged. (Fig. 5).

5. **Dec. 21, 1850.** No further information available.

6. **Jan. 11, 1851** in black; postmarked **San Francisco 15 Feb.;** crayon mark **82;** addressed to Boston. Double rate, plus 2c ship fee.

7. **Jan. 29, 1851;** illustrated by Stanley B. Ashbrook in THE UNITED STATES ONE CENT STAMP OF 1851-57, Vol. II, p. 242; no further information available.

8. **Feb. 26, 1851** in black; postmarked **San Francisco 1 Apr.** in orange; brown crayon **42;** no **SHIP;** addressed to Cazenovia, N. Y.

9. **June 4, 1851** in black; postmarked **San Francisco 1 July** in orange; also handstamped **PAID** and **12** (separate) in orange; addressed to Parsippany, N. J.; formerly in the Knapp collection.

Cover 1 is especially interesting as having probably come over in the very first east-bound mail sent out under the Wyllie-Moore arrangement. Since the postmarks applied in Honolulu were usually dated the day the ship cleared, it may therefore be a **first-day cover** of a new philatelic country. No sailing on November 7, 1850, is shown on THE LIST OF SAILINGS (Appendix A), but after nearly a century it is quite possible that some sailings are not included in our records.

Cover 9 is also interesting in view of the fact that the date of departure from San Francisco, July 1, 1851, was the FIRST DAY of the prepaid 6c rate from California to the east. This was a double-weight letter, requiring 12c, and no ship fee was charged. One day earlier, the rate would have been 80c.

Readers knowing of further copies of this marking are requested to send the facts to THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION for recording.

Fourth Period
July 1, 1851, to September 12, 1851

During the two and one-half months with which we are here dealing, the Hawaiian rates, so far as we know, remained as during the Third Period, viz., 10c for a single letter, etc.; but the United States rates were radically reduced, as follows:

	If Prepaid	If Not Prepaid
Letters under 3000 miles	3c	5c
Letters over 3000 miles	6c	10c

Newspapers: Rate varied according to size, distance, and frequency of publication.

Other printed matter: Rates varied according to distance.

Fifth Period
September 13, 1851, to March 31, 1855

Thus affairs went along, with Henry M. Whitney as postmaster, until the Legislature on June 18, 1851, re-enacted the DECREE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL in almost identical wording. The main changes were the following: (1) The postmaster was to be appointed by and subject to

removal by the Minister of the Interior; (2) the shore-to-ship charge was reduced from 10c to 5c; (3) the postmaster was authorized to issue stamps of appropriate denominations. The text of the act is so similar to that of the Decree of 1850, that we will not take up space by quoting it. By its own wording, it was to go into effect immediately after publication in THE POLYNESIAN and ELELE. It was published in THE POLYNESIAN on September 13, 1851. In the same number there was an article headed "New Postage Law," giving some details, and containing the statement, "The law takes effect this day." This fixes for us the date on which the Hawaiian 5c rate began. On October 1 of the same year, the first stamps, the "Missionaries", appeared. In THE POLYNESIAN for Saturday, October 4, 1851, Postmaster Whitney published the following:

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

By the recent U. S. Postal Law which went into operation on 1st July, and also by the recent Hawaiian postal law, the rates of letter-postage have been much altered and reduced.

The following are the rates of **single** letter-postage now established: And for every half-ounce beyond the first half-ounce, a similar rate is added.

	Hawaiian	U.S.	Total
San Francisco City,	5c*	3c[8]	8 cts.
Any other part of California, or Oregon, via San Francisco,	5c*	5c	10 cts.
Coast of Mexico, via San Francisco	5c*	12c	17 cts.
Panama, Mexico, via San Francisco	5c*	22c	27 cts.
South America, via San Francisco	5c*	52c	57 cts.
United States east, if prepaid,	5c*	8c	13 cts.
United States east, if U.S. is unpaid	5c*	12c	17 cts.
Any part of Canada, if prepaid	5c*	18c	23 cts.
Any part of Great Britain or Ireland, if prepaid,	5c†	31c	36 cts.
Any part of Europe, if sent from New York by British packets,	5c*	12c	17 cts.*
Bremen, (per Bremen steamers)	5c*	27c	32 ctc.*
Hamburg, (per Bremen steamers)	5c*	33c	38 cts.*
Any other part of Germany,	5c*	39c	44 cts.*
Sydney, Auckland, or any part of British Australian colonies,	5c*		
Hong Kong, Canton, Manila, Tahiti, Valparaiso, or any other foreign port,	5c*		
On all single letters received from any foreign ports, and foreign postage, if any,	5c*		

8. Plainly an error. All covers of this period to San Francisco show the rate marking SHIP 6. The first two items (really three, not two) should read:

	Hawaiian	U.S.	Total
San Francisco City,	5c	6c	11c
Any other part of California, or Oregon, via San Francisco, if prepaid	5c	5c	10c
Same, if U. S. is unpaid	5c	7c	12c

NEWSPAPERS.—The Hawaiian postage on each newspaper forwarded or received through this office is 2 cents, to or from any foreign port.

On each paper weighing one oz. or less, to any part of California or Oregon, 4 cents.*

On each paper to any part of U. States, east,	7 cts.*
On each paper to any part of Great Britain	9 cts.*
On each paper to any part of Europe	11 cts.*

The above will be the rates on every transient newspaper, unsealed circular, hand-bill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, to be in all cases prepaid.

MAILS FOR SAN FRANCISCO are made up and despatched about every fortnight. Due notice of the closing of each mail will be given. Mails are made up at the San Francisco P. O. for this port, on the 5th and 20th of each month, and are due at this port about the 8th and 24th of each month.

INTER-ISLAND MAILS.—No postage is charged on letters passing between the Islands. Mails are made up and despatched to the different island ports by every opportunity.

The regular mail for Lahaina is made up every Tuesday and Friday, closing at 4 o'clock p.m., and in returning, leaves Lahaina every Monday and Thursday evenings.

STAMPS of the denomination of **two, five,** and **thirteen** cents, have been issued, and can be obtained at the Post-office. They will be found convenient to persons residing on the other islands, and will at any time be accepted, when returned to the office. Postage Stamps can be procured of S. Hoffmeyer, Esq., Postmaster for Lahaina.

DEAD LETTERS.—All letters advertised on or previous to October 1st, 1851, and remaining in the Honolulu Post-office on the 31st December, 1851, will be classed as dead letters; and such as have been received from the U. States, and having U. S. postage due thereon, will be returned to the United States' Dead Letter Office on the 1st Jan., 1852.

Hours for delivery of letters—from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. In case of the arrival of a U. S. mail on the Sabbath, the office will be opened at 3 P. M., and remain open for delivery of letters, 15 minutes only.

No Letters or Papers addressed to foreign ports will be forwarded unless the Hawaiian Postage is prepaid.

No letters received will be delivered or forwarded from the office till the postage due thereon is paid.

*All postage marked with a star, **must,** in all cases, be prepaid.

HENRY M. WHITNEY, Postmaster.

Honolulu, October 1, 1851.

STAMPS AND POSTAL MARKINGS OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH PERIODS

The Fifth Period of Hawaiian postal history is the first period in which stamps were used. The "Missionaries" were issued on October 1, 1851, and the "Boston Engraved" or Kamehameha III issue in May, 1853. These issues completely cover the Fifth Period. The postal markings used are described in Chapter 11, p. 100, 101.

As soon as the Hawaiian Post Office was organized, about November 1, 1850, the prepayment of letters became compulsory; but **prepayment by stamps** was not made compulsory for many years. All through the 1850's, and even in the 1860's, we find many instances of prepayment in cash. This often happened at the smaller post offices during a shortage of stamps; but it appears to have happened even at the larger offices because the sender of the letter preferred to. We shall find that in 1855, a situation arose in which there was no stamp and no combination of stamps to make up certain rates; in those cases the next lower denomination stamp was used, and the balance was paid in cash.

The use of the word **PAID** as a Hawaiian postal marking is exceptional. There is a marking, **POSTAGE PAID** in an oval, struck in red, but it was used as a cancellation on stamps, rather than as a stampless cover cachet. The townmark reading **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid** was to inform the postmaster in San Francisco that the United States postage had been paid, and not to indicate the payment of Hawaiian postage. In fact, a sharp distinction was made in the use of this townmark for letters on which the United States postage was paid, and the similar mark reading, **HONOLULU HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,** which was used on letters on which the United States postage was unpaid.

There is a marking, **PAID 6C** in oval, recorded on a letter in the first Knapp sale, lot 2044, apparently used either in 1853 or 1854. (See List of Sailings APPENDIX A). Being a mixed franking, 1854 seems more likely. Mr. Knapp had a note attached saying that the 6c indicated by the marking, plus 6c in the form of a pair of 3c 1851's affixed over the oval, paid a 12c rate from San Francisco to Salem, Oregon. The puzzling thing about this cover is the fact that there was neither a 6c nor a 12c rate ever in force between San Francisco and Salem. We find a 12½c plus 2c rate during the Third Period, and a 3c plus 2c rate for prepaid letters during the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Periods, but neither rate sheds any light on a cover prepaid with either 6c or 12c. The Knapp cover is the only recorded example of this oval marking.

The prepayment of Hawaiian postage is amply indicated by the presence of any official Hawaiian postmark. If the Hawaiian postage was not prepaid, the letter was not admitted to the mails. So the presence of a postmark may be accepted as equivalent to the word **PAID** with respect to Hawaiian postage.

ALL THE MAIL WENT THROUGH HONOLULU

The entire Hawaiian, then called the Sandwich Islands, foreign mail had to be routed through Honolulu. No foreign mail was accepted from the other Islands. It would perhaps be more correct to state that no such mail left with official sanction; undoubtedly ships touching at Hilo on the large Island of Hawaii, Lahaina, and other Hawaiian ports would take foreign-going mail unofficially. The actual mail, however bearing the Hawaiian postmark, wherever originating in the islands, went through Honolulu and received the postmark **Honolulu.** In the very early days, with the establishment of the postal service and the issue of stamps in 1851, there were protests from residents in towns and cities of the other Islands and the Government newspaper, THE POLYNESIAN, published many letters from residents protesting against this together with replies from the postmaster Mr. Whitney, giving his reasons why mail had to go through Honolulu. One of his important reasons was that the institution of a mail service was experimental and was expected to be a burden on the Kingdom and that when the volume of mail from Hilo or Lahaina warrented it, the Government would undoubtedly reconsider the matter.

FIXING OF YEAR DATES OF EARLY LETTERS

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in trying to ascertain the year dates of early letters because neither the Hawaiian nor the San Francisco postmark before the middle of 1857, bore year dates. We therefore frequently find early letters from the Crocker, Knapp and other great collections in which the year date ascribed to the letter is in error, thus leading to incorrect conclusions as to the exact year the stamps affixed to the letter were used. To aid in determining the year of use, the smaller red circular postmark (28 mm. in diameter) reading **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid** with month and day, but no year date, was used until about the end of June, 1857. (Type 236.05). It was then replaced by a larger red postmark (34 mm. in diameter) reading **HONOLULU U. S. POSTAGE PAID** in letters 3-3½ mm. high, with month and day but no year date. (Type 242.03).

Concurrently with these and for the same period, but for mail on which the United States postage was collect, there were two townmarks reading, **HONOLULU HAWAIIAN ISLANDS** and month and day, but no year date. The earlier mark, used until the end of June, 1857, was 28 mm. in diameter, with the town and island names in serifed capitals and was struck in red. (Type 236.11). The later mark, 35 mm. in diameter, had the island name in tall sans-serif letters, 3-3½ mm. It

is found in red until about 1867; after that it occurs in black. (Type 243.03).

The San Francisco postmark without year date was used until about the latter part of June or early July, 1857, when the year date first appeared in the postmark. The year date before this can best be obtained from the month and day of cancellation at Honolulu, remembering that this was the day the mails closed and the ship cleared, while the San Francisco month and day date, on Eastern United States mail was, in nearly all cases, the date of departure from San Francisco of the mail ship for the East Coast of the United States via Panama. Before April 1, 1855, ships left San Francisco for Panama twice a month, sailing on the 1st and 16th of the month unless the sailing date came on a Sunday, when the ship left the day before, while after that time, the bi-monthly sailing dates were on the 5th and the 20th unless such dates came on a Sunday, when the ship left the day afterwards. There were, of course, rare cases in the later 1850's, where letters left San Francisco for the Eastern Coast of the United States "ahead of the mail" via Nicaragua, or throughout the early 1850's, letters carried by ships going around the Horn. As the last two cases are rare, they may, in most instances, be disregarded and the early year dates identified by sailings from Honolulu, remembering that at times even after the closing of the mail, clearance of ships and stamping of departure date on letters, these sailing vessels were delayed in port by storms and adverse winds. These vessels in the regular service carrying mail were barks or schooners of 300 to 400 tons burden.

REASON FOR THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE 13c "MISSIONARY", "H. I. & U. S. POSTAGE."

The 13c **Hawaiian Postage** (No. 3) issued for carrying single rate letters from Hawaii to the East Coast of the United States contemplated an arrangement whereby the Hawaiian shore to ship 5c postage, the 2c ship letter and the 6c United States postage rate could be prepaid by one stamp insofar as the sender of the letter was concerned. The exact method of accomplishing this, whether by a bookkeeping system or otherwise, is clouded but there is evidence that, in many instances, it did not work and that the local United States postmaster at the point of letter delivery on the East Coast of the United States treated at least some of these letters as "unpaid." This evidence consists of complaints published in THE POLYNESIAN, the Government newspaper. We have one as early as December 20, 1851, a few months after the issue of the first 13c stamp, and such complaints continued from time to time in that newspaper. They are, in general, to the effect that the postmasters in the different parts of the United States to which Hawaiian letters were

directed would not deliver these letters having the Hawaiian 13c stamps on them without further charge. Replies from the postmaster, Mr. Whitney, request details as to these occurences and THE POLYNESIAN of this period contains many discussions. It is worthwhile quoting from the letter of a correspondent of December 20, 1851:

> Finally you told us, Mr. Editor, that 13c would be the charge, if prepaid, on a single letter, and our hearts were glad to hear of the reduction. You said also, that stamps were issued, etc., so we sent forthwith and procured some; but when we saw them firmly attached to our missives, we said: 'How is this? It reads Hawaiian Postage, and it means nothing more. Why will there not be an additional charge of 10 cts. at California?' So you see the matter is not yet clear to us country-folks. Cannot you enlighten us on the subject?
>
> x x x x x
>
> We can assure our querist that the Hawaiian postage stamp is good currency at the post office in San Francisco, and is as sure an indication that the postage has been prepaid there, as if "Paid" were stamped in red letters upon his "missives." The modus operandi is, that the postmaster here in making up his mails, credits the post office at San Francisco, on his way-bill with every such letter, just as if prepaid in money at the office here, and the amount of such is charged by the postmaster in San Francisco against this office, in his accounts, and paid for by the postmaster here in settling his quarterly accounts with San Francisco. So, also letters with American or British stamps upon them are duly honored at the post office here, and the postage is considered as having been prepaid, on the receipt of such letters here.
>
> As doubts have been expressed to us whether the postmasters, in the different parts of the United States to which the letters are directed, would deliver letters having the Hawaiian thirteen cent stamps without further charge, we would state also that such letters would be liable to a further charge, if the postmaster of San Francisco did not stamp them "Paid," the same as if they had been prepaid at his office, which he of course does.

There is no doubt that all of these complaints resulted in Mr. Whitney's discontinuing the first 13c stamp (No. 3), and in November 1852 replacing it with No. 4, from which the **Hawaiian Postage** was removed and replaced with **H. I. & U. S. Postage.**

Re-examining available covers, it would seem that the original agreement made for the prepayment of the 13c single letter rate to the Eastern Coast of the United States encountered difficulties in the first few months of use, on account of the collection of the United States rate on arrival at destination and that the new 13c (No. 4) was printed almost within the year to try to overcome this misunderstanding. At the same time, in 1854, some three years after issue of the "Missionaries," the United States postmaster at San Francisco, of his own volition or

under instructions, required the affixing of United States postage stamps in Honolulu for prepayment of the United States postage, and to comply with this, the postmaster at Honolulu purchased and kept in his office United States postage stamps for that purpose. That this occurred after the 13c engraved stamp (No. 6) was ordered in Boston and perhaps after it was issued and available for use in May 1853, is evidenced by covers (we have seen three) franked through to destination by this engraved 13c stamp and with the postmark in italics **U. S. Postage Paid** without United States stamps affixed. However, such covers are rare, perhaps rarer even than the "Missionaries", because there could only have been a few months while they were so used before the decision, or United States postal requirement, that United States postage stamps be affixed to the cover for prepayment. We have not seen a 13c "Missionary" or a 13c engraved stamp on a cover after about the middle of 1854 without United States postage stamps affixed and also the Honolulu handstamp **U. S. Postage Paid.**

THE FIRST POST OFFICE

Henry J. Crocker, in his monumental work on the "Numerals," gives us a word-picture of the first post office in Honolulu, quoting from William G. Irwin, who was connected with the post office during the Alva K. Clark and David Kalakaua regimes and who later became a wealthy plantation owner:

> The post office in Honolulu was situated on Government ground, the building being called the "Honolulu Hale." It fronted on Merchant Street and faced Kahumanu Street, which extended to the wharf or landing place in Honolulu harbor.
>
> On the arrival of the mail at the dock it was carted up to the yard alongside the post office and taken in by the side door.
>
> The post office was divided into two rooms. The front room contained a sorting table, the large fire-proof safe and shelves. The frontage of this room was taken up by the lock-boxes, which persons could open with their proper keys from the outside. There was also a window through which postal requirements were conducted. The rear room was a general sorting department, with a large table in the center and booths or partitions around it. These booths represented the different islands or important branch post offices, and in sorting the mail it was thrown into these various booths, being afterwards gathered up, put in the mail pouches, taken to the wharf, and placed aboard the various coasting schooners running to the different islands.
>
> Adjoining the post office on the right side was the stationery store of Mr. H. M. Whitney, the first postmaster. Mr. Whitney was also editor and publisher of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. There was a window between the post office and this store, where customers could purchase stamps, mail letters, and make inquiries regard-

ing same. On the lefthand side of the post office was the space or yard where the mail cart drove in to deliver or take the mail from or to the wharf. Across this yard was the building occupied by the POLYNESIAN or Government Printing Office, where the Missionary stamps were printed in 1851.

Alva K. Clark, third postmaster, continues the reminiscence:

> The Honolulu Hale or Government house was originally occupied by the Government offices, and nearby was the Government Printing Office, where the POLYNESIAN, the Government newspaper, was printed, and other Government work attended to, including the later printing of the Numerals.
>
> Mr. H. M. Whitney conducted a general stationery store and printing office, published the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, and printed the first Hawaiian Numerals in his establishment.
>
> When the Government offices were moved up to or near Fort Street, Mr. Whitney leased the old building and divided in into two compartments. One of them he fitted up as a post office and the other he used for his printing office and stationery store.
>
> When Mr. Joseph Jackson took charge of the post office he purchased the material Mr. Whitney had installed, including the post office boxes in the front of the building and the furniture and safe.

Since it is impossible completely to divorce the narrative of the establishment of the postal system from the story of the stamps and the history of the postmasters who issued them, we have in this chapter proceeded on the assumption that the reader is familiar with the stamp issues and will, if necessary, consult the chronological table for the names of the postmasters. (APPENDIX D).

Fig. 6

Cover on which the entire postage was prepaid by a 13c "Missionary." The "8" indicates that the San Francisco postmaster recognized the Hawaiian stamp and debited Honolulu with 8c — 6c for United States postage and 2c for the ship's captain.

— CHAPTER 3 —

Methods of Accounting for Postage Between Hawaii and the United States

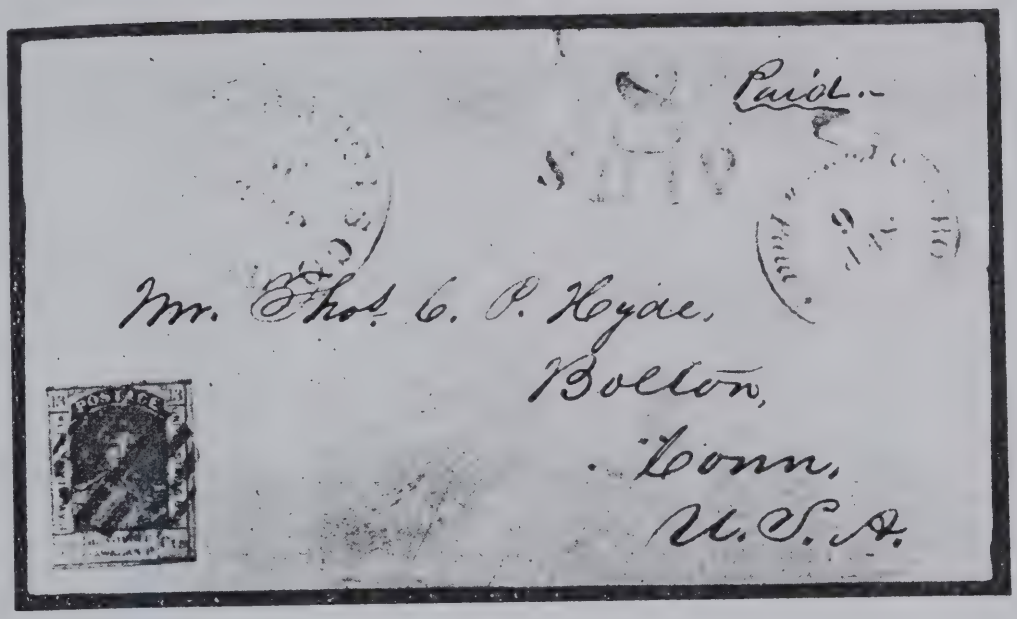

Fig. 7
Cover on which the entire postage was prepaid by a 13c "Boston Engraved" issue. Details of accounting handled exactly as in Fig. 6.

We must explain the manner in which the Hawaiian post office collected and accounted for United States fees There were two ways: (1) by bookkeeping, and (2) by adding United States stamps. Let us take a 13c letter as lending itself best to a case-study.

THE BOOKEEPING SYSTEM

A letter-writer in Hawaii, writing to a friend in Massachusetts, bought and affixed a 13c stamp. Mr. Whitney furnished the stamp and retained the 13 cents. On his books, he made an entry crediting the United States Post Office Department with 8 cents and sent the letter on its way. In San Francisco, the postmaster paid the ship's captain his fee of 2 cents, made an entry on his books debiting the Hawaiian postal administration with 8 cents, and sent the letter via Panama to Massachusetts. There were many such letters, and there were also letters going the opposite direction, and at the end of each quarterly accounting period the two postal administrations struck a balance and made a cash settlement.

We illustrate a beautiful cover, bearing a 13c "Missionary"

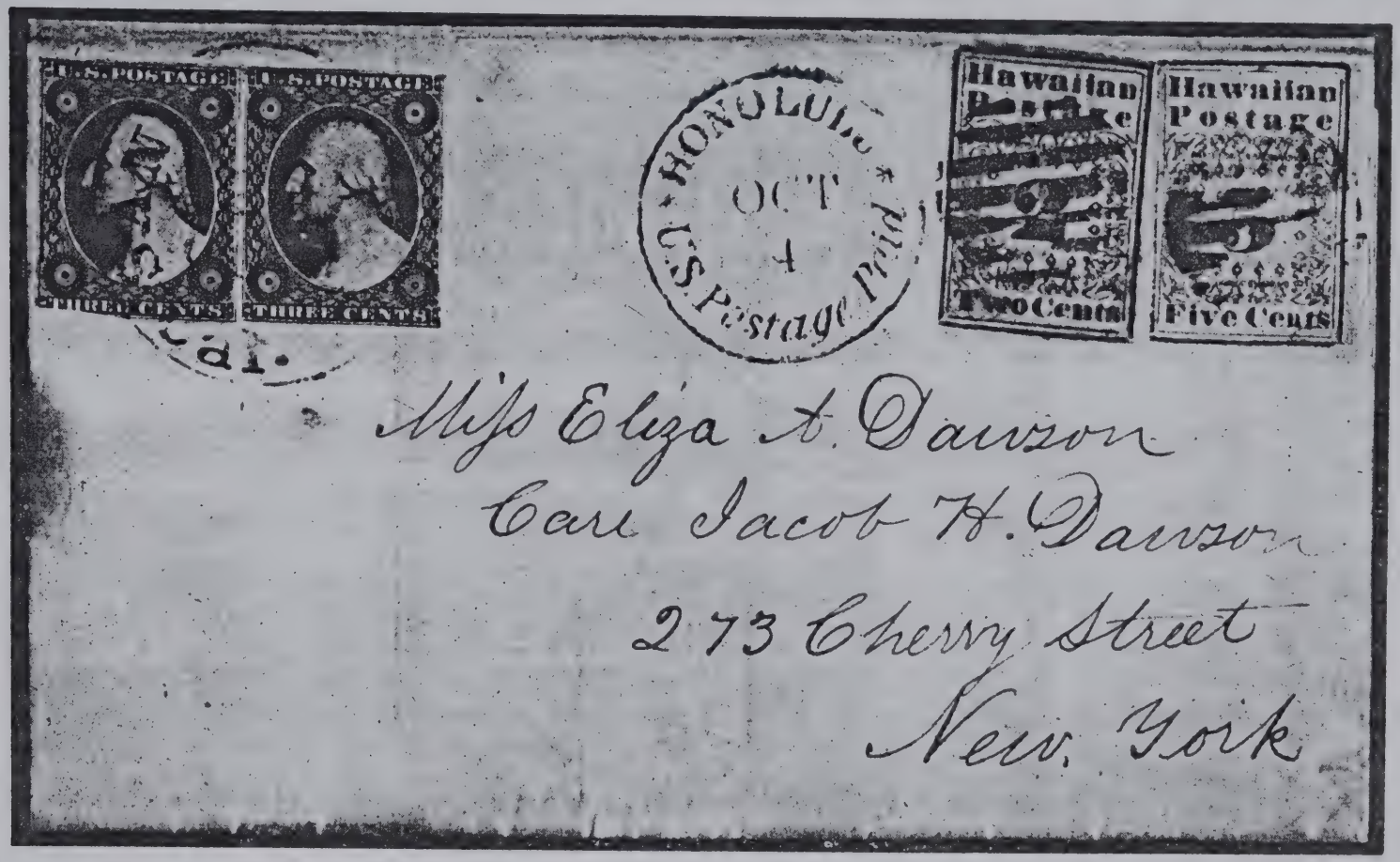

Fig. 8
A famous cover. Franked with 7c in Hawaiian stamps (5c postage, 2c ship fee) and 6c in United States stamps (the rate to the eastern states). This is a rare instance of the ship fee being paid with Hawaiian stamps.

H. I. & U. S. addressed to Marlboro, Mass., tied by the red postmark **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid.** (Fig. 6). The cover bears the black postmark of San Francisco and a black accounting mark **8** in circle, meaning that the San Francisco postmaster debited Honolulu with 8c on the books, of which he paid 2c to the ship's captain and 6c went into the receipts of his office. There was a similar cover in the Mirabaud collection, sold in Paris.

A cover addressed to Bolton, Conn., bearing a 13c engraved Kamehameha III issue, Fig. 7, illustrates the same point. Since the custom of adding United States stamps (as described in the next section) was begun very soon after the "Boston Engraved" issue came into use, covers with a 13c engraved and without any United States stamps are even rarer than "Missionary" covers.

THE CASH SYSTEM

Stanley B. Ashbrook has been understood as saying that there never was any keeping of accounts between Honolulu and San Francisco; that under the method which we have called the bookkeeping system, the Honolulu postmaster, upon receiving a letter bearing a 13c stamp, handed the ship's captain 8c in cash, of which the captain was to keep 2c for his fee and use the other 6c to prepay the United States postage. This is an over-simplification of Mr. Ashbrook's method of describing the procedure. Letters to us from Mr. Ashbrook state that he used that way of telling the story for the sake of simplicity, rather than complicate the recital with book keeping details. He writes, "I used the cash system because I thought it would be less confusing. It is more important to have collectors understand the rates, than to bother with the system whereby the rates were paid." We have chosen in this work to use the bookkeeping system because we believe some of our readers will wish to know about it.

CONTEMPORARY REFERENCES

In the newspapers, government reports and statements of early postal officials we find references to the system of account-keeping of the early days of the Hawaiian post office. We quote three examples:

(1) In the reports of the Minister of the Interior for various years in the 1850's, we find items such as these:

Receipts from postage collected for the U. S. Govt. December 1850—March 31, 1852	$885.75
Paid J. B. Moore for U. S. Govt.	749.99
Due J. B. Moore for U. S. Govt.	161.54

Paid J. B. Moore, P. M. San Francisco, being postage collected for the U. S. Govt.	778.18
Amount on hand, payable the U. S. Govt.	68.02

(2) In Thomas G. Thrum's HAWAIIAN ANNUAL for 1878, we find a very interesting account of the early days of the Hawaiian post office, as given to Mr. Thrum in an interview with H. M. Whitney himself. After telling of the negotiations between himself and J. B. Moore, whom he praised for his numerous acts of courtesy in smoothing the way for a working arrangement between the two post offices, Mr. Whitney says, "The postage under this mutual arrangement was settled for at the end of each quarter." Lest some reader raise the argument that Mr. Whitney was by that time in his dotage and of unreliable memory, let us point out that he was again Postmaster General from 1883 to 1886, and active in business throughout that time.

(3) The "vox pop" letter to the Editor of THE POLYNESIAN in 1851, has been quoted (p. 24), together with the editor's reply describing in some detail the steps by which the Honolulu postmaster credits the post office at San Francisco on his way-bill with every such letter, and the postmaster in San Francisco charges the corresponding amount against the Honolulu office.

We believe these three printed references from files of the years being studied should be sufficient to convince the doubtful that there was a bookkeeping system in vogue between San Francisco and Honolulu prior to the time when mixed frankings were introduced.

THE MIXED FRANKING SYSTEM

During the early years of the Hawaiian post office, discrepancies arose in the accounts kept between Honolulu and San Francisco, and Mr. Whitney arranged to keep on hand a supply of United States stamps for prepaying the United States portion of the postage. To do this, he had to invest some money in them, and had to foresee his needs in advance and keep a sufficient supply on hand; but it saved much bookkeeping at both ends of the voyage.

The custom of mixed frankings was begun about the middle of 1854; the famous cover (Fig. 8), the date of which we can establish from THE LIST OF SAILINGS (Appendix A) as early in October, 1854, is a fairly early case. For some time the method of handling the United States postage was not uniform, and for some months we find it done both ways. We find mixed frankings as the normal policy about the time that the United States rate for letters to the eastern states became 10c, which was April 1, 1855; this was also about the time that Mr. Whitney realized that the ship fee was to be paid in San Francisco, which makes this date a logical

time to close our "Fifth Period" and begin our "Sixth Period." The custom was continued down to the late 1860's. There are many such cases during the time of the later "Numerals."

Combinations of United States and Hawaiian stamps came about under several different sets of circumstances, which we shall now analyze:

(1) We should find covers dated between the middle of 1854 and April 1, 1855, with a 5c Hawaiian stamp and 8c in United States stamps, 6c for postage to the eastern states and 2c for the ship fee; but we do not find such covers.

There are none that we are aware of in several well known collections, and there was none in the Knapp collection. Neither do we find covers with 5c Hawaiian stamp and 6c in United States stamps, meaning that Mr. Whitney paid the captain his 2c fee, though we have every reason to believe that he did so for several years prior to 1854. It is hard to understand the complete absence of such covers. The instance of the cover (Fig. 8) with 7c in Hawaiian stamps and 6c in United States and another cover with 7c Hawaiian and 10c United States stamps lends itself better to discussion in the section on **THE 2c SHIP FEE.** (Page 35).

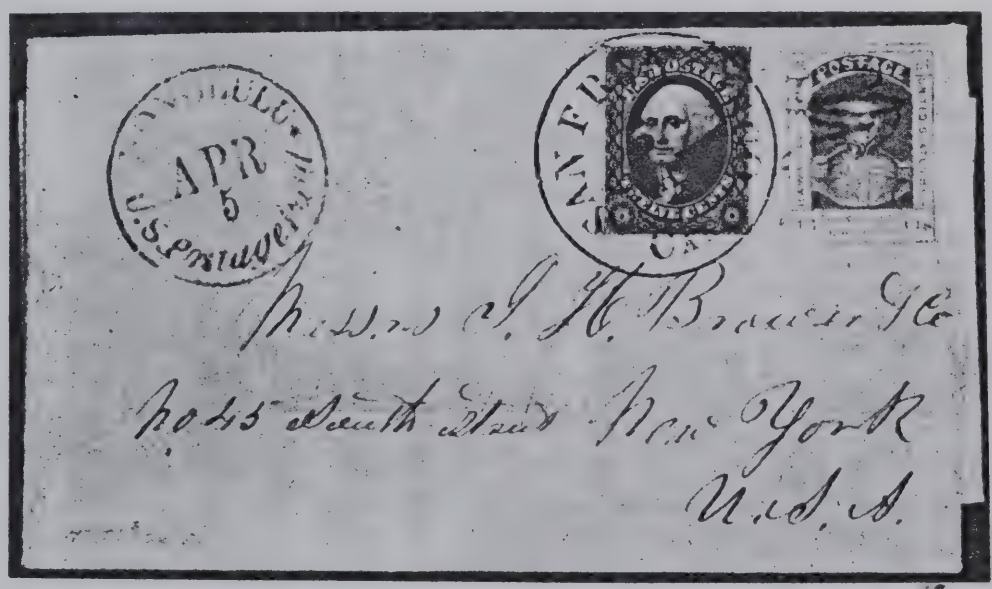

Fig. 9
Letter franked with 13c Hawaiian and 12c United States stamps. The postage was paid in Honolulu with a 13c stamp and 4c in cash. The Honolulu postmaster furnished the 12c United States stamp from his supply.

(2) We do, however, find the 13c Hawaiian stamp used in combination with 6c in United States stamps. Hawaiian citizens bought 13c stamps with which to prepay the combined Hawaiian and United States postage, and affixed them on letters to the United States.

After the custom of mixed frankings had started, the Honolulu postal clerks on seeing a letter bearing a 13c stamp addressed to the mainland added a pair or two singles of the 3c 1851 to the cover. Mr. Whitney had paid for the United States stamps, so adding them had the same effect as having his account debited 6c, and he paid the captain 2c, which netted him 5c, the correct Hawaiian charge. Later, after the United States charge became 10c, and Mr. Whitney understood that the 2c was a United States obligation, he permitted the holders of 13c stamps to use them by paying him 4c in cash. He then supplied a United States 12c stamp and added it to the cover. The finances of the transaction were for the United States, 12c received for the stamp, minus 2c to the captain, netted 10c, the cross-country postage. For Hawaii, 13c already received for the stamp, plus 4c received in cash, minus 12c for the United States stamp, netted 5c, the correct Hawaiian fee.

Similarly a resident having in his possession a 13c and a 5c Hawaiian stamp could attach these to a letter overpaying the combined Hawaiian, United States and ship letter rate of 17c by 1c.

These covers with a 13c Hawaiian stamp, obviously plus 4c in cash, to which a 12c United States stamp was added in the post office, are not uncommon mixed frankings, (Fig. 9). There were several in the Knapp collection. One of them is dated "Hilo, March 26, 1856," and a later one "Honolulu, August 19, 1860." In fact, this 13c stamp seems to have been so used, according to postmarked copies, from September 1855 to as late as the middle 1860's, the earlier dated one being cancelled with the red seven bar killer and the latest one with the San Francisco cogwheel which Mr. Ashbrook has identified as being in use in the San Francisco post office from 1862 to 1868.

The 13c red stamp used on the letter of March 26, 1856, bears what appears to be a lead pencil initial "VA" or "VD"[9] which, presumably, was placed upon it when the letter with the 4c in cash was delivered at the Honolulu post office and may have been to identify this as a fully prepaid letter requiring the post office to affix 12c in United States postage stamps. Apparently no such formality was used with later letters utilizing the 13c in this manner.

(3) After April 1, 1855, we find combinations made in another way, viz:—persons tendering a letter and 17c received a 5c Hawaiian stamp and a 12c United States stamp. This 12c stamp covered the United States postage to the eastern states, 10c, and the ship fee of 2c, which by this time Mr. Whitney understood to be a United States obligation. The Knapp collection had several such covers.

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9. Could it be a fancy "P" or "Pd" for "paid"?—H.A.M.

The practice in regard to the cancelling of the stamps in mixed frankings varied with the occasion, perhaps with the mood of Mr. Whitney or his assistant. Sometimes he cancelled both stamps, the Hawaiian and the United States; sometimes he cancelled the Hawaiian stamps, and the San Francisco postmaster cancelled the United States stamps; sometimes the San Francisco postmaster cancelled both; sometimes the Hawaiian stamp escaped cancelling altogether. It appears that cancelling was not taken as seriously in Hawaii as in this country.

The letters were, however, always postmarked, and the marking used was the familiar red circular mark reading **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid** and date. This was notification to the San Francisco postmaster that he had before him a letter fully prepaid, by whatever means.

Admiral Harris is of the opinion that on occasions when the Honolulu post office was entirely out of United States stamps, Mr. Whitney gave the ship's captain 12c in cash, because the accounting system between San Franciso and Honolulu had by this time been discontinued. When the captain received 12c in cash, the understanding was that on arrival in San Francisco he purchased and applied a 12c stamp to the cover, receiving from the postmaster his 2c ship fee.

In some cases a San Francisco postmark on the 12c stamp may indicate such a transaction, but not in every case, because of the varying practice with regard to cancelling as stated above.

THE 2c SHIP FEE

A study of early Hawaiian covers convinces us that H. M. Whitney was not entirely clear as to the nature of the 2c ship fee. Theoretically, it should have been paid to the ship captain by the San Francisco postmaster. It was an obligation of the United States Post Office Department by the law of 1792; the law of 1799 amended the "ship letter" clause to make the fee 2c. However, we have numerous instances in which it is apparent that Mr. Whitney paid the ship captain the 2c. Letters from 1851, until about April 1, 1855, nearly always give such indication. For example, when the mixed franking system first came into use, and the United States postage was 6c, letters nearly always bear only 6c or 12c in United States stamps, in which cases the only way the captain could have gotten his 2c was by Mr. Whitney paying him. But about April 1, 1855, Mr. Whitney appears to have gotten the matter straightened out, and his Post Office Notice of July 20, 1855, (p. 52), definitely makes the ship charge a part of the United States postage. From this time on, when the United States rate was 10c (later 3c) letters always bear 12c (later 5c) in United States stamps, the extra 2c being the way the San Francisco post office reimbursed itself for the 2c handed to the captain.

The cover illustrated (Fig. 8) besides being one of the rarest combinations of stamps on cover known to philatelists, seems to be an unusual case of intentionally making the Hawaiian postage 7c to include the ship fee, while the United States postage of 6c is paid in United States stamps. In this case perforce Mr. Whitney had to pay the captain the ship fee.

Mr. Whitney was also unclear on another point concerning the 2c ship fee. He originally understood it to be 2c per half-ounce, whereas it really was 2c per letter, regardless of whether the letter required one, two, three or more rates. We know that Mr. Whitney misunderstood this point from the fact that both the "Missionary" issue and the "Boston Engraved" issue provided 13c stamps, but made no provision by which higher rates could be correctly prepaid with any convenient combination of denominations existing. It thus became necessary to overpay double, triple, etc., letters. The triple letter in the Atherton collection bearing a strip of three 13c "Missionaries" (Fig. 41, p. 101) is a case in point; either Mr. Whitney, the San Francisco postmaster, or the ship's captain was overpaid 4c on this letter, which should have borne 35c, a very difficult rate to make up by combinations. The "Boston Engraved issue" continued the error and even emphasized it by bearing in the righthand panel the legend, **U. S. Postage 8c.** It does, however, seem to indicate that Mr. Whitney by that time knew that the United States was to pay the 2c ship fee. The matter was cleared up in time to correct it in his POST OFFICE NOTICE of July 20, 1855, previously referred to.

A cover formerly in the Henry C. Gibson collection, is franked with a pair of 5c Hawaiian on thick white paper and a pair of United States 12c 1851, which left Honolulu September 4, 1856, on the bark "YANKEE". (Fig. 10). This is a double rate and overpaid 2c, which, by the affixing of 24c United States postage instead of the 22c required, overpaid the United States by 2c. It is more than probable that these stamps were in the possession of some individual or business house who affixed them, either thinking they were required or because they did not have a 10c United States stamp and knowingly overpaid the postage requirement by 2c. It is very unlikely that the Honolulu Postmaster did this, both on account of the cumulative money loss in so loosely handling matters on a number of letters and because, late in 1856 the Hawaiian post office was short of the Hawaiian 5c on thick white paper.

It is interesting to observe that during the early days of the use of the "Missionary" stamps, double rate letters could have been franked with one 13c, one 5c and three 2c, making 24c; or for a triple rate, with two 13c, one 5c, and two 2c, and so on. No such covers have ever shown up and maybe never were used, perhaps because double, triple, etc., rate

Fig. 10

Double weight letter, overpaid 2c on the ship fee due to H. M. Whitney's misunderstanding. The ship fee was 2c per letter, not 2c per half-ounce.

letters were very unusual, valuable papers being almost invariably sent by express, or because Mr. Whitney and the Hawaiian post office were not aware or would not acknowledge that 11c was quite sufficient for each additional rate over the first. Nevertheless it is possible, although highly improbable, that such a cover or covers may show up.

LETTERS WITH UNITED STATES POSTAGE UNPAID

During all this time (1854-1870) it was possible to send letters with only the Hawaiian shore-to-ship postage prepaid, and the United States postage collect. As examples, we show two such covers. First a cover with a 5c Hawaiian stamp, and the United States marking SHIP 12. (Fig. 11). The townmarks identify this letter as originating before the middle of 1857. The rate to the eastern states was 10c, with the 2c ship fee added. Then we have an interesting cover of 1864 (Fig. 12), with a 5c Hawaiian stamp and the United States marking SHIP 6. Beginning July 1, 1863, the United States rate, regardless of distance, was 3c, with 2c added on prepaid ship letters, but double postage imposed on unpaid ship letters. This rate must not be confused with the earlier 6c rate on letters delivered in the city of entry. This cover will be referred to again in Chapter 8.

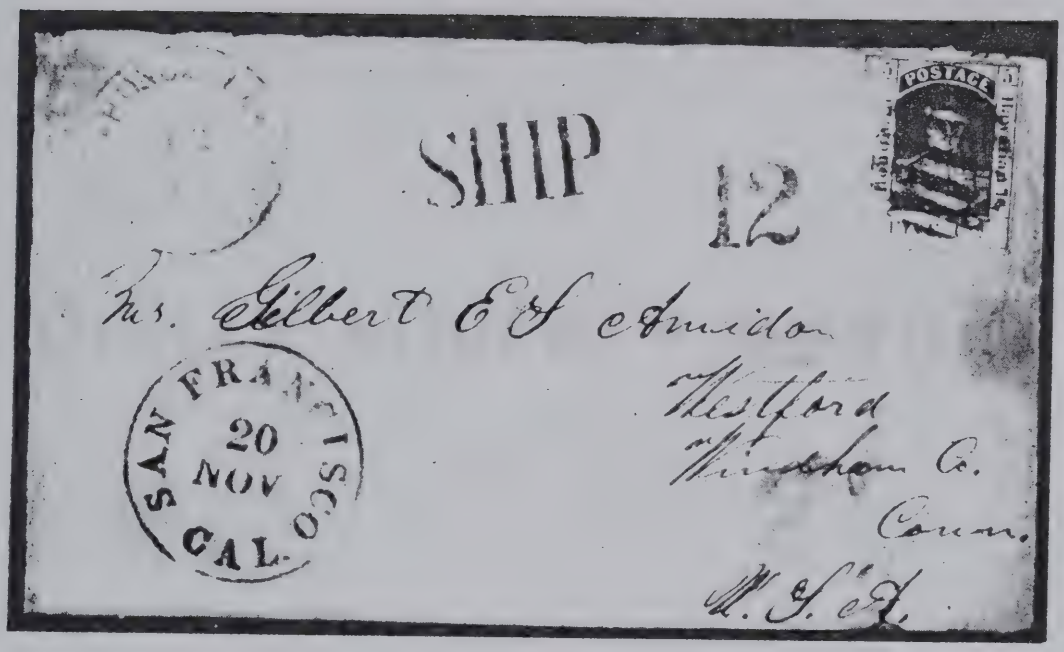

Fig. 11
Letter with Hawaiian postage 5c paid by stamp, United States postage collect, as indicated by "SHIP 12." The 12c included 10c, the rate to the eastern states, and the 2c ship fee.

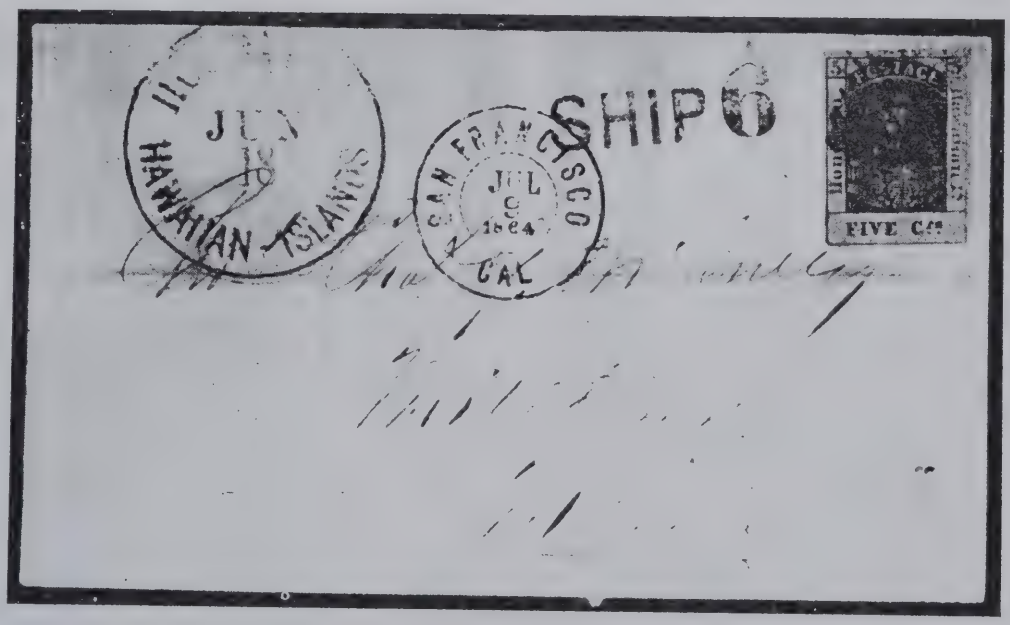

Fig. 12
Letter with Hawaiian postage 5c prepaid by stamp, United States postage collect, as indicated by "SHIP 6." From July 1, 1863, the rate was 3c for any distance, with double postage charged on unpaid ship letters.

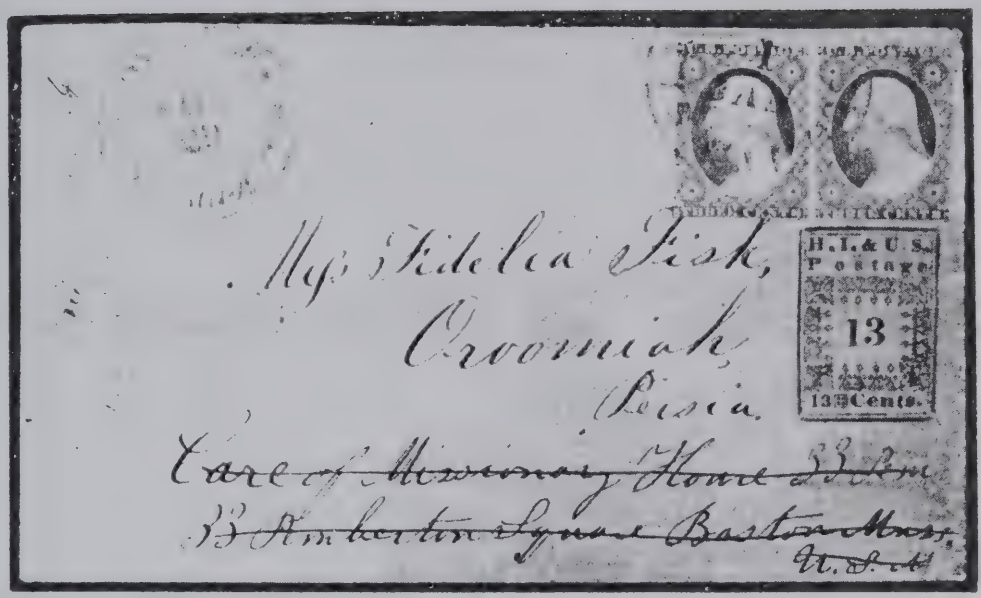

Fig. 13
"Paste-over" cover. The 13c "Missionary" was found uncancelled under the pair of 3c United States stamps. The sender used the 13c stamp to pay the complete postage to Boston. The Honolulu postmaster paid the ship's captain his 2c, and furnished the United States stamps for the rate to the eastern states.

Fig. 14
"Paste-over" cover. The pair of 3c United States stamps, which have been hinged at the upper left of the cover, originally hid the 13c "Boston Engraved" stamp. Rate details are the same as in Fig. 13.

THE USE OF PASTE-OVERS

Collectors occasionally see a cover with a pair or two singles of United States 3c 1851's affixed over and covering a Hawaiian stamp. Instances of 12c 1851's being applied over Hawaiian 5c or 13c "Boston Engraved" stamps are well known. These paste-overs are a curious and interesting way of applying United States stamps to letters already bearing Hawaiian stamps. The Honolulu postal officials did this, knowing that it was of no concern of the United States post office whether there were Hawaiian stamps on the letter or not, as long as the correct amount in United States stamps was affixed.

As a matter of postal history, it is entirely immaterial whether a United States stamp was affixed over a Hawaiian stamp, or alongside it; but paste-over covers are especially interesting because there are few known cases outside of Hawaiian covers where this happened. Several are illustrated in this section.

The late Spencer Anderson found a cover on which a 13c "Missionary," **H. I. & U. S.**, was discovered uncancelled under a pair of United States 3c 1851, (Fig. 13, p. 39). There was another cover, in the William West collection, on which a 13c "Boston Engraved" issue was in part covered by a pair of United States 3c 1851. (Fig. 14, p. 39). In both of these cases the Hawaiian post office received 13c for its stamp, of which it spent 6c for United States stamps, and paid 2c to the ship's captain, thus netting 5c for the Hawaiian postage.

In the case of the 13c "Missionary" cover, we must not be misled by the address to an American missionary in Persia. Neither the Hawaiian stamp nor the 3c United States stamps paid the postage to Persia. The letter is addressed, "Care of Missionary House, 32 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass." From the mission's headquarters in Boston it went by private means to its addressee in Persia. The missionary society no doubt had means of sending letters, funds, American clothes, bibles, etc. to its workers in the foreign field. There was another cover from the same find, in the same handwriting to the same address, also with a 13c **H. I. & U. S.**, but without the pair of United States 3c 1851. In this case, the accounting between Hawaii and the United States was handled by bookkeeping entries. We have no way of even suspecting at which end the ship captain got his 2c.

Occasionally individuals who had 5c and 13c stamps on hand affixed these two stamps to a letter which required only 17c, making an overpayment of 1c. A letter from the William West collection, dated "Hilo December 23, 1855," is so franked with a 13c red and a 5c blue on thick white paper. (Fig. 15). These two stamps are in the upper right corner of the envelope, and over the 5c, but slightly exposing it, is a typical

"paste-over," namely, a United States 12c 1851. It is certain that the 12c stamp was applied at the Honolulu post office, because both cancellations, the red **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid** and the black **SAN FRANCISCO CAL.** tie all three stamps to the cover. The letter is addressed to Sag Harbor, N. Y., postmarked there, forwarded to Southampton, N. Y., and further marked in manuscript, **Forwarded 3.** The Hawaiian post office received 18c for their two stamps, of which they spent 12c for the United States stamps, leaving them 6c for the shore-to-ship postage, which should have been 5c. The ship captain got his 2c fee in San Francisco by reason of its being included in the 12c United States postage.

Fig. 15

"Paste-over" cover. Complete postage paid with 5c and 13c Hawaiian stamps, thus overpaid 1c. Honolulu post office applied the 12c United States stamp over their 5c stamp. The 12c paid the 10c rate to the eastern states and the 2c ship fee, which the captain received in San Francisco.

We illustrate another cover, similar in all respects to Fig. 15, except that the 5c and 13c Hawaiian stamps are in the upper right corner, cancelled with the red **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid,** while the 12c United States stamp is in the upper left corner cancelled with the black San Francisco townmark. In all probability this 12c stamp was also applied in Honolulu, but we do not have the definite proof which we have in the postmarks on the former letter. This cover was formerly in the Henry C. Gibson collection (Fig. 16).

Fig. 16
Cover with entire postage paid by 5c and 13c Hawaiian stamps, thus overpaid 1c. Honolulu post office probably furnished the 12c United States stamp. Rate details same as in Fig. 15.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS

Collectors of United States stampless covers are familiar with cases in which a letter was marked **PAID** by the dispatching postmaster and also bears a manuscript notation, such as **Charge to Box 173.** The frequency of occurrence of such covers makes it evident that the carrying of charge accounts at the post office by individuals of established credit was a fairly widespread practice during the years before the use of stamps became compulsory. The account had to be settled at least quarterly, when the box rent was renewed. If a customer defaulted, the postmaster personally was out of pocket the amount due.

In Honolulu, during periods of scarcity or entire unavailability of 5c stamps for prepaying the shore-to-ship charge, there were many instances of prepayment in cash, with the letters simply postmarked, meaning "paid," and cases are also fairly numerous in which the letter bears a notation charging the Hawaiian fee to the box number. Evidently Mr. Whitney was aware of the custom in the United States and permitted it in Honolulu also.

INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID MAIL

We have discussed the several methods of handling mail on which the United States postage was fully prepaid, and the method of handling mail with the Hawaiian postage paid but the United States postage un-

paid. We have pointed out that the absence of stamps does not mean that the Hawaiian postage was unpaid, for the presence of a Hawaiian postmark has the same significance as the word **PAID** on a United States stampless cover. But we do not have much information on the method of handling mail with either Hawaiian or United States postage insufficiently prepaid.

On page 130, we illustrate a cover bearing a strip of four of the Hawaiian 5c. No. 8, and the crayon mark **52** for the United States rate. Obviously, the sender rated the letter as needing four rates of postage, and so prepaid the Hawaiian part. The San Francisco post office found the letter to need five rates, plus the 2c ship fee, and so rated it. There is a possibility that the Honolulu postmaster knew the sender of the letter and charged his box account with the extra 5c, but if so, we have no evidence of the fact.

In the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for January, 1947, there appeared an illustration (page 19) of a cover from Hawaii to New York, from the Coan correspondence. It bore a 5c Hawaiian and 12c United States stamp; the large circle marking **HONOLULU HAWAIIAN-ISLANDS** (in lieu of **HONOLULU U. S. POSTAGE PAID)** and the crayon inscription **Due 10.** Our interpretation of the cover is as follows: The sender rated it as a single rate letter and so prepaid it. The Honolulu postmaster discovered it to be double rate. He may or may not have known the sender and charged his box account 5c. But to call the attention of the San Francisco postmaster to the shortage, he used the **HONOLULU HAWAIIAN-ISLANDS** handstamp, which ordinarily meant "United States postage not paid," but in this case meant "United States postage insufficiently prepaid." The fact that the amount due was 10c, not 12c, shows clearly that the ship fee was collected and paid only once on each letter.

In Chapter 6, an insufficiently prepaid WESTBOUND letter is described and interpreted.

USE OF UNITED STATES 12c BISECTED STAMPS IN HAWAII

It is well known to collectors of early United States stamps that in 1853 the San Francisco post office ran short of 3c stamps, which it used in large quantities in pairs to make up the 6c rate to the eastern states. This happened apparently about the middle of the year 1853. The San Francisco postmaster resorted to diagonal bisection of 12c stamps, and when definitely tied to the cover by the San Francisco postmark, these bisects are considered very desirable items by United States cover collectors. With the arrival of a new supply of 3c stamps, the bisecting

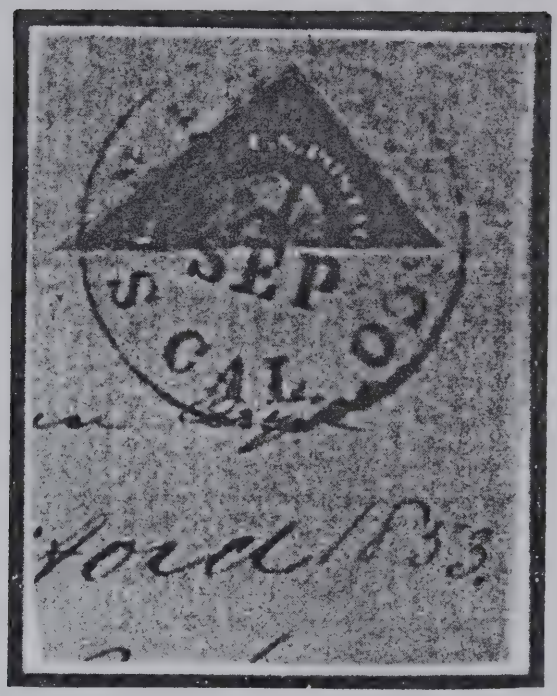

Fig. 17
Diagonal half of 12c United States stamp, making 6c rate, used from Hawaii.

Fig. 18
Two diagonal halves of 12c United States stamps, fitted together to serve as a 12c stamp, used from Hawaii.

was discontinued and was prohibited by a notice from the Postmaster General dated November 10, 1853.

During this period the San Francisco postmaster may have supplied some of the bisects to Mr. Whitney in filling an order for 3c stamps, of which they were out, or more probably he sent some 12c stamps with directions for bisecting.

We illustrate a diagonal half of the 12c, tied to piece of cover. (Fig. 17). The address is not complete, but there is enough of it to determine that the letter was directed to New Bedford, Mass., and there

is every reason to think that it originated in Hawaii. It was carried by the ZOE, which cleared Honolulu August 13, 1853 and arrived in San Francisco August 31. The letter left for the east coast via Panama September 1, 1853. The address was probably:

(John R. Thornt)on, Esq.
(New Bed)ford,
M(ass.)

From the visible parts of the address, we can fix the handwriting as that found on other letters in the Thornton correspondence from the Hawaiian Islands.

A most interesting piece of cover, bearing a 5c Hawaiian on thick white paper, in combination with two diagonal halves of the United States 12c, placed to simulate a whole 12c stamp is illustrated in Fig. 18. The two halves were not originally from the same stamp nor from the same sheet. The upper left half is gray-black in shade, while the lower right half is black. Bearing in mind that 5c Hawaiian plus 12c United States is an entirely normal combination after April 1, 1855, we may piece the story together thus:

The Honolulu post office had some splits left over which they could not use because of the Postmaster General's order of November 10, 1853. They carried them on the books as a dead asset until April 1, 1855, when the new 10c rate for cross-country letters to the eastern states, plus the 2c ship fee, made the 12c stamps a useful denomination. They then used up the balance remaining by placing them thus together to represent whole stamps. The number of splits used in this way cannot have been large, or we would have heard of more of them.

The letter to which these stamps were affixed left Honolulu on January 21, 1857, by the bark FANNY MAJOR. It arrived in San Francisco February 6, 1857, and had to lie over until February 20 for a ship carrying eastbound mail via Panama. If our readers have positive knowledge of any more such items with either single halves or two halves of the 12c stamp used from Hawaii, we earnestly request them to report such covers to THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION.

— CHAPTER 4 —

The Business Affairs of the Early Post Office

By Col. Charles C. Gill, M.C. (Ret'd)

(Reprinted from MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS of Dec. 7 and 14, 1942, by courtesy of George F. Stilphen, Editor.)

(The setting up of a post office in Honolulu was frankly an experiment. The government officials, including the postmaster, were not entirely confident that the venture would pay its way. As late as 1859-60, Postmaster General Clark was dubious of the permanency of the postage law. Yet from the very beginning, each year's financial reports showed an encouraging increase in business over the previous year. After discussing methods of mail transportation, Dr. Gill takes up the matter of the finances of the post office. H.A.M.)

THE LEGISLATURE appropriated money for the salary of the postmaster. It was hoped that the income of the department would be enough to pay for the other operating expenses. Within a few years there was enough revenue to make the entire department self-supporting, which included the pay for clerks at Honolulu and mail carriers on the other islands.

The Minister of Interior gave an annual report on April 14, 1852, in which he states the following:

> The interisland commerce among the natives is steadily increasing, and no doubt it will be best to continue to allow such letters to pass throughout the kingdom postage free.
>
> The accommodations at present afforded by the use of the POLYNESIAN office are becoming too cramped for the increasing numbers of letters passing through the office.
>
> The receipts for the coming year, from Hawaiian postage, it is estimated will amount to $1,000, one-fourth of which is payable to masters of vessels carrying the mails. The balance will no doubt meet the ordinary expense of the office, excepting the compensation of postmasters. A large number of letters are received at the office to be sent to other ports of the kingdom, principally to Lahaina and Hilo, and a postmaster has been appointed at Lahaina. Some provision should be made for the pay of postmasters at Lahaina, Hilo and some of the other ports of these islands.
>
> An arrangement has been completed with J. W. Gregory, Esq., for forwarding the U. S. Mails for these islands immediately upon their being made up at San Francisco. This labor has, for several years

past, been gratuitously performed by G. B. Post and Co., for which they deserve our warmest thanks . . .

The Minister of Interior gave the following account of receipts and expenditures in his report of April 14, 1852:

Receipts . . . from postage collected for the U. S. Govt. December 1850—March 31, 1852	$885.75
From Hawaiian postage on foreign letters and papers and from box rent	607.72.
and:	
Expenditures . . . Postmaster's salary	$250.00
Paid J. B. Moore for U. S. Govt.	749.99
Due J. B. Moore for U. S. Govt.	161.54.

This revealed that other postmasters in the Islands served without pay.

Apparently the transfer of mail in San Francisco to Hawaii-bound ships was not closely supervised. There must have been no close co-ordination between port and postal officials, whereby special effort was made to transfer mail from a newly-arrived ship to one just about to depart for some other portion of the globe. With infrequent scheduled departures, the failure to transfer mail in the short time available often meant a layover for one to four weeks, until another ship sailed in the desired direction. With an agent to represent them in San Francisco, mails brought up from Panama were rapidly dispatched for Honolulu, and service was expedited. Then, too, during 1851 and 1852, there was a marked improvement of the mail service between San Francisco and New York, which also affected Hawaiian postal needs.

The last nine months of 1852 were summarized in another report by the Minister of Interior, who noted that the receipts from postage and box rents for the nine months, including foreign postage collected, amounted to $1,931.17. Further, he said:

> This shows a large increase in the correspondence of these Islands, the number of letters being greater than in the last nine months of 1851 by 10,000. This increase, it is confidently expected, will continue, owing to the low rate of postage, and the increasing rapidity and security of postal communication. I would call your attention to the request of the Postmaster for an increase of salary, his present compensation being altogether inadequate to the numerous and responsible duties of this office . . .

Expenditures for 9 months, including salaries, boat-hire, mail bags, printing and other incidental expenses	$933.10
Paid J. B. Moore, PM San Francisco, being postage collected for the U. S. Govt.	778.18
Amount on hand, payable the U. S. Govt.	68.02.

The postmaster's pay was still $250 per year. Besides the general post office in Honolulu, there were eight branch offices, three on the island of Hawaii, one on Maui, and four on Kauai.

The report of the Minister of Interior to the Legislature of 1854, contained the following remarks about the post office:

> I append the Report of the Postmaster, marked No. 4, by which you will see that the income of this Bureau is steadly on the increase. It has been suggested that a low rate of inter-island postage would tend to render the Post Office self-supporting, but in my opinion it would only create a new source of expense, however low, would inevitably exclude from the mails a large share of the native correspondence, which in my opinion, it is of importance to encourage, as contributing in some degree to the advancement of the nation in civilization.
>
> Captain William Howard, having failed to fullfill the conditions of the contract of the 21st July, 1851, the same privileges for inter-island steam navigation, with some modifications, were, on the 19th December, 1853, granted to the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company, who have already one small steamer plying among the Islands . . .

Receipts from postage imposed on letters and newspapers, including foreign postage and rent of boxes in the Honolulu Post Office	$3,143.00
Expenses of Department for the year 1853, including salaries, printing, engraving stamps, boat hire and other incidental expenses	1,272.85
Paid to Thomas J. Henley, PM at San Francisco, being Postage collected for the U. S. Govt.	703.77
Amount on hand and payable to the U. S. Govt. on demand	511.20.

For the first time, the question of inter-island postage was brought into official reports. Steam navigation had already started between the various islands. For the year 1854, the receipts from the post office were larger, and the expenditures include one item: "Paid to the U. S. Govt. through the PM at San Francisco, being the amount of Am. postage collected here . . . $2,192.02". The receipts for 1855 were $5,489.57, and the amount sent to the United States through the postmaster at San Francisco was $2,926.54. Biennial reports then became the custom, and at the end of 1857, is the note: "I beg to call your attention to the Postmaster's suggestion that a small rate of postage be imposed by interisland postage stamps to carry the plan into effect". The payment at that time to the United States for postage was $3,730.90. The number of incoming foreign pieces of mail in 1851 was around 10,000 for the year, and by 1855, this increased to 24,000, while the outgoing foreign mail increased in almost the same degree. The total mail through the Honolulu office, both local and foreign, increased from around 41,000

for 1851, to 75,000 for 1855. Between 1855 and 1860, there was greater increase in foreign mail, even though the number of whaling ships decreased to about one-fourth, when the supply of whales became nearly exhausted.

The distribution of mail in Honolulu was largely through the rented mail boxes or the general delivery window. There was no house-to-house service by a carrier. In the report of the Minister of Interior for the year 1855, is a list of expenditures for the post office department, which mentions for the first time any appropriation for letter-carriers on any of the islands. This included a small sum for the salary of a representative on Kauai, Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii. The biennial report in 1858 showed the salaries for the two years for the following islands: Kauai, $300.; Oahu, $400.; Maui, $600.; Hawaii, $842.25. No details are given as to whether the pay was for one or more individuals on each island nor whether it was for delivery of mail from town to town.[10] These appropriations remained at about the same amount for the next few years.

A small but disturbing factor for the post office was the currency situation. The Hawaiians had no coins of their own, as there was an ample supply of hard money from the ships of the various nations that stopped at local ports. Particularly lacking were the small coins, the 1c, 5c, and 10c pieces, which were used at home, but not extensively abroad. When stamps were placed on sale, the 2c and 5c particularly, the postmaster was often faced with a lack of currency for making the proper change. Consequently he had to overcharge at times and give stamps away at others. We note the record of a special letter sent to the United States for a large supply of small coins, with the need for such partly explained by the loss of income to the post office department thru the inability to make the necessary change at the stamp window.

ADDITIONS BY HENRY A. MEYER

The statement is often made that the early postmasters of Honolulu received no salary, and that they were not required to give any accounting; that they collected the postage and the box rent, paid the expenses of the undertaking, and pocketed the difference. Dr. Munk so states in KOHL'S HANDBOOK, and William H. Crocker quotes Alva K. Clark, postmaster from 1859 to 1863, and the first to hold the title of Postmaster General, as follows:

> The Hawaiian Legislature did little or nothing except to regulate the rates of postage prior to his appointment and for some time afterward. There was no appropriation for salaries, nor was there any

10. Probably it was for the pay of the carriers on the "old overland mail routes" on those islands enumerated by Wm. J. Davey in the section on Postal Markings.—H.A.M.

> account of the post office earnings turned over to the Government. Mr. H. M. Whitney was the first postmaster, and assumed all the expenses and took all the profits, the Government being satisfied in knowing that the work was satisfactorily done and the mail distributed with as much facility as possible, providing it was not put to any expense in the matter.

That these statements are not true is evident from the reports above, which Dr. Gill quotes from Thrum's HAWAIIAN ANNUAL. On April 14, 1852, the Minister of the Interior was reporting the FIRST SIX MONTH'S BUSINESS of the Hawaiian post office, and he already reports the exact receipts and expenses, one of the items being the postmaster's salary. Mr. Clark further says that the early postmasters pocketed the box rents, and states that he was the first postmaster to give an accounting. But we notice that each time the Minister of the Interior lists the incomes of the post office, box rents are one of the items. The statement of Mr. Clark is evidently based on faulty memory, forty years having elasped between the expiration of his term of office and the writing of Mr. Crocker's book. These dated and itemized reports speak for themselves and carry their own evidence of validity.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The following rates of Postage will hereafter be charged at this Office on all prepaid Letters:

LETTERS SENT TO	Hawaiian Postage.	Amer. Postage.	Total Postage.	Double Letters.
United States, East,	5c	12c	17c	32c
San Francisco City, will pay	5	6	11	16
Inland California, Oregon and Utah Territory,	5	5	10	18
Mexican Ports,*	5	12	17*	32*
Panama, New Grenada,*	5	22	27*	52*
Valparaiso and South American Republics,*	5	52	57*	1.12*
Canada and Brit. North Am. Prov.,	5	17	22	42
Gt. Britain, Ireland and Scotland,*	5	31	36*	70*
France,*	5	28	33*	64*
Bremen, Hamburg and German States,	5	32	37	72
Russia, Finland, &c.,*	5	39	44*	86*
British West Indies,*	5	22	27*	52*
West Indies* (not British),	5	46	51*	1.00*
Australian Colonies,* (via San Francisco)	5	6	11*	16*
Azores or Western Islands,*			25*	50*
All ports in the Pacific,* when sent direct by packet, from this office,			5*	10*

☞ All letters for places marked above with a star, (*) **must be prepaid**, or they will not be forwarded, but will be returned to the writer, if known.

DOUBLE LETTERS must in all cases pay the double rates as above.

☞ All Newspapers must be prepaid—3 cents to California or the United States, and 5 cents to Europe.

N. B.—It is desirable that all letters for the United States should be prepaid, by stamps, which can be procured at this Office. **Twelve cents** in American stamps, and **five cents** in Hawaiian stamps, pay the whole postage on a single letter to any part of the United States East; and persons mailing letters are recommended to procure the stamps and put them on their letters, which will prevent such letters being charged with postage a second time, when delivered at their destination.

HENRY M. WHITNEY, P. M.

Honolulu, July 20, 1855.

— CHAPTER 5 —

Postal History and Postage Rates, 1855-63

By Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris U.S.N. (Ret'd)

Sixth Period
April 1, 1855, to June 30, 1863

By the act of Congress of March 3, 1855, effective April 1, 1855, prepayment of United States domestic postage was made compulsory, and the rates were fixed as follows:

Not exceeding 3000 miles	3c per half oz.
Over 3000 miles	10c per half oz.

The compulsory feature was not to apply to letters to or from a foreign country. The change in rates was not known in Hawaii until May 17, 1855. The ship fee of 2c was still in force, which made a letter to the eastern states now cost 17c if single, 32c if double, etc., adding 5c Hawaiian and 10c United States postage for each additional half-ounce.

Looking ahead a little, the act of February 27, 1861 made the 10c rate apply to letters from any state or territory east of the Rocky Mountains to any state or territory on the Pacific, or vice versa. This modification had little effect on the rates on Hawaiian letters, because nearly all Hawaiian correspondence was either with San Francisco or with the extreme eastern states. As an exception we know of the cover to Aberdeen, Mississippi, probably of the year 1853 or 1854; but it was prepaid as though it had over 3000 miles to go from San Francisco. We have not thought it necessary to make a separate "period" because of this new definition of the rate-zones.

In THE POLYNESIAN of August 11, 1855, Postmaster Whitney inserted the POST OFFICE NOTICE shown on page 52.

It is interesting because this second advertisement, nearly four years after the first, shows single rates and double rates in separate columns. In still later advertisements, columns are shown for triple and higher rates. We see that Mr. Whitney now understood that the 2c ship fee was per letter, not per rate, and was not to be repeated against double, triple. etc., letters. He also now gives the correct United States rate to San Francisco, viz., 6c as under the law of 1799.

As to the assessment of the 2c ship fee only once on each letter, it is very probable that many residents of the islands did not immediately become clear on the corrected rate, which was to their advantage, but rather continued to affix stamps according to the erroneous interpreta-

tion of 12c per RATE. We find a good many covers from this period with multiples of 12c affixed, whereas the amount of United States stamps should have been 12c, 22c, 32c, etc. (e.g. Fig. 10, p. 37). We must note that the corrected schedule obliged the Honolulu postmaster (H. M. Whitney to July 1, 1856, Joseph Jackson till 1859, Alva K. Clark till 1863) to keep a supply of 10c United States stamps on hand, as well as 12c stamps.

USE OF 13c STAMPS FOR 12c

It was during this period that a curious provisional use of the now well-nigh useless 13c stamps was made. The postmaster at Lahaina (and perhaps also at Hilo) ran out of United States 12c stamps in 1861 and requisitioned a supply. Mr. Clark, then postmaster in Honolulu, was also out of them, and instead he sent a supply of the 13c red stamps, together with the following letter:

General Post Office
Honolulu, March 16, 1861.

To C. S. Bartow, P.M.,
Lahaina, Maui.

Yours of the 13th is to hand. I herewith send the Two Cent stamps ordered. I also send Twenty-Four Dollars worth of 13 cent stamps which I have rated at 12 cents, and you can sell them at that rate until a supply of 12 cent stamps is received from San Francisco.

A. K. Clark,
Postmaster General.[11]

The procedure is not hard to visualize. The postmaster in Honolulu charged the Lahaina office with these stamps at 12c. The Lahaina postmaster sold his customers a 5c and a 13c stamp for 17c, temporarily taking the place of a 5c Hawaiian and a 12c United States stamp. When the letter reached Honolulu,[12] the postmaster there, seeing a 5c and a 13c stamp on it, marked it with the red handstamp, **HONOLULU. U. S. POSTAGE PAID.** If by that time he had received some 12c United States stamps, he affixed one. If he had not yet received a supply, he gave the ship's captain 12c per letter in money, and that individual, on reaching San Francisco, bought and affixed a 12c stamp to each letter. We cannot distinguish these letters from those on which the writer overpaid the letter by 1c, as set forth in Chapter 3, in the section THE USE OF PASTE-OVERS, except by the date (the spring of 1861) and the date-line of the letter, Lahaina (and perhaps Hilo).

It was somewhat earlier in the "SIXTH PERIOD" that the provisional use of the 13c stamp occurred, changed by manuscript surcharge to 5c. This story is told in detail in Chapter 16, page 147ff.

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11. The late Bruce Cartwright, delving in the old post office records in Honolulu in 1921, unearthed this letter, thus documenting as strictly historical a story which careful students had accepted only with reservations.
12. All mail from the outlying islands was rehandled in Honolulu and made ready there for the ocean mail to San Francisco.

— CHAPTER 6 —

Mail from the United States to Hawaii

We have very little information on the subject of mail to Hawaii and the rates charged thereon by the Hawaiian post office. Apparently little of such mail has been preserved or reached the hand of collectors. What we may logically expect in any of the periods we have considered, is the same rate-markings or the same stamps, but with the direction of the letter reversed. Probably each country charged its own rate, which was collected either in cash or by stamps.

Stanley B. Ashbrook has made a tabulation of letters in various collections, which went from this country to Hawaii during the years 1850-53. We present his tabulation below:

Date	From	Destination	U. S. Rate	H. I. Due
Nov. 9, 1850	Boston	Honolulu	80c[13]	None
Apr. 11, 1851	New York	Lahaina	40c	10c
May 24, 1851	Boston	Honolulu	40c	10c
May 26, 1851	New York	Lahaina	40c	10c
Mar. 23, 1852	Boston	Honolulu	12c[13]	10c
Apr. 23, 1852	"	"	6c	5c
Jun. 8, 1852	"	"	6c	5c
Sep. 15, 1852	Westerly, R. I.	Lahaina	6c	5c
May 20, 1853	New York	Honolulu	6c	5c

In some cases the United States postage was paid, in others it was unpaid. It is easy to determine which was true in each case by the presence or absence of the word **PAID**, either within or in addition to the townmark. In all cases the Hawaiian postage was apparently collected. None of these covers gives us any reason to think that the latter was prepaid. The Hawaiian rate, meaning due, was in each case written on the letter in red or brown crayon or in pencil. These red and brown crayons were used in a number of American cities in the early 1850's for applying rate-marks, and it is logical to suppose that Mr. Whitney also had some. In fact, they are known as cancelling material on a number of "Missionaries" used to this country.

It is unfortunate that a break of ten months in our sequence of letters prevents our determining the date on which the Hawaiian rate was reduced from 10c to 5c. The Act of June 18, 1851 (See Chapter 2) by its own wording was to go into effect immediately after publication in THE POLYNESIAN and ELELE which would make the date September 13, 1851; but it would be reassuring to have some corroborative evidence

13. Double weight.

Fig. 19
Letter from New York to Lahaina, 1851. The "40" by the New York postmark means 40c United States postage, collect. The red crayon "10" means 10c Hawaiian postage, collect. We do not know how the mechanics of collecting United States postage from a Hawaiian addressee and crediting it to the United States were handled during the first half of 1851.

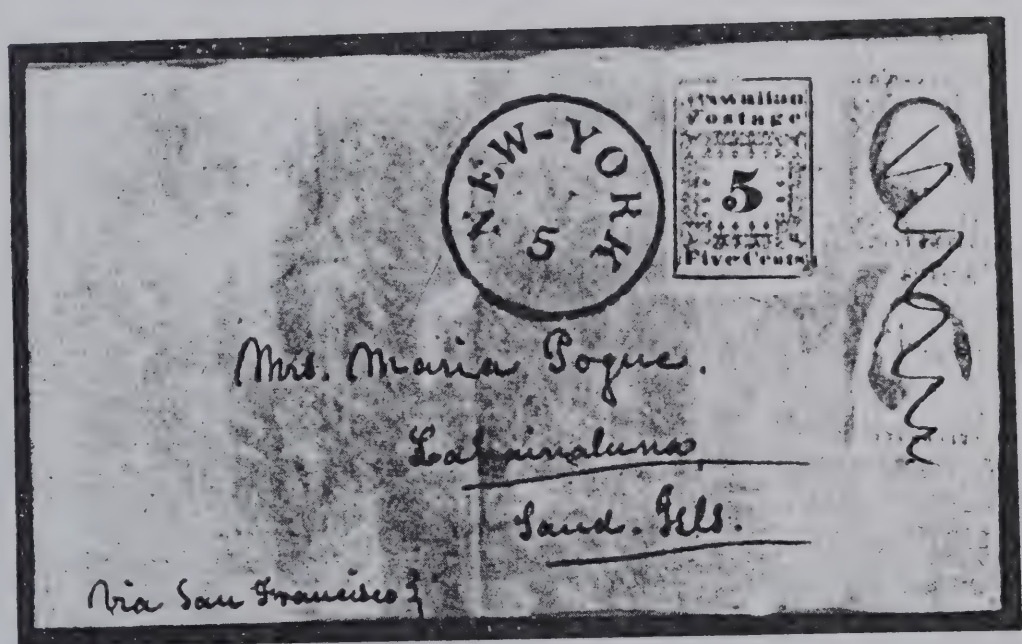

Fig. 20
Pogue letter from an eastern state to Lahainaluna. United States postage paid with pair of 3c stamps, Hawaiian postage with 5c "Missionary" (Atherton collection, Honolulu Academy of Arts)

Fig. 21
Piece of cover of another Pogue letter, details same as Fig. 20.

in the shape of covers just before and just after the critical date. We illustrate a cover, 10c Hawaiian rate, in Fig. 19.

Then we have the two Pogue letters, a complete cover in the Atherton collection in Honolulu, the other a large piece of cover formerly in the Hind collection. We show these as Figs. 20 and 21. The letters evidently originated in some New England town; it may be Northford, Conn., but it is not New Bedford, Mass. The complete cover has a transit-mark of New York; the 5 is not a rate-mark, but a partly obliterated date, from which the month has in some manner been erased. In both cases the two 3c 1851's are pen-cancelled. On the complete cover the Hawaiian 5c "Missionary" is apparently uncancelled; on the piece of cover it seems to be lightly stroked with thick crayon, perhaps the same

red or brown crayon which was used to apply the 5 or 10 as a rate-mark on stampless covers.[14]

We may well speculate on the question, where and how did the 5c "Missionaries" come to be affixed on these covers? Three possibilities occur to us:

(1) That when Mrs. Pogue or her representative called for the letters and paid 5c, Mr. Whitney, being in that particular mood on that day, applied a 5c stamp. On other days, he sometimes accepted the 5c cash but applied no stamp.

(2) That Mrs. Pogue or her representative tendered a 5c stamp, previously purchased, which Mr. Whitney permitted her to use, since he had received his 5c when he sold the stamp.

(3) That Mrs. Pogue enclosed a 5c stamp when writing to the relatives back home, and they applied the stamp to the letter before mailing it, on her assurance that Mr. Whitney had told her that he would recognize it.

How did the ship's captain get his 2c on such westbound letters? Presumably Mr. Whitney paid it to him out of the 5c collected on the letter. Backing up this supposition, we have two contemporary references which we can quote. One is an excerpt from a letter written by the Minister of Foreign Relations, R. C. Wyllie, dated April 1, 1850, and already quoted in Chapter 2:

> Although our laws[15] provide that any captain of a foreign vessel bringing mails shall be entitled to two cents for every letter, and one for every newspaper, such mails have hitherto been brought GRATUITOUSLY, and the letters have been delivered here without any charge.

Bearing in mind that this was before the decree of December 20, 1850, and before the arrangement with San Francisco which began early in November, 1850, we see that Mr. Wyllie is pointing out a failure to enforce the laws of 1845-46 and implying that a correction is needed. The other reference is a paragraph in the Decree of December 20, 1850:

> 4. The captains, commanders, masters or pursers of vessels, for bringing Mails from San Francisco and delivering them at the Post Office shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster the following remuneration, namely:
>
> Two cents on each letter, One cent on each newspaper or pamphlet; **and the receipt of the captain shall be a valid voucher to the postmaster in discharge of so much of his receipts.**[16]

If this paragraph means what it says, it contains several valuable implications;

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14. Photograph of Atherton cover supplied by Dr. Charles C. Gill. Photograph of Hind piece supplied by Mr. H. R. Harmer.
15. The "organic acts" of 1845-46.
16. Bold face ours.—H.A.M.

(1) That it was the intent of the law, presumably carried out, that the ship's captain should get 2c for each westbound letter, the same as for each eastbound letter.

(2) That this 2c was paid out of the 5c collected on each incoming letter, since nothing is said or implied about adding it to the postage to be levied.

(3) That Mr. Whitney had to give an accounting, and was to use the captains' receipts to account for what otherwise would be a shortage in his funds, thus furnishing one more bit of evidence against Alva K. Clark's obviously incorrect statement to William H. Crocker. (See pages 50, 51).

During the year 1946, we examined a westbound cover from Boston to James Makee in Honolulu. It bears a pair of 3c 1851's, and a previous owner has written "1854" on the back, probably determined from the contents. It bears no mark whatever indicating Hawaiian postage to be collected.

Also during 1946, a good many covers from the Elisha H. Allen correspondence came on the market. They originated in Bangor, Maine, and went to Honolulu. Among them were covers showing the following rates:

1855-63—10c
1863-67—3c
1867-70—10c (U. S. portion of Hawaiian Steam Service rate).
1870- —6c (Postal Treaty rate).

None of these covers bear any indication of the Hawaiian rate. One wonders how they kept track of it.

Through the kindness of Stanley B. Ashbrook, we can describe one of these covers. It is a legal size envelope, 1859, bearing a vertical strip of four of the 10c 1857, and the handstamped marking **DUE 10**, probably applied in Bangor. There is no indication of the Hawaiian charge. Evidently the sender guessed it to be a four-rate letter, and so franked it, but in the Bangor post office it was found to be five-rate, and was therefore marked **DUE 10**. One wonders whether any attempt was made in Honolulu to collect the 10c due the United States post office, and if so, whether it was properly credited and eventually settled. If many letters had been thus rated, it would have meant a good deal of bookkeeping for a comparatively trivial aggregate sum. However, this was the only cover in the Allen correspondence, so far as we know, which bore a due marking.

— CHAPTER 7 —

The Interisland Mails

The second of the "organic acts" of 1845-46, took cognizance of the need for arrangements for transporting mail among the several islands of the group and for delivering it to the various towns on each island. Article IV of this act, which we reproduce here, relates entirely to the interisland mails; and this was the only part of the act referring to postal matters which was actually put into effect.

STATUTE LAWS
OF
HIS MAJESTY KAMEHAMEHA III
KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
PASSED BY THE
HOUSE OF NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES,
DURING THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF HIS REIGN, AND THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS OF HIS PUBLIC RECOGNITION,
A. D. 1845 AND 1846:

ARTICLE IV.—OF THE INTER-ISLAND MAILS.

SECTION I. The collector general of customs and the collectors of the respective ports of entry and departure, established by the third part of this act, shall be, ex-officio post masters, and entitled to receive and open, at their respective ports, the mail bags hereinafter specified.

SECTION II. The minister of the interior shall appoint some trustworthy and discreet person, residing conveniently, on each of the islands where no port of entry and departure is established by the third part of this act, to be the post master thereof.

SECTION III. Said minister shall furnish each of the post masters with a number of leather bags, corresponding to the number of post offices established in pursuance of this article; each of which bags shall have written or printed thereon the name of a designated post office and island, and shall be capable of being securely locked.

SECTION IV. The post master shall close the mail at least one hour before the departure from his port of any coasting vessel, destined to another island. He shall deliver said mail bag, properly secured, to the master of the coasting vessel, from whom he shall take a receipt to be used in evidence against such master, in case of neglect or loss by carelessness on his part.

SECTION V. The respective post masters shall preserve, in writing, a list of the letters and packages by them transmitted, and in closing the mails, shall address to the corresponding post master for whom the mail bag is intended, a list of the letters and packages therein contained, in order to guard against fraud or miscarriage.

SECTION VI. It shall also be incumbent on the respective post masters, upon receipt of any mail bag, to post up in some conspicuous place, convenient to the public, a copy of the list of letters so received by them; and it shall be their duty to facilitate, by all means in their power, the speedy and safe transmission of the letters, packages and papers by them received for persons residing at a distance from their respective post offices.

SECTION VII. It shall be incumbent on the commanding officer of any foreign vessel arriving at any of the ports of entry and departure established by the third part of this act, to deliver to the the collector of such port, as post master, all letters and papers on board his vessel, destined for private individuals or for the government; for each of which letters the said commanding officer shall be entitled to receive, at the post office, two cents, and for each of which papers he shall be entitled to receive one cent.

SECTION VIII. The post master upon receiving ship letters and papers, shall apportion them out to the bags of the respective islands for which they are destined, and shall make out and post for public information, as in the sixth section of this article required, a list of the names of those in his island to whom any of them shall have come addressed.

SECTION IX. The respective post masters shall, half yearly, after the passage of this act, furnish a list of all letters remaining, on that day, in their post offices to the director of the government press for publication. They shall also quarterly report to the minister of the interior all the letters by them received and transmitted, and shall demand and receive the rates of postage established in and by the third part of this act.

Mail between the various islands and the various towns on the same island was until 1859, handled free of charge. During the early 1850's there was some agitation for an island postage fee, but each time the question came up, it was opposed by the missionaries. The reasons for this are interesting and throw considerable light on their influence in the political affairs of the Islands. Besides their religious mission, they considered of equal importance the education and civilization of the Islanders, teaching them to read and write, for which purpose they encouraged correspondence between friends and relatives residing in the remote parts of the Islands or between the separate Islands. Their view was that a free mail would encourage the writing and reading of letters and they were fearful that a postage charge of even 2c (a considerable sum of money to the Islanders) would discourage this and to that extent interfere with the educational progress of the natives.

The Minister of the Interior evidently was influenced by the attitude of the missionaries, judging by his report to the Legislature of 1854, which contained the following remarks:

> I append the report of the Postmaster, marked No. 4, by which you will see that the income of this Bureau is steadily on the increase. It has been suggested that a low rate of inter-island postage would tend to render the Post Office self-supporting, but in my opinion it would only create a new source of expense . . . would inevitably exclude from the mails a large share of the native correspondence, which in my opinion, it is of importance to encourage, as contributing in some degree to the advancement of the nation in civilization.

By 1857, official opinion had changed somewhat, for we find in the report of the Minister of the Interior for that year the passage:

> I beg to call your attention to the Postmaster's suggestion that a small rate of postage be imposed on interisland mail and postage stamps be issued to carry the plan into effect.

Early in 1858, Postmaster Jackson again recommended to the Department of the Interior the introduction of a cheap interisland postage. After the Secretary of the Interior had prepared a brief on the subject, the Legislature adopted the following scale of rates of inland postage:

Letters, per half-ounce or fraction	2c
Bound volume, per ounce	1c
Newspapers, each	1c
Newspapers, mailed by publishers to subscribers	free

As soon as the law was framed, prepayment of inland mail was made compulsory. Ship captains were instructed not to accept any unpaid letters. For foreign-going letters which had first to be transported to Honolulu, no extra inland postage was levied. Each captain of a coastwise ship was required to install a mail box in a visible place on his ship and to deliver all prepaid letters which he found in the box to the next postmaster, after pen-cancelling the stamps. Only when the number of letters in his box was very small was he permitted to deliver them direct to the addressees, also after cancelling the stamps. Any letters not prepaid were not delivered. For failure to comply with these regulations a ship captain was heavily fined; if the offense was repeated, he incurred the withdrawal of his trade concession. The ship captains therefore performed the duties of a "travelling postmaster" (mail route agent); the officially appointed postmasters in the smaller harbor towns were often the customs officials. The law went into effect on August 1, 1859.

The stamps issued to meet the needs of these new rates were the plain-bordered "Numerals," which first appeared on August 1, 1859, and which continued to appear in various colors and on various kinds of paper until 1865.

There were several printings of the "Numerals" during 1859 and 1860, the descriptions and technicalities of which we leave for the chapter on that issue. In November, 1860, when Postmaster General Clark was writing to John S. Marsh in Boston about a supply of Kamehameha III, 5c stamps, he also inquired about the possibilities of obtaining a supply of 1c and 2c stamps for interisland use. Dies were engraved and essays struck and sent out to Honolulu, but for some reason Mr. Clark decided not to order them. The following year he ordered a 2c stamp, produced by lithography, bearing the portrait of Kamehameha IV. Again we leave the description and technical discussion to the appropriate chapter.

Late in the year 1862, there was a robbery at the post office, the details of which are more entertaining than important. It is sufficient to say that the thief took all the books, documents and stamps in the safe and threw them into a sewer. Some of the books were recovered and made presentable, but the stamps were ruined beyond use, thus creating one of the stamp shortages which plagued several of the early Hawaiian postmasters.

About the same time, the ship POLYNESIA, which was bringing a supply of United States stamps for mixed frankings, was destroyed by fire, and the Hawaiian post office lost over a hundred dollars' worth of stamps. Henry J. Crocker assumed that a replenishment of 2c lithographed stamps was also lost in the fire, but we have no corroborative evidence of this assumption, so the robbery, plus the over-conservatism of the early postmasters in ordering stamps, must be blamed for this shortage. The emergency was met by additional printings of "Numerals" until a further supply of 2c lithographed stamps arrived in 1863. The latter lasted until 1864, when another printing of "Numerals" had to be made.

By this time David Kalakaua (later king) was Postmaster General, and William G. Irwin was one of his clerks. Mr. Irwin happened to read in a foreign paper a comment that the Hawaiian stamps were among the poorest in the world. He conceived a design based upon a Nova Scotia 10c stamp which had happened to come his way, and sent an order to the National Bank Note Co., in New York to engrave a die in the best manner possible. When the resulting 2c stamps (engraved and perforated, portrait of Kamehameha IV) arrived in June, 1864, the periodic stamp shortage should have been over. But again they did not order enough of a supply, and they did not reorder soon enough, so in 1865 one more and final printing of "Numerals" had to be made. These were in dark blue on white paper, and few were used, because another supply of engraved stamps arrived very soon after the dark blue "Numerals" were issued.

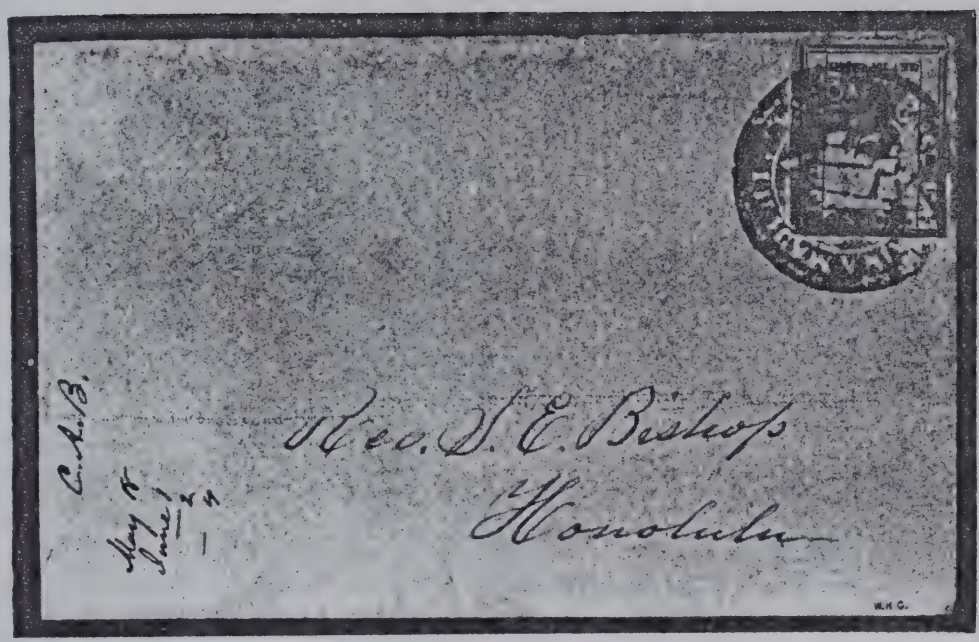

Fig. 22
An interisland letter from Lahaina to Honolulu. The "Numeral" stamp (variety with raised central "2,"), is cancelled with the beautiful Lahaina Custom House seal, (marking Type 303,) struck in blue. Addressed to the Rev. Sereno E. Bishop, an early missionary in the Islands.

We have anticipated somewhat because the Sixth Period ended in 1863. We have done this in order to outline briefly a rather complicated period in Hawaiian postal history and thus lay a foundation for an understanding of the stamp issues. The 1c stamps which were constantly being printed along with the 2c "Numerals" do not rank as provisionals, because there was no other design of 1c stamp adopted until 1871.

When the postage rate of 2c for letters and 1c for newspapers and printed matter was established in 1859, it was tentative, and those interested in the Islands watched closely its effect on the interisland mail volume. Much to the surprise of everyone, the interchange of letters and other mail, instead of diminishing, increased progressively and the interisland rate of 2c for letters and 1c for printed matter became fixed. This explains the printing and issuing of the "Numerals" and why they were locally printed as an experimental or temporary measure.

Incidentally, the great rarity of the 2c "Missionary" is probably in part accounted for by the fact that the only newspaper of importance in the early 1850's was THE POLYNESIAN, a government newspaper, and that the 2c stamp was not applied because not required for this newspaper.

With the institution in 1859 of a postage stamp for interisland mail, the 1c stamp had very little use because again THE POLYNESIAN

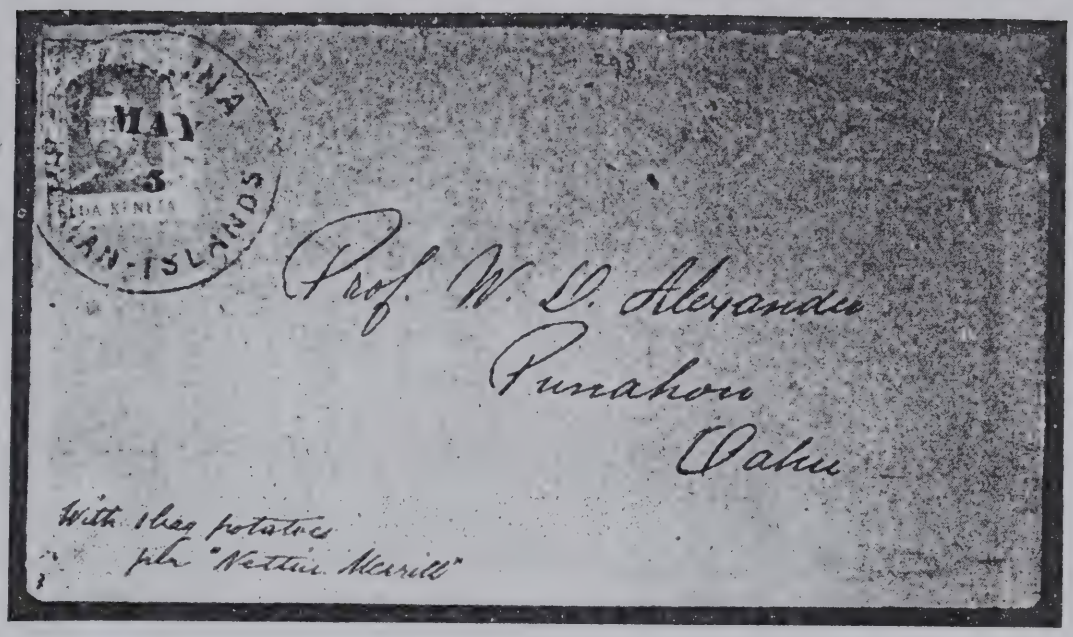

Fig. 23
An interisland letter. The 2c "Boston Lithographed" stamp beautifully tied by the Lahaina townmark, (Type 243.02,) struck in bluish green.

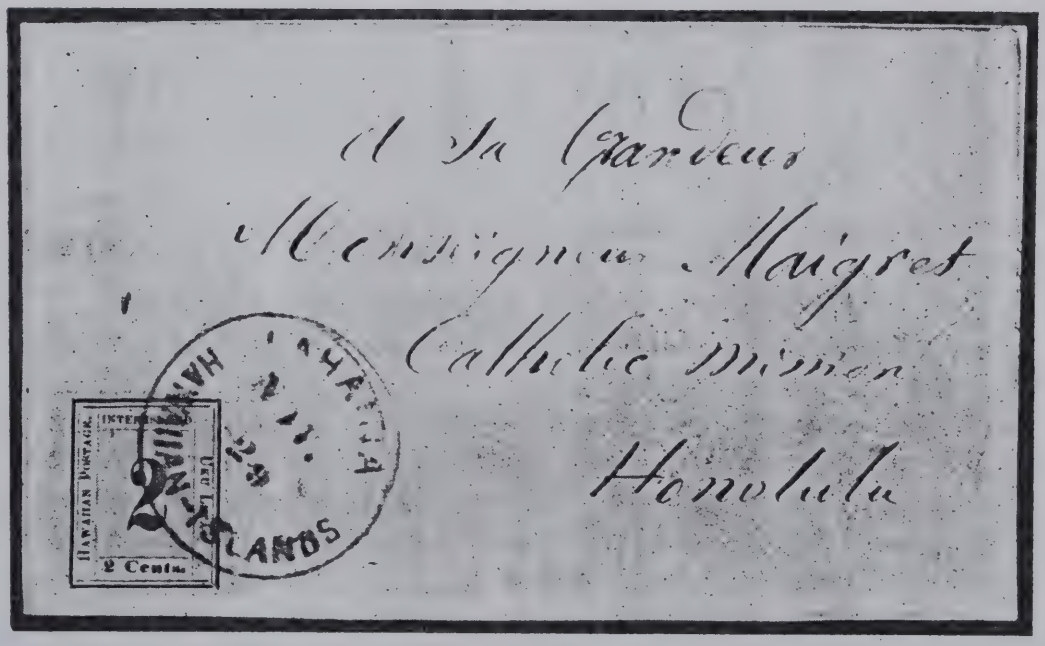

Fig. 24
An interisland letter, bearing a "Numeral" tied by the Lahaina townmark.

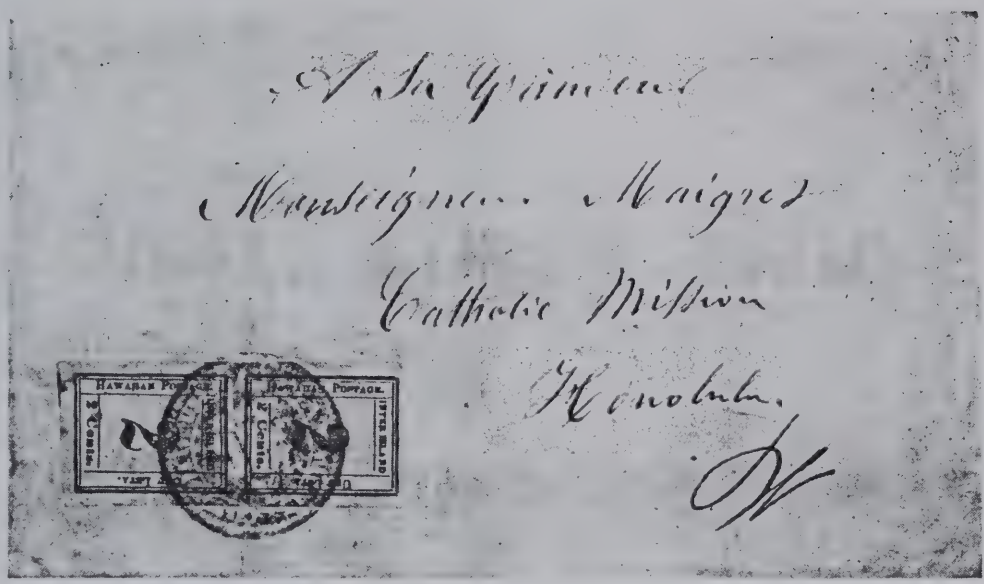

Fig. 25
An interisland letter bearing a pair of 2c "Numerals" tied by the Lahaina Custom House seal. Letter addressed in French to "His Grandeur Monseigneur Maigret" at the Catholic Mission in Honolulu. The use of a pair of "Numerals" on an interisland letter is exceptional.

was a government newspaper and the other newspaper, the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, published by Mr. Whitney after he resigned as Postmaster, was sent for some years without requiring a stamp. The eventual demand on Whitney to stamp his newspapers resulted in a breach between him and the then postmaster, Alva K. Clark. All of the 1c "Numerals" are extremely rare, used, which, in view of the above, is readily understandable.

We show a group of three interisland letters bearing 2c postage (Figs. 22, 23, 24). The first of these is interesting because the stamp is of the variety with the raised large 2, and also because the cancellation is the beautiful Lahaina Customs House seal. The second and third have the Lahaina town mark struck in bluish green. Fig. 25 shows an unusual use, namely a pair of 2c interisland stamps.

— CHAPTER 8 —

Postal History and Postage Rates, 1863-67

This period should be easy, with United States zone rates abolished and a uniform fee of 3c per half ounce anywhere in the country, to which the Hawaiian rate of 5c per half ounce and the ship fee of 2c per letter were added. However, annoying cases of letters in the fall of 1864 bearing 10c, 12c, or 22c occur just often enough to confuse us. We endeavored to discover the reason for these discrepancies, and the results of our search are set forth in the following sections.

The Seventh Period
July 1, 1863, to September 16, 1864

The rates during these fourteen and a half months were:

	United States	Hawaiian	Ship	Total
½ ounce	3c	5c	2c	10c
1 ounce	6c	10c	2c	18c
1½ ounces	9c	15c	2c	26c
2 ounces	12c	20c	2c	34c

For greater weights, the rates increased in like manner.

From the beginning of this period, it became the policy, if not the stated regulation, of the United States Post Office Department to make a distinction between PREPAID and UNPAID ship letters, charging 2c ship fee on the former, but double domestic postage on the latter. The table above therefore covers prepaid Hawaiian letters only. Lot 2041 in the first Knapp sale illustrates an unpaid ship letter of the Seventh Period. (The year 1862 in the description is a misreading of the postmark, which is 1863.) Fig. 12, p. 38, is an equally good illustration.

We do not find a clear-cut statement of the rate to San Francisco itself during this period, but we may safely assume, until contrary evidence shows up, that the ship letter rate to city of entry, 6c per half ounce, was carried over from the Sixth Period.

THE SO-CALLED KALAKAUA ERRORS

In the fall of 1864, a hitherto-unexplained period of confusion arose. The most obvious way of excusing our own Post Office Department was to blame it on Postmaster General David Kalakaua (afterwards king), who succeeded Alva K. Clark on June 30, 1863. However, recent studies by Admiral Harris show that this interpretation is only partly correct.

By an Act of Congress of July 1, 1864, effective July 22, new rates were fixed for foreign letters addressed to any part of the United States, when brought in by CONTRACT MAIL SHIPS. That part of the act which requires our consideration follows:

> The uniform rate of United States postage, without reference to distance, upon letters and other mailable matter addressed to or received from foreign countries, when forwarded from or received in the United States by steamships or other vessels regularly employed in the transportation of the mails, (a) shall be as follows, viz: ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters: two cents each on newspapers; and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals, and other articles of printed matter; which postage shall be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received: Provided, always, That these rates shall not apply to letters or other mailable matter, addressed to or received from any foreign place or country, to and from which different rates of postage have been or shall be established by International Postal Convention or arrangements already concluded or hereafter to be made.

Undoubtedly, in the hasty interpretation of this Act either in the post office in Washington or by the postmaster or his employees in San Francisco or possibly by the post office in Honolulu, they overlooked the concluding clause "or arrangements already concluded or hereafter to be made," as these words prevented the Act of July 1, 1864, applying to the previously arranged rates of postage between Hawaii and points in the United States.

"(a)" in the Act applied to steamships or other mail contract vessels and as none such touched Hawaii in 1864, this Act does not apply to Hawaii-United States mail. Mail between the United States and Hawaii in 1864 was "ship letters," with ship fees collectible per letter. Contract mail ships received their compensation under the contract terms and were not entitled to the ship letter fee. There was no contract mail between the United States and Hawaii until October 15, 1867.

In any event, the effect of this was that from September 16th to November 12, 1864, for a period of eight weeks, the United States postage on Hawaiian mail to the East Coast of the United States was 12c per single rate and 10c for each additional rate.

Regardless of whose misunderstanding caused the error, we have a new period, although a very short one, namely;

The Eighth Period
September 17, 1864, to November 11, 1864

Postmaster General Kalakaua published a Post Office Notice dated September 16, 1864, as follows:

POST-OFFICE NOTICE!

IN CONFORMITY WITH A NOTICE

received at this Office from the Postmaster of San Francisco, the U. S. rate of postage from these Islands to the United States is raised from three cents to ten cents for every letter weighing not more than one half an ounce, and ten cents additional for every additional half ounce, or fractional half ounce, which must be prepaid, and will be levied at this Office from the day following the publication of this notice.

The rates to be charged will be as follows:

Letters weighing not more than	U.S. Postage	Hawaiian Postage	Ship Postage	Total
½ Ounce	10c	5c	2c	17c
1 "	20c	10c	2c	33c[17]
1½ Ounces	30c	15c	2c	47c
2 "	40c	20c	2c	62c

adding for every additional half ounce or fraction half ounce ten cents U. S. Postage and five cents Hawaiian Postage. The Ship Postage to two cents is added only once on each letter mailed.

D. KALAKAUA, Postmaster General

Honolulu, September 16, 1864

An item headed AMERICAN POSTAGE and referring to NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS which had appeared in the NEW YORK SHIPPING LIST was printed in Honolulu on September 17, 1864, viz;

By the last mail, Postmaster General Kalakaua received official notice from Washington that this change of rates will apply to the Hawaiian Islands. From this, it is presumed that we have no postal treaty with the United States, and will have to submit to be taxed by Uncle Sam. The charge is reasonable enough, for surely if it is proper to pay 5 cents for the simple labor of stamping and mailing the letters at the Honolulu office, TEN CENTS is not an exorbitant charge for carrying the same letter from San Francisco to any part of the United States, in some cases a distance of over 3,000 miles. A notice from the Postmaster General will be found elsewhere.

The net effect of the misunderstanding was to restore, for a period of eight weeks, the rates of the "Sixth Period" (1855-63), insofar as they applied to mail to the eastern states. (Presumably, in the misinterpretation of the law, these rates were also made to apply to the west coast, even to the city of San Francisco, since we notice the phrase in the opening sentence, "to any part of the United States.")

We describe several covers which illustrate this "Eighth Period":

(1) A cover which left Honolulu just before November 12, 1864, with 12c in United States stamps, prepaying the supposed 12c rate.

17. Error, should have been 32c.

Fig. 26
Cover of the Eighth Period, Sep. 17-Nov. 11, 1864, showing the erroneous 12c rate. The letter bears 22c, which represents a double-weight letter, 10c per half-ounce, with ship fee 2c added only once.

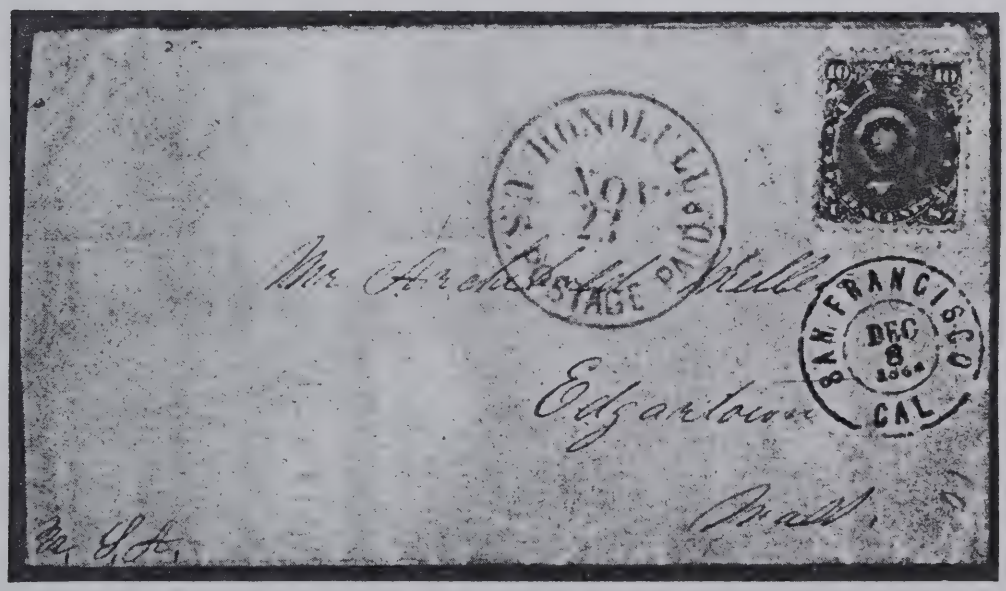

Fig. 27
Cover of the Ninth Period, Nov. 12-Dec. 2, 1864, showing the erroneous 10c rate. The letter bears a 10c United States stamp, which was for a short time believed to be necessary, but which included the 2c ship fee.

(2) A cover postmarked "**NOV. 9, (1864)**" showing the 22c rate for one ounce, from the Wilson collection. (Fig. 26).

(3) Another cover, description of which is postponed, until later, as it is used to clinch an important point.

From somewhere, probably either from Washington or San Francisco, Postmaster General Kalakaua received word that in this new 10c ship letter rate the ship fee of 2c was included in the 10c. We therefore have a new period, only three weeks in length:

The Ninth Period
November 12, 1864, to December 2, 1864

Although we do not find a tabulated set of rates published in any Post Office Notice, they can be easily figured by deducting 2c from each rate in the Eighth Period. A cover illustrating this short period, is shown in Fig. 27. It is dated "**NOV. 23, (1864)**", with a 10c United States 1861, cancelled with the San Francisco cogwheel of the 1864 type. Admiral Harris and Stanley B. Ashbrook formerly accepted this as of the Seventh Period, double weight, with overpayment of 2c. But the discovery of this series of errors in interpreting postage rates makes this cover of the Ninth Period, single weight.

THE KEY COVER

We now describe the cover which clears up the entire mystery and reveals to us who was responsible for each feature of the errors which caused this period of confusion. (Fig. 28).

Origin: East Maui, August 1, 1864.

Town marks: **HONOLULU, AUG. 27, U. S. POSTAGE PAID**, and **SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SEPT. 23, 1864.**

Stamps: Hawaiian 5c "Boston Engraved" on thin bluish paper; United States 2c "Black Jack" and 3c 1861.

Further postal markings: Handstamped **FOREIGN** in block capitals, a large **5**, and in manuscript **Due 5.**

Interpretation: The San Francisco post office rated this letter as needing 10c for a single rate: the 5c already on it, and the 5c due.

The letter reached San Francisco during those eight weeks which we have designated as the Eighth Period, when Kalakaua thought the rate was 12c for the first half-ounce. But seeing a letter with only 5c United States on it, he knew that he could not hold a letter to the United States for United States postage due, as it was immaterial to him whether ANY United States postage was prepaid on it. So he sent it on, leaving it to the United States post office to collect the deficiency. San Francisco rated that deficiency at 5c, meaning that 10c was thought

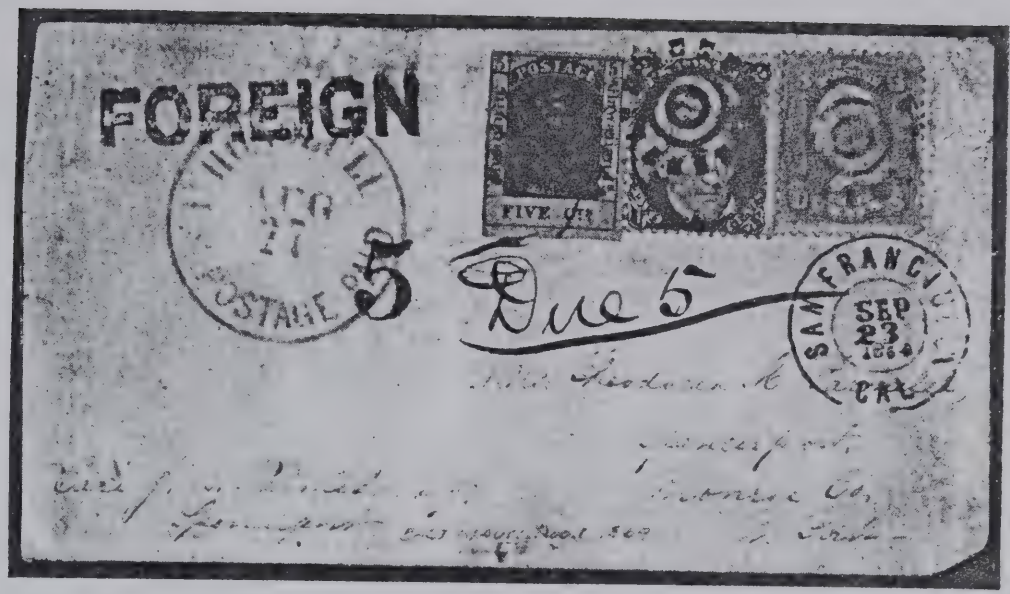

Fig. 28

The key cover to the so-called "Kalakaua errors." Letter erroneously believed to be insufficiently prepaid with 5c Hawaiian and 5c United States postage. Rated by San Francisco post office with 5c due, explained by word "FOREIGN," to make 10c, the rate temporarily but wrongly charged.

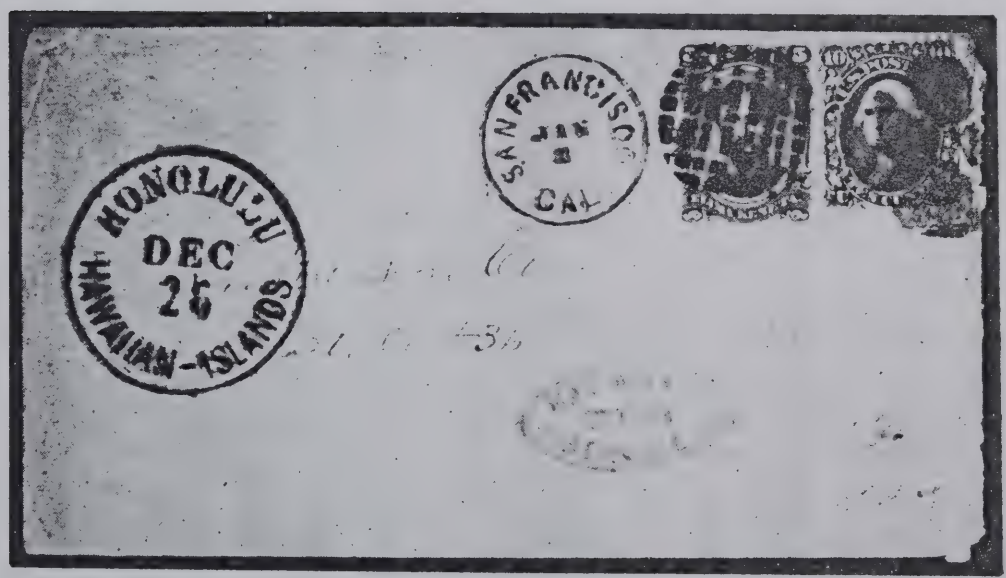

Fig. 29

Letter of the Eleventh Period, bearing 5c Hawaiian and 10c United States postage, and struck with the marking "HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE," in red.

to be needed. We are now ready to draw several very important inferences:

1. The mistake of thinking that the Act of July 1, 1864, applied to Hawaii must be ascribed to Washington and/or San Francisco, for here we have San Francisco rating a letter bearing 5c United States with 5c due.

2. The mistake of thinking that the 2c ship fee was also to be added was Kalakaua's; otherwise San Francisco would have rated the letter with 7c due.

3. Washington and/or San Francisco corrected Kalakaua's part of the mistake on November 12, 1864.

4. Washington and/or San Francisco corrected their own mistake on December 3, 1864.

Kalakaua received the correction from San Francisco early in December, 1864, explaining that a series of errors had been made and that the law of July 1, 1864, was not intended to apply to Hawaiian letters at all. We accordingly have a restoration of the rates of the Seventh Period, but we shall have to regard it as a new period, other rates having been imposed for a space of eleven weeks.

The Tenth Period
December 3, 1864, to October 14, 1867

On Dec. 3, 1864, Kalakaua published another notice reading as follows:

POST-OFFICE NOTICE
NEW ADVICE HAS BEEN RECEIVED

this day at this office from the Postmaster of San Francisco, that he has been instructed by the Post Office Department at Washington, that the new U. S. Postal Law of July 22d, 1864, relating to letters from foreign countries, was not intended to change the postage rates on letters between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

Therefore the rates henceforth to be charged at this Office will be as follows:

Letters weighing not more than	U.S. Postage	Hawaiian Postage	Ship Postage	Total
½ Ounce	3c	5c	2c	10c
1 "	6c	10c	2c	18c
1½ Ounces	9c	15c	2c	26c
2 "	12c	20c	2c	34c

adding for every additional half ounce or fractional half ounce three cents U. S. Postage and five cents Hawaiian Postage.

The ship postage of two cents is added only once on each letter mailed, and if prepaid must be paid in U. S. Postage stamps.

D. KALAKAUA, Postmaster General

Honolulu, December 3d, 1864

SUMMARY

The effects of the changes made by Postmaster General Kalakaua at Honolulu as a result of misunderstanding or incorrect advice respecting the United States Postage Law of July 22, 1864, were:

(1) The rates which had been in effect from 1855 to 1863 on mail to the eastern states were restored on or after September 16, 1864 until November 11, 1864, a period of eight weeks.

(2) From November 12th to December 2nd, 1864, (three weeks), the rates in effect were the same as those which are found during the period of contract mail service which began on October 15, 1867, and terminated June 30, 1870, when the United States-Hawaii postal treaty establishing the 6c rate of 1870, became effective.

(3) The rates which came into effect on or following July 1, 1863, were interrupted for eleven weeks from September 16 to December 2, 1864, and were restored on December 3, until the contract mail service of 1867, was established.

On December 10, 17, 24 and 31, 1864, a third notice was printed in Honolulu, restoring the rates which had been in effect—following the United States postage rates of July 1, 1863—until September 16th, 1864.

Hence covers mailed from the Hawaiian Islands during those eleven weeks in the autumn of 1864, should show either the rates of 1855-63, or the rates of 1867-70, according to whether they were mailed before or after November 12th in that period. Kalakaua's notices established the fact that each of the group of rates hitherto believed to have been in effect only and continuously, (a) from 1855 to 1863, (b) from 1863 to 1867, and (c) from 1867 to 1870, were each in effect at two different periods, because the rates of group (b) were interrupted by those of both (a) and (c) in 1864. It may now be possible to reconcile the stamps on some covers of 1864, which do not agree with previously known rates.

THE STAMPS OF THE PERIOD 1863-67

The stamps of this period present no difficulties. For interisland use and for the Hawaiian postage on printed matter to the United States, the 2c "Boston Lithographed" issue should have sufficed until the 2c engraved and perforated stamp appeared, except for the constant bad luck which plagued the early postmasters and made necessary the frequent printings of "Numerals." For the 5c rate to the United States, the 5c "Boston Engraved" stamps should have lasted until the 5c engraved and perforated stamp arrived, except that the latter was delayed and the 5c "Numerals" had to be printed. For the interisland news-

paper rate, the 1c "Numerals" did service. The change in the United States rate was not reflected in the Hawaiian stamps, because the United States postage was prepaid by United States stamps. We have inserted this brief review of the stamps of the period because of the lengthy discussion since the last definite statements about the stamps were made.

— CHAPTER 9 —

The Hawaiian Steam Service

One difficulty with the period which began on October 15, 1867, is that unless the philatelic student has studied a good deal about postal rates, postal contracts, and postal terminology, he will fail to realize that from the above date a radically different situation existed, and the higher rates which we shall presently discuss were only one of the details.

Prior to this time, the mails to and from Hawaii had been carried by any ship which happened to be making the voyage. The postmaster of Honolulu kept himself posted as to sailings and entrusted the accumulated mail to the captain, who, upon accepting it, was bound by the Act of March 2, 1799, to be responsible for it and to turn it in at the first port where he put in which had a post office. The postmaster there treated the mail as "ship letters," marking them thus, paying the captain 2c each for the trouble, and seeing that the letters were rated with the extra 2c each. THE IMPORTANT POINT TO BE OBSERVED IS THIS, THAT NONE OF THESE SHIPS HAD A MAIL-CARRYING CONRACT. That is why the captain was entitled to 2c per letter, just as the captain of a Mississippi River steamer of the same period was, if his boat had no mail contract. Letters brought in by a Mississippi River boat having no contract were stamped **STEAM** instead of **SHIP.**

The Eleventh Period
October 15, 1867, to June 30, 1870

According to a contract between the United States Post Office Department and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., signed October 16, 1866, to take effect June 30, 1867, the ships of that line were to handle the mails to China and Japan under the designation **CHINA AND JAPAN STEAM SERVICE.** It was to be a monthly service, beginning with the ship leaving San Francisco July 3, 1867, but some irregularity seems to have prevailed at first, for the Postmaster General's report for 1868 states: "Regular trips began June 3, 1868." One clause of the contract required that stops were to be made at Honolulu each way.

By a contract with the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Co., signed July 30, 1867, that line was to run twelve round trips per year between San Francisco and Honolulu for a period of ten years. Sailings from San Francisco were to be on the 1st of each month, from Honolulu on the 15th. The new service began to operate with the sailing

of October 15, 1867. The requirement that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers should make stops at Honolulu was then cancelled. Additional service was also rendered from 1871 to 1873, by an American line of steamships between San Francisco, New Zealand, and Australia via Honolulu.

The California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Co., contracted to maintain regular sailings according to schedule, to carry all mail offered by the postmasters of San Francisco and Honolulu, and if any loose letters were handed in at shipside outside the mail bags, to handle them according to regulations. For this service the line was paid a subsidy of $75,000 per year. Government mail agents were in charge of the mails on board until April, 1869, after which date the mails were handled by the pursers of the steamers.

There is an oval marking reading **HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE** found on letters of this period, Type 442, Chapter 29, p. 292 and Fig. 29, p. 74. Stanley B. Ashbrook says that this marking was placed on the letters on arrival at San Francisco. It thus constituted an ORIGIN MARK, like **SHIP, WAY,** or **STEAM.**

The postage rate for a single-weight letter during the Eleventh Period was 10c for the United States, and Hawaii still required 5c, but the ship fee was abolished. The line being subsidized, the captain could not claim a 2c ship fee. For the writing public, it represented an increase in postage rates, the annoyance of which was probably somewhat lessened by the fact that the steamships were considerably faster than the sailing vessels and therefore promised quicker transit of mail. The steamers took eleven to fourteen days, while the sailing vessels required fourteen to twenty days.

There are also covers franked with 5c Hawaiian and 10c United States, which were not carried by the Hawaiian Steam Service, as proved not only by the absence of the oval marking, which might be accidental, but by checking sailing dates. Presumably these letters were franked for the subsidized service and since a private ship was ready to sail, while contract ships were not due to leave for some time, the mail was sent by the private ship. For while the subsidized ships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Co., were the officially recognized mail line supported by the United States, they were by no means the only ships carrying mail. As we showed earlier in this chapter, freighters, tramp steamers, war vessels, in fact any ship ready to make the voyage was used. On such ships, the Hawaiian Post Office Department had to pay the cost of transportation, presumably by agreement with the captain at the time of dispatch of the mail bags. Elliott Perry in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST of March, 1943, has presented an interesting table of mail arrivals at San Francisco from July 1, 1871, to

June 30, 1872. A few months later he made some corrections, the net result of the whole being the following summary:

	Number of Mails Received	Number of Letters	United States Postage
By San Francisco-Honolulu subsidized line	13	42,615	$3204.20
By contract (?) ships from Australia and New Zealand via Honolulu	4	7,564	876.76
By non-contract ships	22	5,033	377.48

Although the contract ships were in the minority as to number of arrivals, they carried the majority of the letters received. The column headed "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" means the additional postage on letters beyond the United States with which Hawaii had no postal treaty, whether prepaid by stamps or not.

During all of this period the custom had been definitely established in the minds of residents of the Islands that they could frank letters either with the requisite Hawaiian stamps and United States stamps or could frank them, for the Hawaiian and United States rate, entirely with Hawaiian stamps, the Hawaiian post office applying the necessary United States stamps at their own expense. This was perfectly logical since the cost of transmitting mail to the United States was defrayed by the purchase and application of Hawaiian stamps, the Hawaiian post office receiving the requisite money for the franking through the purchase of these stamps as, for example, by private vessel. After the change of postage of 1863, 10c in Hawaiian stamps for a single rate letter covered the cost of the 5c Hawaiian shore to-ship charge and the 5c United States charge of 2c ship fee and 3c United States postage. To such a letter, at their own expense, the Honolulu post office added a 5c United States stamp, usually pasting this over one of the 5c Hawaiian stamps. After the beginning of the contract mail in 1867, where the United States rate was 10c, not infrequently Islanders applied three 5c Hawaiian stamps, the Hawaiian post office affixing a 10c United States stamp. In either case, the net result was that the Hawaiian post office received its 5c for the shore-to-ship Hawaiian charge.

The installation of a subsidized line of mail steamers in 1867 probably furnished the impetus for the drawing up of the first formal postal treaty between the Kingdom of Hawaii and the United States. The text of the treaty follows:

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles,

establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom:

ARTICLE I

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, by means of the subsidized line of United States mail steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu as well as by occasional steamers and by sailing vessels running between Honolulu and the ports of San Francisco, (California), Portland (Oregon), or ports in Puget Sound, Teekalet, Olympia, and Port Townsend, comprising letters, newspapers, and printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country.

ARTICLE II

San Francisco, New York, Boston, Portland, Oregon, Teekalet, Olympia, and Port Townsend shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Honolulu and Hilo the Hawaiian offices of exchange, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement.

ARTICLE III

The United States shall defray the expenses of the sea conveyance of all mails transmitted in both directions by means of its subsidized line of mail steamships, so long as said line is maintained by the Government of the United States; and the Hawaiian office shall defray the expenses of the sea conveyance of all mails transmitted in both directions, by means of occasional steamships or by sailing vessels.

ARTICLE IV

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries upon the correspondence exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use postage which it collects.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be six cents on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of six cents for each additional weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall in all cases be fully prepaid, by means of postage stamps, at the office of mailing in either country. If not fully prepaid, they shall not be forwarded. Letters received in either country from the other shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

The United States office shall levy and collect on newspapers, (whether transient or sent to regular subscribers,) addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom, the established rates of United States domestic postage; and upon all articles of printed matter, except newspapers, addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

The Hawaiian post office shall levy and collect on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of postage chargeable thereon by the laws or regulations of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

ARTICLE V

Letters mailed in the Hawaiian Kingdom and addressed to countries beyond the United States, with which the United States have direct postal relations, may be forwarded through the United States to their respective destinations, subject to the same additional postage charges as are paid by the inhabitants of the United States to such countries, which, in all cases where prepayment is obligatory in the United States, may be paid by the senders in the Hawaiian Islands, by affixing uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to effect such prepayment.

On the other hand, prepaid letters from foreign countries, received in and forwarded from the United States to the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall be delivered in said Kingdom free of all charges whatsoever: and letters received in the Hawaiian Kingdom from the United States, addressed to Micronesia or neighboring islands, will be forwarded to destinations, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in the Hawaiian Kingdom and addressed to those islands.

ARTICLE VI

Every letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all" in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted.

ARTICLE VII

Dead letters, newspapers &c., which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE VIII

The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this agreement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE IX

This convention shall come into operation on the 1st day of July 1870, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the 4th day of May, 1870.

Signed by President Grant and Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, at Washington, May 5, 1870.

For the first time, postal relations between the two countries were actually on a treaty basis. We must therefore recognize a new period, viz;

The Twelfth Period
July 1, 1870, to December 31, 1881

The separate Hawaiian and United States rates were abolished; a flat fee of 6c per half-ounce was charged. Letters from Hawaii franked with 6c in Hawaiian stamps were regarded as prepaid anywhere in the United States, and letters from this country, franked with 6c in our stamps, were regarded as prepaid anywhere in Hawaii. Each country retained the full amount of the postage collected on letters bound for the other country, and in recompense, delivered without further charge the letters received from the opposite country. Except for the rate charged, this was exactly what is now done between or among countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union.

Since there was no 6c stamp, at first three 2c orange-red stamps of the 1864 issue were used. This threatened to deplete the supply of that stamp, so the use of a 5c greenish-blue and a diagonal half of a 2c orange-red was permitted, THE ONLY LEGITIMATE USE OF A BISECTED HAWAIIAN STAMP. All other bisects are probably favors or philatelic nonsense. In August, 1870, an order was placed with the National Bank Note Co., for a 6c stamp, green in color, with portrait of Kamehameha V. The stamps reached Honolulu in March, 1871, and with them came 18c stamps for use on heavy letters requiring triple or higher rates.

Mixed frankings and single frankings of the country of destination only were now a thing of the past, with two exceptions: (a) Letters mailed at shipside, which were still legal, though unusual and subject to 2c ship fee if prepaid, but double the foreign postage if unpaid, to be collected from the addressee; and (b) letters to countries beyond the United States with which Hawaii had no postal treaty. To this category belongs a cover briefly described as follows:

Stamps: Hawaiian Islands 6c Kamehameha V, cancelled with a fancy black killer and United States 5c blue Taylor, cancelled with black cork. Addressed to Cowbridge, Wales. Postmarks: On front, magenta **HONOLULU H. I. PAID ALL JUL 30 1881.** On back, transit mark of San Francisco and receiving mark of Cowbridge (Fig. 30). By our treaty with Hawaii, the 6c Hawaiian stamp paid the postage from Hawaii to anywhere in the United States. Hawaii had no treaty with Great Britain and did not join the Universal Postal Union until January 1, 1882, so Hawaiian stamps were not valid in Great Britain. But Great Britain and the United States were both members of the Universal Postal Union so a United States 5c stamp was necessary to carry the letter from New York to Great Britain.

Fig. 30
Letter from Hawaii to Wales, showing only use of mixed franking during treaty period. The 6c Hawaiian stamp carried the letter to any point in the United States; the 5c United States stamp carried it to its destination.

Fig. 31
Letter from Hawaii to England, interpretation of rates exactly the same as in Fig. 30. Two additional interesting features: Legitimate use of bisected 2c Hawaiian stamp, and use of 1869 issue in Hawaii.

Another cover illustrates the same circumstances, but shows the additional feature of the bisected 2c orange red, while the United States stamps are a pair of 3c 1869's, the rate to England in 1870 being 6c. (Fig. 31).

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE

Under the postal treaty, the mails were handled as just outlined until September 17, 1873, on which date the steamer COSTA RICA of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Co., bringing mail from Honolulu went on the rocks outside the Golden Gate and was lost. Thereupon the subsidized line broke down completely. What happened after that, we do not know.

We do not know how long a time passed until a new contract could be made with another line. We do not know the name of the new line. We do not know exactly how the mails were handled during the interim. Presumably they were carried by such ships as were making the run, just as occasional mails had been carried during the period of the contract. Presumably the rate under the treaty remained 6c, for nowhere do we find any statement of a change in rates. Probably, if the interim was long enough to work a hardship on Hawaii, on whose treasury fell the burden of paying the expense of mail transportation by private ships, some adjustment was made between the United States and Hawaii.

A few scraps of evidence pointing to a change in rates which would necessitate the introduction of a special period at this time are now regarded by us as unconvincing. A statement made by Sir Daniel Cooper in 1878 in a paper entitled THE POSTAL LAWS OF HAWAII FROM 1852 TO 1878 in which he says that on January 1, 1876, "the old foreign rate of 6 cents is preserved and 6 cents are added for all letters of one-half ounce, for the United States and for all countries of the Postal Union" cannot be traced down to any published announcement in the Hawaiian papers.

Two covers were recently discovered bearing a 6c Kamehameha V and two 3c green United States stamps. We regard these as merely curiosities illustrating a waste of postage. We see no reason for accepting two covers as proving a change of rate, in the absence of any printed reference to such change.

In the previously-mentioned article in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and in letters to us, Elliott Perry supplies some observations which help us on this point. These observations are condensed and summarized as follows:

The 6c rate under the treaty applied only to letters mailed at a Hawaiian post office, and by the terms of the treaty, Hawaiian postage of

6c fully prepaid such letters to any point in the United States. These provisions did not apply to letters mailed (in Hawaii or anywhere else in the world) at shipside, without passing through a post office of the country of origin. Such letters made their first entry into the mail at the port of entry (San Francisco in the case of letters originating in Hawaii) and were subject to the ship letter rates prevailing since July 1, 1863. These rates were, if prepaid, United States domestic rates plus 2c per letter; if unpaid, double domestic postage. By coincidence, this double postage was also 6c, but it would have been collected from the the addressee in cash, not by the affixing of United States stamps. This point is important: If a ship letter arrived outside the mails, bearing stamps of the country of origin, the stamps were treated as non-existent and the ship letter rate was collected regardless of such stamps.

If letters arrived IN THE MAIL, fully prepaid with Hawaiian stamps, there could be no possible need for United States stamps on them. On the other hand, if letters arrived OUTSIDE THE MAIL, bearing Hawaiian stamps, the Hawaiian stamps would be ignored and ship letter rates collected. As long as the treaty of 1870 remained in force, the Hawaiian stamps either completely prepaid the letters, or they paid nothing. In either case the full postage was 6c Hawaiian or 6c United States—but it could not be 12c for a combination of both.

In order for a postage rate under a treaty to be changed, something would have to happen to the treaty, and not to the steamship line which held the contract. The treaty must have been suspended or abrogated before the rate could be changed; and we have no evidence that anything ever went amiss with the United States-Hawaiian postal treaty as an international agreement.

To these thoughts we offer the following additions:

(1) In view of our postal treaty with Hawaii, in case of such emergency as the one created by the breaking of the steamship company's contract, is it not more likely that the United States Post Office Department would keep faith with the Hawaiian Post Office Department, finding some temporary means of getting the mails carried, even though not as regularly, waive its right to regard the letters from Hawaii as ship letters, and absorb what small loss of revenue resulted out of the general funds of the department?

(2) If Sir Daniel's paper and the record of the breaking of the contract by the steamship line hold the key to the 12c Hawaiian Islands covers, then why do we not find such covers in large numbers? There must have been thousands of letters brought from Hawaii to the United States from September 1873, when the Hawaiian Steam Service was discontinued, or even from January 1, 1876, the date given by Sir Daniel, to the date when he wrote his paper, sometime in 1878. The 6c green

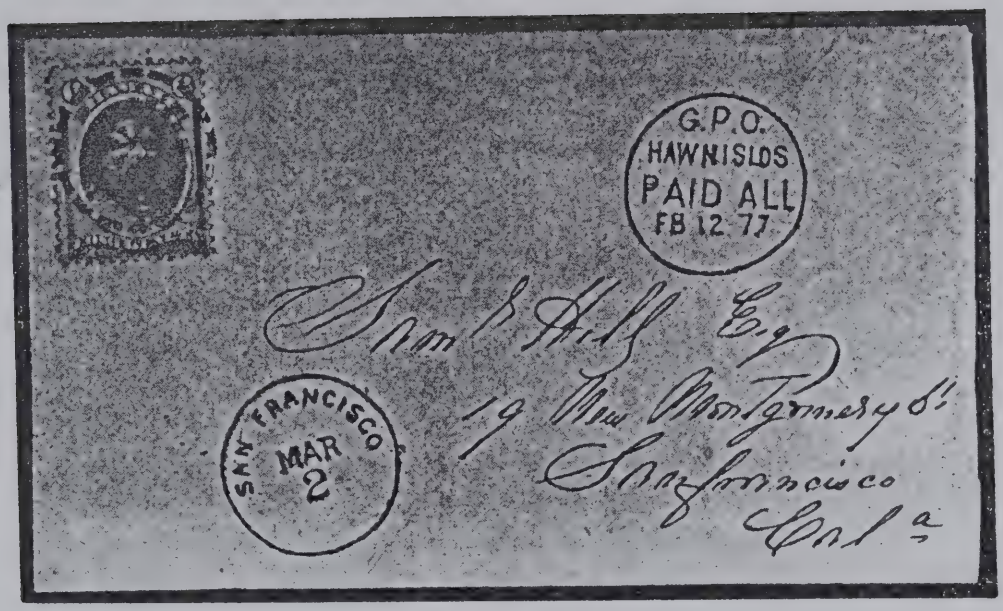

Fig. 32
Letter from Hawaii to the United States, fully prepaid with 6c Hawaiian stamp. This letter, dated in 1877, refutes the statement made by Sir Daniel Cooper in 1878 that since Jan. 1, 1876, 6c Hawaiian plus 6c United States postage was required.

is a fairly common stamp, used, and practically all used copies came to this country on single-weight letters between July 1, 1870, and December 31, 1881. Covers with the 6c plus 6c rate should be fairly common, but they are not. There was none that we can find in any of the three Knapp sales and these two are the first we ever heard of.

We therefore regard the Twelfth Period as continuing without change until January 1, 1882, on which date Hawaii became a member of the Universal Postal Union. We also show (Fig. 32) a cover of 1877, bearing a 6c Hawaiian stamp only. The date of this letter falls between January 1, 1876 (the date on which Sir Daniel said 6c United States was also required) and 1878 (the year in which he made the statement), and seems to indicate that the treaty rate of 6c was in force.

— CHAPTER 10 —

Hawaii as a Member of the Universal Postal Union

Hawaii's admission to the Universal Postal Union became effective January 1, 1882, thus beginning a new period, viz;

The Thirteenth Period
January 1, 1882, to August 11, 1898

From the date of its admission, the people of Hawaii enjoyed the rate of 5c per half-ounce to the United States, and rates according to the then-prevailing schedule to other countries. To this period belong all covers mailed on or after January 1, 1882, and bearing 5c in Hawaiian stamps if to the United States, and the correct amounts in Hawaiian stamps ONLY to other countries. We have an interesting extract from the HAWAIIAN POSTAL GUIDE NO. 1, JULY, 1885, containing much valuable information, which we reprint herewith:

13. The cutting of postage stamps in two or more pieces for use as postage is prohibited, and no letter having a mutilated stamp on it will be forwarded.
17. To insure a domestic letter being forwarded in the mails it must have not less than two cents in postage affixed. If less than the full postage has been paid, double the amount due must be paid by the party receiving it.
57. Rates of postage on domestic mail matter—
    Letters to any part of the Kingdom, for each half ounce ... 2 cents[18]
    Drop or city letters or printed circulars ... 1 cent
    Unsealed printed circulars to any part of the Kingdom ... 1 "
    Newspapers, printed in the Kingdom and sent from the office of publication to subscribers residing in the Kingdom ... Free
    Books, cards, photographs etc., for each half ounce ... 1 cent
    Newspapers, pamphlets, almanacs, calendars, hand-bills, magazines, maps, occasional, and other publications (not bound), for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof ... 1 cent
    Registry fee, in addition to above charges ... 10 cents
    Special Despatch Service, each one ounce letter ... 10 "
59. Rates of Foreign Postage
    Letters to the United States, Canada and Mexico, each half ounce ... 5 cents
    Letters to any other countries in the Postal Union ... 10 " [19]
    Letters to any of the Australian Colonies ... 12 "

18. There is some evidence that this rate was subsequently reduced to 1c per half ounce. An unofficial printed reference to this reduced rate has been noted, and occasional interisland covers bearing 3c postage are found. J.K.B.
19. This rate despite the fact that the Universal Postal Union in 1875, in granting member-countries some leeway in fixing international rate to suit their currencies, set a ceiling of 32 centimes for single-weight letter to member-countries. (At that time 32 centimes equalled 6.4c).

Postal cards, each	2	cents
Reply Postal cards, each	4	"
Books and commercial papers, each two ounces or fraction	2	"
Printed matter, each two ounces or fraction	2	"
Merchandise samples (not exceeding 250 grams or 8¾ ounces), for each two ounces or fraction	2	"
Registration fee, in addition to above charges	10	"
Registration, with return receipt, do. do.	15	"

60. There is no Parcel Post between Hawaii and the United States or with any foreign country, but small parcels if registered, (of limited weight or size) are generally safely delivered at their destination.

POSTAL UNION COLORS

We are all familiar with the international color scheme of green for a stamp of 1c or its equivalent, red for 2c, and blue for 5c, even though the scheme to some extent broke down as a result of the disruption of monetary equivalents after World War I. Throughout the translation of the sections on the Bank Note Period in KOHL'S HANDBOOK, we found that Dr. Munk ascribed every change in that direction to the necessity of conforming to the Universal Postal Union color scheme, but he said nothing about changes away from that scheme, such as the 2c Liliuokalani and the three low values of 1894. What Dr. Munk and other writers overlook is the fact that the Universal Postal Union color scheme was not adopted until the Washington conference of 1897. The reason for any of the numerous color changes in Hawaii prior to 1897 was very probably purely a matter of taste and convenience.

While we are on the subject, green was the color adopted for the unit weight of printed matter in the international mails, NOT the rate for post cards in the internal mails; red was the color for post cards in the international mails, NOT the rate for letters in the internal mails; and blue was the color for letters of unit weight in the international mails. The Universal Postal Union does not attempt to regulate details of internal mails of any country.[20]

The Fourteenth Period
August 12, 1898, to June 13, 1900

Even after the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States on August 12, 1898, the stamps of Hawaii remained in use on the islands by explicit order of the Postmaster General of the United States, issued October 26, 1898. They were used for mail to the United States as well as in general international service under the Universal Postal Union. Likewise, the inland rates of the United States were not put

20. We are indebted to Dr. Stephen G. Rich for the data on the Universal Postal Union color scheme.

into effect for mail between the United States and Hawaii at once. For mail to and from the mainland, rates of the Universal Postal Union, including the 5 cent rate for single weight letters to the United States, remained in effect.

The United States also announced that the newly acquired territories previously belonging to the Universal Postal Union would continue as members thereof with Hawaii as a separate country, in contradistinction to Guam, the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Only United States soldiers stationed in Hawaii (as elsewhere) received the privilege of the domestic mail rate; but these, comprising not less than 2,500 towards the end of 1898, used the then-current 2 cent stamps of Hawaii and not those of the United States on their mail.

Accordingly, Hawaii not only continued the stamps previously issued in use until its actual incorporation into the United States on June 14, 1900, but put into service a new issue. This probably was done because the colors of Nos. 58-60 did not agree with the requirements of the Universal Postal Union.

The Fifteenth Period
June 14, 1900, to the Present Time

The postal service of Hawaii was finally united with that of the United States by an order of April 30, 1900, to take effect June 14, 1900. This order set forth that all postage stamps and postal paper of value of Hawaii would become invalid on June 14th. They were to be replaced by the current postal paper of the United States. Accordingly, the entire postal organization of Hawaii was turned over to the Third Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, who sent a postal inspector to Honolulu from San Francisco on May 20, 1900, to install the postal rules and methods of the United States throughout Hawaii. At the same time he ordered the first shipment of stamps and postal stationery, to the value of $50,000.00, to be sent to Honolulu, so that all the seventy eight post offices in the islands might be supplied in time with these for the first three months. A second postal inspector went to Honolulu from the mainland on June 1, 1900.

All the stamps of Hawaii lost franking power on June 14, 1900, and were replaced by the current postal paper of the United States. The stamps and stationery in the hands of the public could be exchanged for those of the United States for six months, that is, until December 14, 1900, at the post offices. After the expiration of this period of exchange, the remainders were officially destroyed on February 9, 1901.

OFFICIAL DESTRUCTION OF DIES, PLATES AND STAMPS

We must distinguish three official destructions of philatelic material of Hawaii:

(1) On March 27, 1894, Secretary and Manager Vreeland of the American Bank Note Co., certified that dies and plates of the stamps and postal stationery of the Hawaiian Kingdom had been cancelled. The actual work evidently was done before this and there is no report as whether the dies and plates were defaced, melted down, broken up, or what was done. The list of dies and plates as given in this report, omitting those for the envelopes and postcards, is of some interest, as it definitely shows the existence of certain plates. The reader will of course bear in mind that "two plates of 50 of the 1 cent stamp" may be of two different designs, and so forth. The plates of 15 and of 20 subjects are of course the reprints or "official imitations" of the earlier designs. The destroyed material on adhesive stamps was:

Denomination	Dies	Plates		Subjects
1 Cent	2	1	of	100
1 Cent		2	of	50
2 Cents	6	2	of	100
2 Cents		2	of	50
2 Cents		1	of	15
5 Cents	2	1	of	100
5 Cents		1	of	50
5 Cents		1	of	20
6 Cents	1	1	of	50
10 Cents	1	1	of	50
12 Cents	1	1	of	50
13 Cents	2	1	of	20
15 Cents	1	1	of	50
18 Cents	1	1	of	50
25 Cents	1	1	of	50
50 Cents	1	1	of	50
1 Dollar	1	1	of	50
12 Denoms.	20	20		

Also 3 postal card dies, and 5 dies and 28 electrotypes for envelopes.

(2) On Jaunary 28, 1897, there were burned in the furnaces of the Hawaiian Electric Co. all remaining stocks of Kingdom issues and those overprinted **Provisional Govt. 1893,** adhesives, envelopes, and postal cards. Since the quantities destroyed are given in the chapter on the stamps, they are not repeated here. A committee consisting of John H. Soper, W. M. Giffard, and F. L. Stolz (at least the last two of whom were leading philatelists of Honolulu), certified to the burning under date of February 1, 1897. For the text of their report, see Richards,

A CHECK LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII, pp. 14-16, or Gill, THE STAMPS OF HAWAII, in WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP, March 11, 1944, p. 11.

(3) On February 9, 1901, there were burned in the furnace of the Post Office Department in Washington the remainders of the Republic issues, in the following quantities:

51,012	1 cent	stamps, part yellow, part green
125,506	2 cent	stamps, part brown, part light carmine
42,225	5 cent	stamps, part carmine, part blue
81,160	10 cent	stamps
18	12 cent	stamps
6,862	25 cent	stamps

For C. F. Richards' description of the event, see Gill, THE STAMPS OF HAWAII, in WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP, March 11, 1944, p. 13.

DEALINGS WITH PHILATELISTS

The Hawaiian postal administration at a very early date became aware of the wants of stamp collectors and consistently dealt with philatelists in an accomodating and intelligent manner. At a time when postal officials of many of the older countries considered collectors mildly insane, the Honolulu post office clerks and postmasters were filling mail orders from collectors and dealers in America and Europe, giving them information on stamps available for sale, stamps no longer to be had, and projected stamps. We have the oft-quoted letter from William G. Irwin to J.-B. Moens in Brussels, dated 1864, and another letter to Moens in 1865, both of which give interesting information about the stamps then current and those obsolete; in the latter letter Mr. Irwin sent Moens "a new stamp which you have not yet seen"— the 5c "Numeral." The Honolulu postmasters may even have had standing orders from good customers abroad. They also took equally good care of collectors in Honolulu, though we may be surprised to hear that there were some in the 1860's.

The Hawaiian post office department was the first in the world, and for many decades the only one in the world, which endeavored to carry a full stock of obsolete issues for collectors. Upon exhaustion of the 1853 and the 1861 issues further printings were made in order to have a supply not only for exchange with other postal administrations, but also to supply collectors and dealers who might desire them. When the plates and/or dies were not available, they had new dies and plates made, imitating the originals as closely as possible. Little did they suspect that fifty to seventy-five years later, collectors would be writing articles explaining to each other how to distinguish these various print-

ings in order to have a complete showing of all possible variations. During the "Bank Note Period," they had frequent reissues and special printings made for philatelic purposes.

All these acts of accomodation no doubt greatly endeared the Hawaiian postal officials to those collectors and dealers who benefitted by their friendliness, and may have contributed to the tremendous popularity of the Hawaiian stamps in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These favors were evidently rendered in a genuine spirit of helpfulness and for the satisfaction of pleasing others.[21]

Even the sale of high value stamps to dealers at a cent apiece in cancelled-to-order condition was not completely reprehensible. There was no accusation of graft in such transactions ever made, they were all made with the knowledge and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and they were open to any applicant who would take enough stamps to justify the bother. Such deals enabled many collectors of modest means to possess genuine copies of high values which they otherwise could not possibly have afforded at a time when $10 per week was good wages. The cancellation used is sufficiently distinctive to serve as a warning to collectors who wish to eschew such stamps, so nobody is deceived.

As far as we have any evidence, all special stocks kept at the Honolulu post office for collectors were at all times handled without any favoritism. The stamps were sold to all applicants, always at face, as long as they lasted. And most of them were accepted for postage at full value without question. For courtesy, accommodation, and sincere desire to please its customers, the Hawaiian postal administration could serve as a model for postal administrations of many "more progressive" countries today.

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21. Sales of Stamps from the Reports of the Postmaster General.

For two years ending March 31st:	
1888	$66,735.66
1890	72,319.72
1892	85,230.61
1894	150,414.12
From April 1 to December 31, 1894	36,803.40
For year ending December 31st:	
1895	46,209.66
1896	63,685.76
1897	56,799.20

In view of the large increase in stamp sales in the two year period ending March 31, 1894, it would seem that sales to collectors of the 1893 provisionals brought in excess revenue of approximately $50,000. J.K.B.

PART II

The Stamps of Hawaii

by

HENRY A. MEYER

REAR ADMIRAL FREDERIC R. HARRIS U.S.N. (RET'D)

AND

DR. HERBERT MUNK

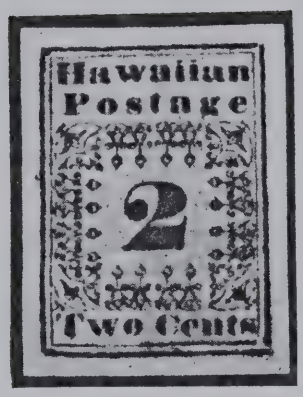

Fig. 33
Type I

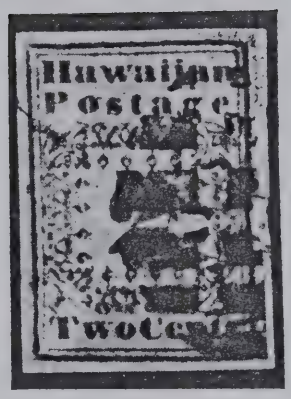

Fig. 34
Type II

Fig. 35
Type I

Fig. 36
Type II

Fig. 37
Type I

Fig. 38
Type II

— CHAPTER 11 —

The First Stamps of Hawaii, Known as the "Missionaries"

1851-52

When the Legislature of the Kingdom of Hawaii on June 18, 1851, passed an act reaffirming the Decree of the Privy Council of December 20, 1850, the postmaster was authorized to have stamps of appropriate denominations printed. Postmaster Whitney immediately took steps to put this directive into effect, and the first Hawaiian stamps, the so-called "Missionaries," were placed on sale October 1, 1851.

The "Missionaries" are thus called because they are nearly always found on correspondence from American missionaries in Hawaii to their friends back in the States, either in California, or in New York, Connecticut, or Massachusetts.

The "Missionaries" were produced at the government printing office, where the government journal, THE POLYNESIAN, was printed. The printing form was composed of two subjects side by side, each set up out of materials from a job printer's case: characters, printer's rules, and ornaments, all locked in a small chase. All three denominations, 2 cents, 5 cents, and 13 cents, were printed from the same form by changing the large central figure of value and the words in the bottom line. For the 13 cents, the word would have been too long, so small numerals were used instead, and the extra space was filled out with a small ornament.

TWO TYPES OF EACH DENOMINATION

Because of being set up out of loose type, the two subjects differ in certain details. The most striking difference is the fact that in all stamps printed from the left-hand subject, regardless of denomination, the **P** of **Postage** in under the middle of the **H** of **Hawaiian,** while in all stamps from the right-hand subject, the **P** is under the left vertical stroke of the **H.** For these details and for a general impression of the design, see Figs. 33-40.

The two subjects were set very close together, the space between them being only about ½ mm. Since the form was locked for printing, this distance was constant. Therefore type I is always found cut close on the right, and type II is always cut close on the left. However, this small form was printed several times in a row on the same sheet or strip of paper, and the spacing between successive impressions was us-

Fig. 39
Type I

Fig. 40
Type II

ually somewhat wider, in most cases about 2 mm. Good margins are therefore possible on three sides of a stamp; but actually a collector is very fortunate to have any copy of these stamps at all.

The successive impressions were not very well aligned with each other, but rather each impression was usually a little higher or a little lower than the one before it. Our knowledge of these printing details is largely due to a strip of three of the 13c, No. 3, on cover, formerly in the Crocker collection of San Francisco, now in the Atherton collection in the Honolulu Academy of Arts. This cover, bearing the only known multiple piece of the "Missionaries," is of sufficient interest to warrant illustrating, Fig. 41, page 101. It is further discussed in Chapter 3 because of a mistake in the amount of postage charged.

The "Missionaries" were printed in a rather soft, peculiarly metallic, blue ink. In past years, shades have been reported, but they are probably changelings. The paper, which Dr. Munk says was obtained from the store of John Hackfeld, was so thin as to rank nearly as pelure. It is so fragile that copies off cover are almost always damaged in some manner. When the damaged spots are in the margins or corners, they are usually so serious that portions of the stamp are missing. Many of the copies in the hands of collectors have been mounted on thin cards to preserve them.

USES OF THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS

The 2c stamp, which paid the unit rate of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to the United States, ranks as one of the world's greatest rarities. It did not have an extremely large use in the first place, and the newspaper wrappers, having no sentimental or record value, were thrown away. These two facts probably account for its great rarity.

The 5c stamp paid the Hawaiian postage only on letters to the United States. The United States postage on such letters was either paid by means of United States stamps, or it was collected on delivery. Covers or pieces of covers are also known on which a 5c stamp paid the Hawaiian postage on a westbound letter from the United States to the Islands. While the 5c stamp is rare, as stamps go, it is not nearly so rare as the 2c.

The 13c stamp paid the complete single rate of postage on letters to the United States: 5c Hawaiian postage, plus 6c United States postage, plus 2c ship fee. Most of the existing covers bearing the 13c (No. 3) are single-weight letters to the eastern states, and are therefore franked with a single copy paying the postage to destination. Any other frankings with the 13c (No. 3) (bearing two copies or in combination with other stamps) are great rarities. An example of a multiple rate is the cover already mentioned, bearing a strip of three. Another multiple franking, of which only two examples are known, is a double-weight letter franked with a 13c stamp, No. 3, plus a 13c engraved stamp, No. 6.

One of the two known covers of this sort was in the collection of the late Senator Ackerman. Its present whereabouts is unknown to us. The other example of this very rare combination is on a letter from Honolulu to Aberdeen, Miss., and was discovered in Vicksburg, Miss. The two stamps were affixed close together and were cancelled with a killer. The cover also bears the red circular townmark of Honolulu with **U. S. Postage Paid,** the large black circular townmark of San Francisco, and the markings **PAID** and **13.** It was acquired in 1929 by the late J. M. Bartels, who sold it to the late Charles J. Phillips. Mr. Phillips then sold it to the late Judge R. S. Emerson.

The second issue of 13c stamps, No. 4, with the altered inscription **H. I. & U. S. Postage,** was deemed necessary because of the fact that the stamp paid the complete postage to destination. As we have seen in Chapter 2, the Hawaiian letter-writing public was uneasy lest their letters be charged with postage due at destination in New England. Mr. Whitney probably had the inscription changed to reassure his customers, though we have enough covers giving evidence that the 13c stamp No. 3 did its duty completely.

These second 13c stamps were printed exactly as the previous three values, i.e. in pairs, there being two types, as before. The little ornament after the bottom **13** is different than on No. 3. There is also a peculiarity about the word **Postage.** In TYPE I, it is about 16.5 mm. long, the letters are fairly evenly spaced, and **P** and **e** are about 1.5 mm. from the left and right inner frame lines, respectively. In TYPE II the length of the word is about 17.5 mm., the spacing of the **a—g** and even more strikingly, the **P—o** is much too wide, and the distance of the **P** and **e** from the frame lines is not quite 1 mm. The Crocker collection

contained a pair of these stamps, No. 4, which had been cut apart, but which matched perfectly and showed the two types in their correct positions.

The 13c, No. 4, like the 13c, No. 3, nearly always comes in singles, indicating a single-weight letter with postage paid through. Three very beautiful covers of this sort are on record. One of them was in the Mirabaud collection and is shown in the catalogue of Gilbert & Koehler's 10th auction. Another similar cover is, or was, in the Berlin Postal Museum. A third was formerly the property of Leland Powers. The stamp is in the upper right hand corner of a buff envelope to which it is beautifully tied by the small circular postmark in red, **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid JUL 24,** which appears again to the left of the stamp. These and the rest of the markings are shown in Fig. 6, p. 27. This cover at one time belonged to the late Judge Emerson, and reference to the catalogue of the Gilbert & Koehler sale shows that it is not the Mirabaud cover. Curiously, all three covers enumerated have stamps of Type II.

RELATIVE RARITY OF THE FOUR MISSIONARIES

One often sees statements ranking the four "Missionaries" as to rarity. All agree that the 2c is by far the greatest rarity. From there on, the lists differ. We believe that the following ranking is correct in the light of the best information obtainable today: (1) 2c, (2) 13c No. 4, (3) 5c, (4) 13c No. 3.

POSTAL MARKINGS

The cancellation most frequently seen on the "Missionaries" is the heavy circular killer composed of seven parallel bars, Type 7. The circular killers composed of five parallel bars cut into four segments each, Type 4 and six parallel bars cut into four segments each, Type 6 are also frequently found. The rather attractive killer consisting of two parallel bars crossed by a single bar surrounded by a more or less complete circle, Type 71 wore down with use until the circle disappeared entirely, giving us what might be mistaken for a different design, Type 72.

The small Honolulu townmarks, types 236.05, and 236.11 were often used as cancellations, the former on letters fully prepaid to destination, the latter on letters on which only the Hawaiian shore-to-ship postage was paid. The San Francisco townmark is occasionally found as a cancellation, whether by intent or by accident we do not know. See pages 267, 284 for illustrations of these marks.

Apparently the Honolulu townmarks were always struck in red, the killers in either red or black, and the San Francisco townmark in black and rarely in red. The red Honolulu townmarks, usually lightly

struck, combined with the soft metallic blue of the stamps, gives the "Missionaries" a very pleasing effect on the album page.

As additional markings on the covers, we find the accounting marks, applied in San Francisco, **PAID 8**, **PAID 12**, and **12 PAID** on fully prepaid letters; **SHIP 12** or simply **12** on unpaid letters. There is an interesting marking, **PAID/8/SHIP** (Type 425) occasionally found on prepaid letters. Finally, we find **SHIP 6** (Figs. 3 and 4) on letters to San Francisco on which the Hawaiian postage was paid, despite Postmaster Whitney's list of rates in THE POLYNESIAN of October 4, 1851, which gives the United States postage on letters to San Francisco as 3c. We believe Postmaster Whitney was wrong on this point.

Fig. 41

Cover with the only known strip of "Missionaries." Left to right: Type I, Type II, Type I. This strip clinched the theory that the "Missionaries" were printed from a pair of subjects, with Type I on the left, Type II on the right, struck repeatedly in horizontal rows. Observe the perfect alignment and narrow spacing between subjects 1 and 2, the imperfect alignment and wide spacing between subjects 2 and 3. (Atherton Collection, Honolulu Academy of Arts.)

— CHAPTER 12 —

The Type Used in Printing "Missionaries"

By Col. Charles C. Gill, M.C. (Ret'd)

(Reprinted from STAMPS of May 31, 1941, by courtesy of H. L. Lindquist, Publisher.)

In 1851 engravings could be obtained by Hawaiian residents only from the mainland, usually Boston or New York. H. M. Whitney, the first Postmaster-General, who was the designer of the "Missionary" stamps, therefore used the only material available to him which was from the local printing establishment. The first issue was type set, made up entirely from the supply of printer's type and decorative designs. The printing press was one of the first mechanical devices brought to the Islands by the early white settlers, primarily to print the Gospel in the native language. This proved to be a great help in the spread of Christianity, and supplied the Islands with printing presses for other uses. For most ordinary jobs of printing, the local commercial shops were well equipped. On the new stamps the name of the country had to be shown, as well as the denomination. The floral border of the "Missionaries" was made up of type kept on hand for ornamental purposes, to keep the stamp from being too plain. Circulars, notices and newspapers of a century ago customarily showed a great variety of designs and ornaments, used in great profusion, as pictures were expensive and very uncommon at that time.

The printer set up a pair of rectangles, or cliches, in which was the heading **Hawaiian Postage** with the word **Hawaiian** above **Postage,** both of them headed by capital letters. The known pair shows straight alignment of the top and bottom borders, with type I at the reader's left and type II at the reader's right. One cover in the Atherton collection has a strip of three 13c stamps. (Fig. 41). Reading from left to right the stamp on the left is type I, the stamp in the middle is type II and the stamp on the right is type I. The first and second have the space of ½ mm. between them. The third stamp, type I, is roughly parallel with the others, but its top is about 3 mm. lower than the line of the other pair. A distance of about 4 mm. separates it from the middle stamp.

It seems reasonable to conclude that there were two stamp forms, or cliches, side by side, type I on the left, and that the impressions were made two at a time on a sheet of paper. How many times an impression was made on any sheet of paper is not known, as there are no groups larger than the strip of three 13c stamps.

MINOR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TWO TYPES

When the printing of another denomination was desired, it was simple for the printer to loosen the cliches, then replace the central numeral with another, and to make a change at the bottom to correspond. Apparently this was done, but which value was printed first is not known.[1] Type I of the 2c and 13c shows a slight misalignment of the letters in **Hawaiian.** There is a little upward bulge of the **w** above the **a** on either side, and the central letters do not come quite down to a base line drawn between the first and last letters. However, in the 5c this displacement is less noticable. This may have come about by the 5c being printed first, then when the cliches were loosened and changed to the 2c and 13c there was a little slipping, which was not noticed. Or the opposite might have happened, the 2c and 13c being printed first, then the printer straightened the group for the 5c. It is a matter of speculation to try to explain the situation, but there exists a constant difference, noted in several copies of the 5c and 13c stamps.

In type II this poor alignment appears in the word **Hawaiian** but is not as discernible. A study of enlarged photographs of the stamps, directed to the words **Hawaiian Postage** shows that the same pieces of type were used in all three values of type I and type II of the first issue. The cliches were used for one value, then loosened without disturbing the upper portion, and used over again. The fact that small individual peculiarities of each of the letters are present throughout the series in both type I and type II warrants this conclusion. Although the printer's font might have had a large supply of each of the letters of the alphabet, identical at first, in a short time small individual variations developed, due to damage or wear from use. These individual characteristics can be noted under magnification. It is our conclusion therefore that a single pair of cliches served for all of the printing, rather than one pair of cliches for each value. Added to this is the fact that there was nothing to be gained by disturbing the upper part of the stamp. On the other hand, at the bottom of the stamp is the value repeated, spelled out for the 2c and 5c, while a small numeral **13** is used on the 13c, as the space was too small to contain both the word **Thirteen** and the word **Cents.** The **n** of **Cents** in the type II 5c is of smaller size and different style than any other example of the same letter.

The 13c, first issue, has in type II a slipping of the **1** of **13,** in the lower line of the stamp. In some copies this is more noticable than in others. This could have happened if the 13c stamp had been printed at two different times, with the cliches changed in the meantime for others of the series.

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1. See Chapter 13, p. 111 for a discussion of this point.

SECOND ISSUE OF THE 13c, NOVEMBER, 1852

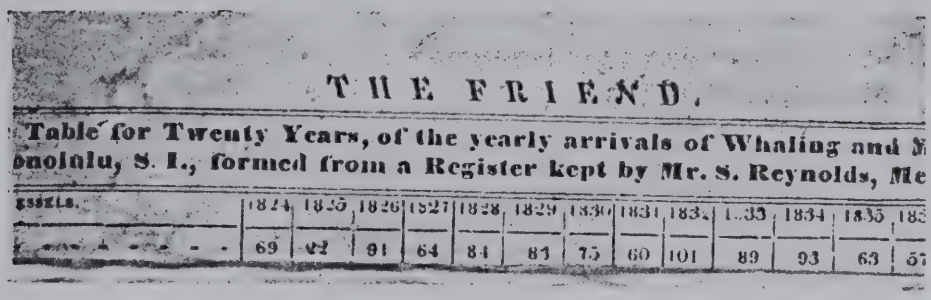
A change was made in the thirteen cent stamp (the denomination commonly used for letter rate postage), to the effect that the word **Hawaiian** at the top of the stamp was withdrawn, and in its place the letters **H. I. & U. S.** were substituted. All of the letters across the top are new, including a new **H** and new letters in **Postage.** The word **Cents** has not been changed but a new ornament is used between **13** and **Cents,** so placed as to project a little below the line of the others. The small numerals composing **13** have been changed. There is uncertainty as to whether the large central **13** is the same as used previously. These denominations suggest that 13c No. 3 was not printed immediately prior to 13c No. 4, otherwise the central **13** and the lower line might have remained the same.

As an example of what study might do, let me point out this, that in studying the enlarged photographs of "Missionary" stamps in the collection of Frank C. Atherton, I came to the conclusion that certain ones were not genuine. In an interview with him he quickly confirmed my skepticism, by stating that five of the photographs were of stamps regarded by him as forgeries. The sixth stamp was one he acquired when he purchased the Crocker collection, and he remarked that there was a question as to whether it was entirely counterfeit or had been repaired. No conclusion was reached, except that the stamp was not above reproach, but it was kept in the collection.

A SEARCH FOR SOURCE MATERIAL

In view of the fact that the letters and floral designs employed in printing the "Missionary" stamps were taken from material then in current use, it was thought that in circulars, papers, periodicals or books of the time we could find them also. A search was made, and proved highly successful, as we found both. The printing of the "Missionaries" was done at the Government Printing Office, also known as the Polynesian Press, in 1851 and 1852, under the direction of Mr. Whitney. This establishment started in 1840, and produced at various times until 1864 a government owned newspaper, printed the official reports, notices and other required duties. Mr. Whitney was in charge of the printing plant for several years, until his resignation in 1856. Due to continued opposition to a government owned newspaper, THE POLYNESIAN was discontinued in 1864. So far we have been unable to find any printed materials from this press that used the peculiar style of type and designs that composed the "Missionary" stamps.

The first printing apparatus in Hawaii appeared about 1822, brought by the missionaries who formed what was known as the Sandwich Is-



THE FRIEND.

Table for Twenty Years, of the yearly arrivals of Whaling and M
onolulu, S. I., formed from a Register kept by Mr. S. Reynolds, Me

ESSELS.	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	183
- - - - - -	69	92	91	64	84	83	75	60	101	89	93	63	57

Fig. 42
THE FRIEND
A periodical for seafaring men, published by a Mr. Damon, a waterfront temperance worker. Printed by the American Mission Press, which published Protestant missionary material. The sample shown above, from the volume for 1844, shows type of the same size and style as that used on the "Missionaries."

land Mission Press, later called the American Mission Press. Their equipment was supplemented a few years later by a second printing press, but this was sent in 1835 to Oregon, where it had the distinction of being the earliest on the Pacific Coast. The Mission Press sold out in 1858 to Mr. Whitney and discontinued business. The great part of their work was the printing of religious material for the use of the Protestant Missionaries. Some work was done on a commercial basis also. In 1843 a periodical appeared, the TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE AND SEAMAN'S FRIEND, edited by Mr. Damon, who was a temperance worker along the water front. A year later the title was changed to THE FRIEND and the publication still appears, regularly. In the second volume of this paper, in 1844, we found two pages of reports that used type of the same size and style as that used in the "Missionary" stamps. This was used as a special heading on two separate pages (Fig. 42). During 1845, on the front page in the line that designated the place and date of publication the type was the same as the capital letters, **H, P,** and **C** of the stamps. From 1843 through 1845, the paper was produced at the Mission Press, then by the Hitchcock company during 1846 and 1847, and then for several years by the Polynesian Press from 1848 on, although the paper was discontinued several months in 1851. Why this style should have been used by the Government Printing Office in 1851, and appear nowhere else in its own work, but appeared among the publications of a neighbor press, we are at a loss to explain. Mr. Whitney might have borrowed some type of a different style than that used in his shop, for the particular purpose of making a distinctive appearance of the stamp.

The Catholic church mission started a printing enterprise in 1843, in which it prepared many books and pamphlets for its work among the

Fig. 43
"O CRUX AVE"
Cross made up of the same peculiar design used on the "Missionaries."

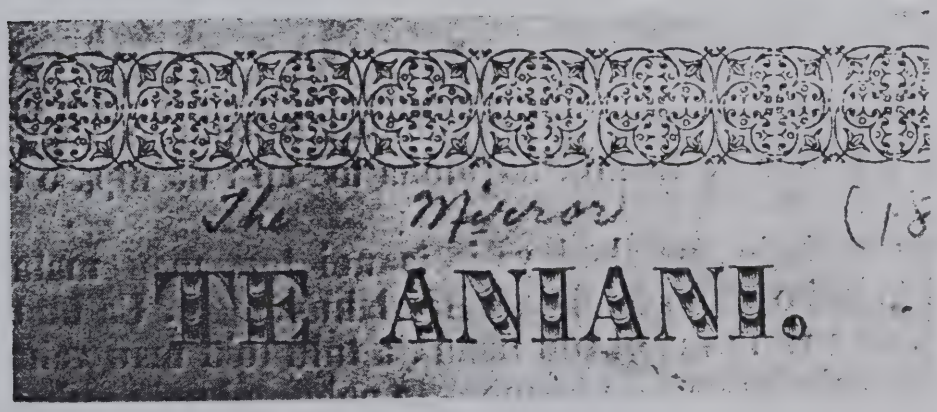


Fig. 44
TE ANIANI
(The Mirror)
A religious pamphlet published by the Catholic Mission Press in 1858. The floral border design is set up of loose pieces of printer's ornaments the same as those used on the "Missionaries."

Hawaiian natives. We found a book published by them in 1857, and a pamphlet in 1858, that employed the floral border design for ornamental purposes; the same peculiar design used in the "Missionary" stamps. This is the earliest date of any of their printings that used this design. The book bears the title, MANUAL FOR THE CATHOLIC PEOPLE OF HAWAII, while the pamphlet is called TE ANIANI, meaning THE MIRROR. (Figs. 43 and 44). Why did the Catholic Press use such a peculiar type a few years after the appearance of the first stamps of Hawaii? We do not know, but it might have been a gift by the manager of the Polynesian Press, one of those little courtesies that printers sometimes render each other. Various decorative designs were used in great profusion by the Catholic Press on frontispieces and chapter headings, much on the order of the ornate hand illuminations on ancient parchment manuscripts.

The floral design and type that composed the stamps may have been used elsewhere, but we have failed to find it.

— CHAPTER 13 —

Some Puzzling Points about the "Missionaries"

By Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N. (Ret'd)

These notes are written for the purpose of recording additional information on early Hawaiian postage stamps and on the conditions surrounding their issue and use, in the hope that they may throw some light on this branch of philately and assist in simplifying and understanding incidents that are at present confusing. The recorded facts available concerning these stamps are scattered and incomplete and such as we have had access to have been obtained only after widespread search in Honolulu; in libraries in Washington, Baltimore, Worcester and Boston; from interviews and correspondence with many different Hawaiian collectors and dealers. We trust these notes will be carefully examined by all those interested; that they will bring forth constructive criticism, additional information, corrections where needed, and, on the whole, help in increasing our knowledge of these early issues.

We especially want to acknowledge the help given us personally and through correspondence by Stanley B. Ashbrook, Elliott Perry, the late Percy Doane, Ezra Cole and Warren H. Colson. The last named gentleman is perhaps more familiar than anyone else with the Islands and the various collectors, dealers and so forth of the past. On our trips to the Hawaiian Islands, we have many times met Mr. Colson out there and obtained from him a profusion of information. He at one time had in his possession the diary of the first Hawaiian postmaster, Mr. Henry M. Whitney, and with his phenomenal memory can recite a complete history of the rarer of the "Missionary" stamps.

CONFUSION AS TO DIFFERENT SIZES OF THE "MISSIONARIES"

A certain amount of confusion has arisen in connection with these four "Missionary" stamps, especially No. 4, the 13c **H. I. & U. S.** For some reason, the standard American catalogue, that of Scott, illustrates the 2c "Missionary" and the first 13c "Missionary" (No. 3) as of a certain size, and illustrates the second 13c (No. 4) as of a smaller size, when, as a matter of fact, all four "Missionaries," the 2c, the 5c, and both 13c stamps are of the same size. On account of the rarity of these stamps and the difficulty in obtaining them for illustration purposes, the Scott catalogue illustrations have been extensively copied in philatelic literature, conveying the idea to the general philatelic public and

to all but the few who are fortunate enough to possess "Missionaries," that No. 4 is of a different size. It is a curious thing that a similar error has been made in the British standard catalogue of Stanley Gibbons, where the illustration of the second 13c is also shown slightly shorter than that of the 2c and the first 13c.[1]

POSITION OF THE CLICHES IN THE 13c, NO. 4.

Col. E. H. R. Green's copy of the 13c, **H. I. & U. S.**, was of type I, but had a very large margin at the right, which normally could not happen. The illustration in the catalogue of the sale shows a margin about one-half inch wide, with a sort of deckle edge effect. If the cliches for printing this stamp were arranged as in the other three "Missionaries," the right-hand margin could not be over one-half millimetre wide. A certain expert on early Hawaiians gave the opinion that the margin had been grafted on. Aside from such a possibility, there are only two legitimate ways for a wide margin to occur at the right side of a type I:

(1) In printing this stamp, which was issued nearly a year later than the others and which required a good deal of resetting of type, the two cliches may have gotten reversed, with type II on the left and type I on the right.

(2) This stamp may have been printed from single cliches instead of the pair as used for the three earlier "Missionaries," both of them being used, but separately.

We know of no unsevered pairs from which the positions can be studied. The Atherton collection does not contain a pair, neither do other collections we have examined. The Crocker collection contained a pair which had been cut apart and rejoined, but which matched perfectly, and the two types are in the position in which one would normally expect to find them. The cover illustrated as Fig. 6, has the stamp of type II, and it shows the frame-line of the adjoining stamp on the left at the normal distance of one-half millimetre. The loose copy of type II, from which Fig. 40 was made, has the wide margin at the right, as one would expect. The Green copy is therefore the only one of all these which does not conform to the normal situation. These facts lead us to suspect that the cliches may have been reversed or separated during only a part of the printing; or perhaps the cliche of type II developed faults toward the end and type I was used singly for the rest of the printing.

1. An article on the early stamps in a leading journal during the last few years carried cuts of the four "Missionaries," showing the 5c and the 13c No. 4 a full 2 mm. shorter than the 2c and 13c No. 3. Even the old Scott International Album conveys this misconception.—H.A.M.

ORDER OF PRINTING OF THE "MISSIONARIES"

It is very interesting that the order of printing of the first three "Missionaries" seems not to have been previously discussed or determined.[2] We know that they were printed in pairs consisting of two typeset cliches, the left-hand one, called type I, differing from the right-hand one, called type II, in the position of the **P** of **Postage** relative to the **H** of **Hawaiian.** These cliches were used for all four "Missionaries," with the requisite changes of the central numerals and the word or figures of value at the bottom. While many Hawaiian specialists and dealers are aware of the fact, we have never, until the recent serial of Col. Gill in WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP, seen any written reference that in type II of the 5c, the **n** of the word **Cents** is smaller than in type I. It is, further, a curious fact that we have never seen this commented on because the Grinnell counterfeits do not show this typesetting error. Type II in these counterfeits contains the normal size **n** in **Cents.**[3]

In view of the above, it seems more than probable that the first setting and printing was of the 5c and that after this it was observed that the wrong **n** had been used and the cliche corrected, a normal size **n** being inserted; that the 2c was then printed, followed by the first 13c, No. 3, as both the 2c and the first 13c have the normal size **n** in **Cents** of type II.

A characteristic of No. 4, the 13c **H. I. & U. S.**, is that in type I, the **1** of the central **13** is very slightly higher than the **3**, while in type II, the **1** is noticeably lower than the **3.**

EMBOSSING ON PAPER USED FOR THE "MISSIONARIES"

There is a cover with the first 13c, No. 3, from the William H. Crocker collection, which escaped cancellation. In the upper lefthand quadrant of the stamps appears about three-fourths of the embossing of the papermaker's trademark, part of the words **Superfine Linen** and the British coat of arms, presumably the papermaker having an appointment as papermaker to the Crown. This is the only "Missionary" we have knowledge of with such embossing, although it is not uncommon to find the "Numerals" with embossing. We thus have evidence that for these "Missionaries" and the earlier thin paper "Numerals" the paper was obtained as available, probably from Mr. Whitney's stationery store.[4]

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2. Col. Gill, in Chapter 12 (q.v.), mentions the possibility of making such a study.
3. Col. Gill, in Chapter 12 (q.v.), describes several other individual characteristics of the various denominations, chiefly misalignments, which are helpful as tests of the genuine stamps.
4. Per contra, Dr. Munk tells us (Chapter 11) that the paper for the "Missionaries" came from the store of John Hackfeld. We do not know the source of his knowledge.

"MISSIONARY" COVERS ARE USUALLY ENVELOPES

Collectors of early United States covers are well aware that the 1851 issue usually comes on "folded letters," and that envelopes do not become usual until the 1857 issue. On the other hand, early Hawaiians, both "Missionaries" and the "Boston Engraved" issue, nearly always come on envelopes, often the same rather thin buff-colored envelopes which are typical of the United States 1857 covers. It would therefore seem that envelopes were popularized in the Hawaiian Islands before their use became general in the States.

NO UNUSED 2c "MISSIONARY"

Stanley Gibbons' British catalogue prices the 2c "Missionary," unused, at £5500. Such a catalogue pricing is not alone misleading but entirely unjustified by any records or facts on which it would be possible to pass judgment because there is no known example of the 2c Missionary, unused. How is it possible to set a value on a stamp that is not known to exist? All of the known 2c "Missionary" stamps are used, even though two of them nearly escaped cancellation or the cancellation is faint.

Copy 12 in our list, type I, Munk's IV, Williams' X (Collector D, the Ayer, Mirabaud, Kosack, Duveen, Lapham, Potts copy) is perhaps the most lightly cancelled. (Fig. 33). The red cancellation on it was apparently applied very lightly and has, during the years, nearly faded away and, at first glance, cannot readily be seen.

Copy 8 in our list, Type II, Munk's VIII, Williams' I, purchased for M. Burrus of Strasbourg from the Ferrary Collection, was also very lightly cancelled. The reference by someone to the International Stamp Exhibition of 1926 having contained a 2c "Missionary" uncancelled cannot be substantiated. It was probably one of the two lightly cancelled copies referred to above, as in an exhibition case, under the glass, without the opportunity for careful and close examination, either one might have passed for unused. Unquestionably, the pricing of this stamp, unused, should therefore be dropped from all catalogues.

THE ADDRESS ON THE FAMOUS 2c AND 5c "MISSIONARY" COVER

The famous cover bearing a 2c and 5c "Missionary" and a pair of United States 3c 1851, has been widely illustrated under two different versions. Our illustration (Fig. 8) shows the cover as it is today, with the address reading:

Miss Eliza A. Dawson
Care Jacob H. Dawson
273 Cherry Street
New York

However, some of our older readers will remember souvenir post cards, issued during the Christmas season of 1905, by the New England Stamp Company, with the address reading:

Mrs. Moses G. Ashton
271 County Street
New Bedford
Mass.

These cards come both with and without the inscription in a tablet, "Compliments of the season/1905-06/New England Stamp Co." They also come both with and without the pair of 3c 1851's blacked out. The writer has several of each variety in his file. The question often arises, which is the true address.

On this point we have conflicting testimony. We have before us an affidavit made out by an old-time stamp dealer of unquestionable integrity, saying that the Ashton address was on the cover when it was found, and that for some reason unknown to him, it was later changed to the Dawson address. On the other hand, from another equally reliable and equally well-informed source we have a letter stating that the address was Dawson when the cover was found and has never been changed to anything else.

Between two equally reliable and well-informed sources of information, giving what are apparently contradictory statements, we find ourselves in a difficult position. We are inclined to believe that the name on the cover has always been Dawson and that the purchaser of the cover, the New England Stamp Company, in publicizing it as "The Rarest Cover Know in Philately," for obvious reasons sought to conceal the name and the source from which they had secured the cover. They probably placed over the correct address a piece of paper bearing a new and fictitious address and then photographed the cover in the camouflaged form.

It should be remembered that the Atherton cover, (Fig. 41) now in the Honolulu Academy of Arts with a strip of three 13c stamps, was found with the cover we are discussing. The Atherton cover is addressed to Dawson. Would it not be unlikely that a family in Newark, N. J. (where the affidavit says both covers were found) should discover in their old family correspondence two extremely rare Hawaiian covers, one addressed to Dawson in New York and the other to Ashton in New Bedford?

Furthermore, of interest in connection with this cover is the fact that it was carried from Honolulu to San Francisco by the Bark E. L. FROST, which vessel was cleared at Honolulu on October 3 or 4, 1854. This has been determined from our LIST OF SAILINGS, Appendix A.

CENSUS OF 2c "MISSIONARIES"

Present Owner	Type	Munk's No.	Williams' No.	Known Past Owners	Cancellation and Comments (Davey's Postal Marking Type No. given, if possible.)
A. In Museums					
1. Atherton Collection, Honolulu Academy of Arts	I	III	VII	N. E. Stamp Co., Klemann, Crocker.	No. 7: Circ. killer, 7 parallel bars.
2. Atherton Collection, Honolulu Academy of Arts	II	IX, XI	IV	Wm. P. Brown, Ferrary (7th sale), Hind.	No. 413.39: Black townmark S. F. Illust., HARMER'S STAMP HINTS, No. 2.
3. Tapling Collection, British Museum	I	V	V	An American, name unknown.	Probably 4 or 7: Circ. killer, bars.
4. Tapling Collection, British Museum	II	VI	VI	An American, name unknown.	No. 6: Circ. killer, 6 bars cut into rectangles.
5. Thrum Collection, Bishop Museum, Honolulu	I		VIII	Thomas G. Thrum.	No. 6: Circ. killer, 6 bars cut into rectangles.
6. Reichspostmuseum, Berlin	II	VII, XII	IX	Many anonymous owners: Kosack twice, F. W. Ayer.	No. 7: Circ. killer, 7 bars, 2 light strikes at angle to each other. Was in 3 pieces; has been repaired.
B. In Private Ownership					
7. Th. Champion, Paris	I	I	II	Ferrary (2nd sale).	No. 236.05: Red **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid.**
8. M. Burrus, Strasbourg	II	VIII	I	G. Leroux, Ferrary (1st sale).	Very light traces of blue canc. This is the copy which caused the murder of its owner, G. Leroux.
9 A. H. Caspary, N. Y.	II	X	XII	N. E. Stamp Co., Worthington.	No. 7: Circ. killer, 7 parallel bars. On cover with 5c "Miss." and pair of U. S. 3c 1851. (Fig. 8).
10. Collection C, N. Y.	II			Old note book, N. Y. City.	In two pieces.

CENSUS OF 2c "MISSIONARIES" (Cont.)

Present Owner	Type	Munk's No.	Williams' No.	Known Past Owners	Cancellation and Comments (Davey's Postal Marking Type No. given, if possible.)
11. Collection D, N. Y.	I	II	III	Wm. P. Brown, Ferrary (4th sale), Hind, Wilson.	No. 72. 3 thick bars, 2 vert., 1 hor. Illust., HARMER'S STAMP HINTS, No. 2.
12. Collection D, N. Y.	I	IV	X	F. W. Ayer, Mirabaud, Kosack, Duveen, Lapham, Potts.	No. 236.05: Very light red **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid.** Almost uncanc. Illust. as Fig. 33, p. 96.
13. Collection D, N. Y.	II		XIII, XIV	N. C. Nash, N. E. Stamp Co. (1896), C. H. Colket, J. M. Paul (1910), P. Parrish, D. L. Pickman (1913), Colson.	No. 6: Circ. killer, 6 bars cut into rectangles. Fig. 34, p. 96.
14. Collection D, N. Y.	II		XI	Duveen, Caspary, Colson, Kosack, 1927, an English collection.	Red killer. On piece with 13c No. 3.
				C. Listed with Reservations	
15. Unknown	II			Worthington.	No. 236.05: **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid.** Illust. M.W.S.N., Vol XXIII, p.191, and **C.C.P.**, Vol. 1, p. 88.
16. Ezra Cole's Family Archives	?			None	Reported by Ezra Cole in STAMPS, Aug. 23, 1941.

NUMBER AND WHEREABOUTS OF TWO CENT "MISSIONARIES"

(See Table, pages 114-115)

It is interesting, and somewhat important, to maintain a census of all known copies of such outstanding rarities as the 2c "Missionary." By including in the list the names of prominent former owners, we enable future students to identify any copy of which they read, up to the time this list is published. Several such lists have been attempted: one by Dr. Munk in KOHL'S HANDBOOK, translated in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST; another by Messrs. L. N. & M. Williams in FAMOUS STAMPS, and Henry A. Meyer prepared a list in the ADDENDUM to his translation of KOHL'S HANDBOOK. All these lists contain some duplications.

It is simpler to start with the known copies in their present locations and ownership, and trace back to previous ownership. The census is made easier because, of the known copies, six are in museums and have presumably reached their final depositories. Of the copies in private hands, six are in New York collections, leaving comparatively few copies to be traced.

The inclusion of a description of the cancellations helps the reader to decide whether two copies are the same, or different. It is for this reason that we are including, with reservations, Copy 15. Having had before us an illustration of a type II with the Honolulu townmark, we know it cannot be identical with either Copy 7 or Copy 12, both of which are type I. This copy should some day come to light. Copy 16 is listed solely on the strength of Ezra Cole's statement that it exists; it has never been seen by any of the group collaborating on this book, nor has it ever been reported elsewhere. Until early in the year 1946, the writer was not absolutely convinced of the existence of Copy 14, although it has been listed by Messrs. Williams. We believe this list to be correct according to the best information available at the time of writing. Copies 3, 4, 7, and 8 are believed to have survived the war; at present we have no news of the safety or destruction of Copy 6.

— CHAPTER 14 —

The "Grinnell Missionaries"

Fig. 45
The "Grinnell Missionaries"

During the early 1920's, the philatelic public of America experienced the biggest sensation in the history of the hobby. A huge find of "Missionaries" was reported from Los Angeles, the cache consisting of eleven of the 2c, nine of the 5c, fifteen of the 13c No. 3, and eight damaged copies of various denominations, a total of forty-three copies. There were no 13c H. I. & U. S. This find would increase the total number of "Missionaries" in philatelic hands by about one-third, and would nearly double the number of known copies of the 2c denomination at one stroke.

The find was made by George H. Grinnell, a high school teacher in Los Angeles, a collector of many years of experience and since well known for his studies of the United States Official Seals. His story was that the stamps were given to him by Charles Shattuck, who had found them among his mother's effects when she died and who attached no value to them. Mr. Grinnell insisted on paying him a small sum for them. Two weeks later, Mr. Shattuck died.

John A. Klemann, veteran dealer and at that time one of the partners in the Nassau Stamp Company, was apprised of the find by a dealer-friend in the west in November, 1919. He immediately set out for Los Angeles, established contact with Mr. Grinnell, and closed a deal to buy the forty-three copies for $65,000. Mr. Grinnell executed a written agreement, dated December 1, 1919, undertaking to sell to Mr. Klemann the forty-three "postage stamps known as Hawaiian Missionaries" for the sum of $65,000; $1000 cash, balance in thirty days. Mr. Klemann paid Mr. Grinnell $25,000 on December 3, and $39,000 on December 5, whereupon Mr. Grinnell delivered the forty-three stamps to Mr. Klemann. Upon returning to New York and comparing the stamps with copies in a well known collection, he came to the conclusion that the Grinnell stamps were counterfeits.

Mr. Klemann immediately returned to California and instituted suit

in Superior Court of Los Angeles County to recover the $65,000, which he had paid "under mistake of fact and without consideration." The trial judge was the Hon. John Perry Wood. Some of the outstanding philatelists who testified as to customs and usages in philatelic transactions were Charles J. Phillips, Manuel Galvez, Henry C. Marcus, and B. W. H. Poole. Neither the judge nor Mr. Klemann's lawyer was a collector, but the trial was philatelically perfect and the decision of the judge was remarkably well expressed.

The trial, which began on May 31, 1922, lasted until June 29, and consumed fourteen court days. Some of the interesting features, besides Mr. Grinnell's story of the manner in which he came into possession of the stamps, were the following:

Testimony by E. S. Shattuck and Mrs. Hana Robison, son and daughter of the late Charles Shattuck, that Mr. Grinnell could not possibly have obtained the stamps from their father, because all their family possessions were destroyed in a fire in 1890; expert testimony that the stamps under litigation were made by some process of photo-engraving; and the argument of Mr. Grinnell that he had told Mr. Klemann that he (Grinnell) knew nothing about stamps and that Klemann as an expert must rely on his own judgment as to the genuineness of the stamps. Mr. Grinnell maintained throughout that the stamps were genuine, and on the other hand he sought a decision in his favor on the plea that having given no special guarantee, he had sold the stamps "as is" and that the rule of caveat emptor therefore applied to the case.

The decision of the judge was that the stamps were forgeries; thereafter he consistently referred to them as "the 43 pieces of paper." He decided that Mr. Grinnell at no time believed the "pieces of paper" to be genuine Hawaiian "Missionaries"; that the contract executed by Grinnell agreeing to sell "stamps known as Hawaiian Missionaries" meant genuine stamps of that category; that conversations as to Mr. Grinnell's unfamiliarity with rare stamps did not alter his written contract; that the contract was entered into "under mistake of fact" and that the plaintiff had received no consideration, the "43 pieces of paper" being "absolutely worthless and of no value whatsoever." He granted Klemann a judgment for $65,000 minus $500 already returned by one S. L. Wood, who appears to have had some part in bringing Klemann and Grinnell together, plus interest, plus his costs and disbursements. Upon settlement of the judgment, Mr. Grinnell was to have the "43 pieces of paper" returned to him.

In December, 1922, Mr. Grinnell negotiated with Klemann to effect a settlement by paying back all he could. The present writer recalls a conversation with Mr. Klemann in 1938 in which the latter replied to a

question, "We got our money back, minus some which he had used, and minus our expenses."

Throughout the trial, Mr. Klemann was very careful not to accuse Mr. Grinnell of any fraudulent intent. No point was ever raised of his having made, uttered, or passed counterfeits. In the same conversation, Mr. Klemann said, "We got a judgment on the point that he had failed to fullfill his contract by delivering counterfeits instead of genuine stamps."

There were some interesting repercussions in the general and philatelic press after the trial. In the AMERICAN PHILATELIST for February, 1924, Mr. Grinnell presented affidavits from Mrs. Hana Robinson and E. S. Shattuck in which they changed their testimony as given at the trial, that the family effects had been destroyed by fire in 1890. Mrs. Robison and Mr. Shattuck by this time recalled a number of family relics in "a little old trunk" which is mentioned several times. They remembered a bundle of letters written to their father's mother, which they had seen in past years, but most of which were missing after their father's death. There was also an affidavit from Ralph L. Garnier, who declared himself to be a photo-engraver of 29 years' experience, and who deposed and said that the Grinnell stamps were not printed from any photo-engraving process; that they showed evidence of having been printed from stereotype plates made directly from movable type; that the ink showed the characteristics of ink printed from stereotype plates and bore all the characteristics of ink of the period from 1850 to 1855; that the paper was a handmade paper of that period; and that in his opinion the stamps were printed before 1856.

The lay press of the summer of 1924, carried a story, which was copied in several philatelic journals, to the effect that Mr. Grinnell had found an important witness in the Rev. Oliver P. Emerson of Boston. This aged clergyman had made an affidavit stating that "the writing on the back of the piece of paper bearing the pair of two-cent Hawaiian stamps in Mr. Grinnell's possession, which he has numbered 1 and 2, very closely resembles my mother's handwriting and may be hers; that the writing on the piece of paper bearing the five-cent Hawaiian stamp in Mr. Grinnell's possession, which he has numbered 65, very closely resembles my father's handwriting; that my father died at his station in Honolulu in the year 1867 and my mother died at the same place in the year 1888." On the basis of this affidavit, the newspaper story goes on to draw the conclusion that the "Missionaries" are thus proved genuine.

In the AMERICAN PHILATELIST for November, 1924, Mr. Klemann has a long article telling the story of his trip to California to get the stamps, the story of the suit, and a complete quotation of the judge's

decision. We have already presented a digest of these facts. But Mr. Klemann also gives a description of the making of cuts of stamps by photo-engraving, enumerating the steps of photographing the genuine stamp, enlarging the photograph, retouching it, rephotographing the retouched picture, printing it on sensitized copper or zinc, and etching the plate, with nitric acid if zinc, with chloride of iron if copper. He shows where each pitfall in the process lies; in the loss of fine detail in photographing and enlarging; in not absolutely accurate retouching; and what seems most impressive, in the fact that there is great probability that the etching fluid will eat out more than is desired, thus producing weak or actually broken places where the lines of the original are very fine.

Mr. Klemann presents greatly enlarged photographs of certain letters and certain printer's ornaments from genuine "Missionaries" and from the Grinnell copies, showing exactly this effect, that the fine lines of the original are weak or missing in the forgeries, presumably where the etching fluid ate out too much. He also presents enlarged photographs selected to show that in the forgeries, certain portions of a printer's ornament overlap into the space for the adjoining ornament. This would be impossible in a genuine typeset stamp, since the most that one piece of metal can do it to come against the next piece; one piece could not possibly crowd in to overlap another piece.

It is curious that the matter of the small **n** in **Cents** in TYPE II of the 5c denomination was not mentioned in Mr. Klemann'c article. The smallness of the letter in the genuine stamp is striking, and in the Grinnell stamps the **n** is obviously of the same size as the other letters.

One of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST articles showed enlarged photographs of the three values of the "Missionaries," the 13c being the first wording. Both types of each denomination were shown. They were apparently superb copies. There was also a cut of a very interesting cover bearing one 5c and four 2c stamps, making the 13c rate. One of the 2c stamps is type I, and three are type II. The 5c is type II. The five stamps are pasted over the sealed flap on the back of the envelope, and are cancelled with the familiar small-size **HONOLULU/U.S. Postage Paid** which we believe was always struck in red. Such a cover, if genuine, would be the answer to a Hawaiian collector's prayer. We have a photograph of a counterfeit 13c in the Atherton collection in the Honolulu Academy of Arts. It is not the same workmanship as these.

Another interesting piece of aftermath was the fact that during the conversations between Mr. Klemann and Mr. Grinnell before the contract was drawn up, it was understood that Mr. Grinnell was selling all the "Missionaries" he possessed. But when Mr. Klemann returned to Los Angeles to institute proceedings, he learned that Mr. Grinnell had

given S. L. Wood two copies of the 2c on one piece of paper. Mr. Grinnell later announced that some more copies had turned up, and that he now had 71 copies in all.

Mr. Klemann further stated that the paper on which the Grinnell stamps were printed was made by a process not known or invented prior to 1870.

— CHAPTER 15 —

The Kamehameha III or "Boston Engraved" Issue

Fig. 46

Fig. 47

REFERENCE LIST

Davey's No.	Scott's No.	Year	Denomination	Color	Paper	Quantity Issued
			Regular Issue. (Figs. 46, 47)			
5	5	1853	5c	blue	Thick white wove	
6	6	1853	13c	deep red	Thick yellowish white wove	
8	8	1857	5c	blue	Thin white wove	
18	9	1861	5c	blue	Thin bluish wove	20,000
			Provisionals, Manuscript surcharge in Black ink. (Figs. 58, 59)			
7	7	1857	5c on 13c	deep red	Thick yellowish white wove	
			Reissues. (Figs. 46, 47)			
35	9A	1868	5c	dull blue	Grayish white to brownish medium wove.	
35.602	—	Same, overprinted **SPECIMEN** in red (Fig. 52)				
36	9B	1868	13c	pale rose	Grayish white to brownish medium wove.	
36.601	—	Same, overprinted **SPECIMEN** in black, tall thin type, 10½ x 2 3/10 mm. (Fig. 51)				
36.602	—	Same, overprinted **SPECIMEN** in black, thick type, 12½ x 2 mm. (Fig. 52)				
			Official Imitations (Figs. 54, 55, 57)			
61	—	1889	5c	dull greenish blue	Thick cream wove	10,000[5]
61.6	—	1892	Same, overprinted **REPRINT** in black, 10½ x 1½ mm. (Fig. 53)			
62	—	1889	13c	pale orange red (Fig. 55)	Thick cream wove	10,000[5]
62.6	—	1892	Same, overprinted **REPRINT** in black, 10½ x 1½ mm. (Fig. 53)			

5. Including those overprinted REPRINT.

Fig. 48
Complete Sheet of the 5c "Boston Engraved" Issue

According to the studies by the late John N. Luff, the dies of the Kamehameha III issue were engraved by one Dearborn of Boston, hence the name "Boston Engraved Issue." The printer, whose name was Holland, had his shop in School Street, near Province Court.

The FIRST PRINTING of this issue was ordered by Postmaster Whitney and called for both denominations, 5c and 13c. According to apparently dependable information, they arrived from Boston in April 1853, and were put on sale in Honolulu in May. This printing was on thick, hard wove paper, almost cardboard. The 5c was on white wove paper, the 13c on yellowish white wove paper.

After only two years of use, on April 1, 1855, the 13c stamp became almost useless through a change in United States postage rates. The rate to the eastern states had been 6c if prepaid, 10c if unpaid, since 1851; but on the date named, the rate became 10c either way. The complete rate therefore became 17c, and there was no way of making up this amount with any combination of Hawaiian stamps then current. The only way it could be done was to use a 13c stamp and collect 4c in coin.

This plan was so inconvenient that the sale of the 13c stamp was discontinued, and the Honolulu post office (and also the principal outlying post offices) carried United States stamps in stock. A single-weight letter was franked with a 5c Hawaiian stamp and 12c in United States stamps, a double weight letter with two Hawaiian 5c stamps and 22c in United States stamps, etc. There was still some misunderstanding about the ship letter fee, and we find cases where 24c in United States stamps was applied to a double-weight letter.

The new rate and the use of United States stamps introduced new problems. While the 13c stamp was no longed applicable or saleable, the demand for the 5c blue stamp immediately increased because letters which had carried a 13c stamp now carried a 5c stamp. The supply was insufficient for such an unforeseen increase in the demand, and they soon ran short. To meet this increased demand, the post office placed an order for a further supply of the same stamp. When they arrived, they proved to be on thin white wove paper, sufficiently different from the first printing to constitute a new variety for collectors. This is listed both by Davey and by Scott as No. 8. No further 13c stamps were ordered, since they were no longer useful.

Very likely the shortage in the supply of 5c stamps (No. 5) was partly due to the resignation of H. M. Whitney as postmaster in June, 1856. A month elapsed before his successor, Joseph Jackson, was appointed. Mr. Whitney was probably aware of the lessening supply of 5c stamps, but did not wish to take the responsibility of ordering for his successor. When Mr. Jackson got around to it, he apparently took

some time to realize the situation and was not very forehanded about replenishing the supply. Then when he did order, it took nearly a year for the stamps to arrive.

The SECOND PRINTING, of the 5c value only and on thin white wove paper, has been the subject of some research as to date of issue. Scott gives the date as 1855, which is obviously wrong. A letter from Postmaster General Clark to his agent in Boston states that the printing was ordered by Postmaster Jackson, who did not take office until July, 1856, which would logically make the date of placing on sale some time in 1857. The earliest date of use known to Admiral Harris is August 1, 1857, on a copy on piece of cover. This is just over two months earlier than the earliest date known to John N. Luff when he wrote on Hawaiian stamps. It therefore seems probable that the stamps reached Honolulu about the middle of the year 1857, and were placed on sale during the latter part of July.

The earlier stamp on thick wove paper had probably become scarce before the dates just enumerated. There is a copy on cover dated May 21, 1857, but the post office had very likely run out before this and the copy thus dated may have been in the hands of an individual who had purchased it earlier. It will be seen in Chapter 16 that from February to August, 1857, the 5c on 13c manuscript provisionals were being used to tide over the shortage.

By 1860, the 5c stamps were again nearly all gone. At this time Alva K. Clark was Postmaster General, and he wrote a letter on November 24, 1860, to John S. Marsh of Boston, asking his help in locating the plate and having another supply printed. The text of his letter follows:

> I am informed by Mr. H. M. Whitney that you had engraved a plate on which the 5c stamps now in use by the Hawaiian Government were printed (one of which I enclose). My predecessor, Mr. Joseph Jackson, ordered a quantity of these stamps struck off and sent out, but of whom no one here knows. I am unable to learn in whose possession the plate now is. As you performed the commission of having the plate engraved, I would enquire whether you would be willing to procure for me a new supply of 5-cent Hawaiian stamps, and also obtain a plate of 2 and 1 cent Hawaiian stamps. The 2 and 1 cent stamps should be in sheets of twenty-five and the 5-cent stamps should be in sheets of twenty. Full information respecting the above and an early answer will much oblige.

Mr. Marsh evidently gave a favorable reply, for on March 12, 1861, Mr. Clark wrote again, ordering a printing of 1000 sheets of the 5c stamps. At the same time he cancelled the matter of ordering 1c and 2c stamps. When the 5c stamps arrived, they again showed sufficient differences to constitute a new variety for collectors.

The THIRD PRINTING is on thin wove paper, of a distinct bluish color, easy to distinguish from the first and second printings. Listed by Davey as No. 18, and by Scott as No. 9, both give the date as 1861. A more accurate determination of the date of issue is a matter of interest to those who delight in research.

Admiral Harris points out that an examination of correspondence between Honolulu and the New England states shows that a minimum of four months was required for an answer to be received. In this case it must have taken longer; for the plate, which had not been used since 1857, had to be cleaned, the stamps printed, gummed, dried, and shipped. It is therefore improbable that the stamps could have arrived earlier than September, 1861, and it may have been even later. We have no definite records of first known dates of use. Covers available to us at present show no dates earlier than June, 1862. It would be interesting to hear from readers having covers in their possession, as to the earliest date of use of the thin bluish paper stamp, Davey's No. 18.

The Gibson collection contained a cover, franked with a United States 12c 1861 and a 5c Hawaiian No. 8, and dated Honolulu May 24, San Francisco 1862. Of course this does not mean that No. 8 was still on sale on that date, nor that No. 18 was not yet on sale then. It may well have been a late use by a person or firm who had bought it when it was current.

Anticipating the events of the next period a little, the 5c stamps of 1861, which were of the Kamehameha III design on thin bluish wove paper, lasted until 1865, when a shortage again was imminent. A new engraved 5c stamp with the portrait of Kamehameha V had by that time been ordered, but there was a delay in the arrival of the stamps, so a supply of homemade provisionals in the plain-bordered "Numerals" was made. These lasted until the following year, when another supply had to be struck off locally, and these were the stamps with the inappropriate wording **Interisland.** These matters will be brought out more clearly in a later chapter.

DIES AND PLATES OF THE ORIGINALS

The engraver made the die of the 13c first, then he transferred the portrait and the word **POSTAGE** to another piece of steel and engraved the proper inscriptions for the 5c value. Dr. Munk points out that we have evidence of this sequence in the fact that in all four varieties of the 5c stamp printed from the original plate, just under the upper frame line of the lower label (containing the words **FIVE CTS**) two dots are visible, one above the space between the **F** and the **I** of **FIVE**, and the other above the space between the **T** and the **S** of **CTS**. These dots are

obviously the vestigial remains of the vertical lines which, in the 13c, enclose the country name at either end and which Dearborn did not venture completely to remove, lest he damage the line under the bust. Curiously enough, the entire right frame line of the 13c is double, but on the 5c it is single. All 5c stamps printed from the original plate show two very definite dots of color in the upper right value-tablet, to the left of the numeral, very close to the left frame line of the tablet. These dots form a mark for distinguishing the first four printings from the fifth printing, the OFFICIAL IMITATIONS.

The plates contained twenty subjects, arranged 4 x 5, without any marginal inscriptions. (Fig. 48). The space between the rows of the 5c stamps measured 1½ to 1¾ mm.; but the two righthand stamps of the 4th and 5th rows, that is, stamps 15 and 16 and stamps 19 and 20, were only 1 mm. apart. In the 13c stamps the spacing between the rows also varies from 1 mm. to nearly 2 mm.

The early writer Hanciau established the fact that all twenty stamps of the 5c plate and some of those of the 13c plate show individual characteristics. The most striking individual markings are found on position 2 of the 5c plate, which shows a fine vertical line through the whole word **Honolulu** and through the bottom tablet, to the left of **F**, reaching to the bottom frame line. (Fig. 49). Its right side also shows similar traces of a vertical line between **Ha** and **Is.** The same stamp also shows other constant minor irregularities. This variety was listed in the Moens Catalogue and also in the Collin & Calman CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS. Some other stamps on the plate also show traces of similar vertical lines, for example, positions 4 and 10 in the word **Honolulu.**

The collection of W. Wolters contained a used copy of Davey's No. 8, apparently a double print but more probably a shifted impression. We have records of similarly shifted prints in Davey's Nos. 6 and 18.

Mr. Meyer has made a careful study of the plates of the 5c with a view to gaining further information and interpretation of the points here brought out by Dr. Munk. His notes follow in a later section[6], in order to keep them separate from the foregoing material.

MULTIPLE PIECES

Admiral Harris finds that the 5c on thick white wove paper, No. 5, is extremely rare in pairs, and blocks are unknown. The same applies to the 5c on thin white wove paper, No. 8, of which a strip of four used and of three unused are known. Of the 5c on thin bluish wove paper, Davey's No. 9, pairs are found occasionally, but blocks are rare. We

6. Further details on plates of the originals and the official imitations, page 140ff.

Fig. 49
Subject No. 2 on the sheet of 5c, "Boston Engraved" Issue, showing considerable evidence of a burnished-out misplaced entry.

Fig. 50
An unusual cover of the "Boston Engraved" Issue, No. 8, thin white paper.

show a cover bearing an extremely rare strip of of four of No. 8. (Fig. 50).

Of the 13c deep red, No. 6, pairs are found occasionally. Blocks are very rare. Admiral Harris knows of only three blocks. Two blocks of ten each, which once formed a full sheet of twenty, were in the Taylor collection and a third block is also known.

All the reissues and official imitations, both with and without the overprints, are obtainable in blocks and in full sheets. The only one which is really difficult to find in a block and is rare in the full sheet is the 13c pale orange red, No. 62. Of the **Specimen** overprinted stamp the tall thinner type is much scarcer.

CANCELLATIONS

The majority of both denominations are cancelled with townmarks, predominantly with the single circle **HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid** (Type 236.05); but sometimes with the large single circle **HONOLULU U. S. POSTAGE PAID** (Type 242.03) or with the large single circle **SAN FRANCISCO CAL.** (Type 413.39). Killers are also often found, for example the large circular mark of six parallel lines cut into four rectangles each (Type 6). As a rarity, we have the British killer reading **A98** (Type 353). This is a true ship marking, used on a British mail steamer line operating on the Atlantic and also occurs on ship letters originating in Halifax and in Canada. Letters which were mailed at shipside in Honolulu or Lahaina on private merchant ships or warships which were not stopping at San Francisco were carried round the Horn. Such ships hailed the first British mail ship sighted on the Atlantic and transferred the letters, which thereupon went "into the mails" and received the ship's postmark.[7]

MIXED FRANKINGS

All varieties of the 5c stamp, as well as the 13c, are found in mixed frankings with United States stamps, the latter corresponding to the postage rates in force at the time of mailing. Nos. 5, 6, and 8 are usually found jointly with a United States stamp of 12c or with four 3c 1851's or 1857's; No. 18 is usually found with a 5c United States stamp or similarly with a 2c and a 3c stamp. The Hawaiian stamp in such mixed frankings was either cancelled in Honolulu or together with the United States stamp in San Francisco; sometimes it escaped cancelling altogether.

7. These facts were established by Charles A. Wilson, with the help of C. F. Dendy Marshall and the Rev. C. S. Morton.

THE FOURTH PRINTING, OR REISSUES, OF 1868

About the beginning of 1869, stamps of both denominations began to appear in Europe on ordinary, medium-thick, soft, yellowish white wove paper in much duller colors than heretofore, especially the 13c value, which was now pale dull rose. The printing was almost certainly ordered not earlier than 1867 or 1868, after the stamps were obsolete, and was definitely intended for philatelic purposes—exchange with postal administrations of other countries and sale to collectors and dealers. For in 1867, the 13c value was long obsolete, and the 5c stamp had been replaced with the new portrait of Kamehameha V type. By the definitions accepted today, the stamps of the FOURTH PRINTING are therefore to be regarded as REISSUES.

Since the reissues (Nos. 35 and 36) are printed from the original plates, they show not only the same general characteristics, but also the same different characteristics in the twenty positions as the originals. The 5c reissues show the same two tiny dots of color in the upper right value-tablet, just to the right of the left frame line of the tablet. They are distinguishable from the three printings made for postal needs only by their paper and their shades. The paper of the reprints is medium-thick, on the one hand much thinner than the white paper of 1853, but on the other hand perceptibly thicker than the white or the bluish paper of 1857, and 1861. Moreover, the color of the paper is not pure white, but grayish white to light brownish; its obverse side is often lightly toned by reason of imperfect wiping of the plates, which is not the case in the originals. The ink of the 13c is much paler than in the originals, namely dull rose or pale rose. The 13c originals were printed in a strikingly deep, dark red. On the other hand, the color of the 5c is not a safe mark of recognition, because while the fundamental hue is dull blue, it is found ranging from a very pale, light blue all the way to a fairly dark blue.

The first stamps of this reissue were released without the **SPECIMEN** overprint, but as far as they were not needed by the postal administration for exchange with foreign postal administration, they were sold, like the later reissues and official imitations, only to dealers and collectors, who occasionally used them for franking letters, even to the United States. Soon thereafter, the whole remaining supply was overprinted **SPECIMEN** to prevent their use for postage. The sale of reissues, with as well as without overprint, was always at face value, but they could be had only at the Honolulu post office. Their sale over the counter continued until 1896.

The 5c stamps were overprinted by means of a setting arranged the same as the sheets of stamps, in twenty subjects, (4 x 5). The overprint

Fig. 51
Complete sheet of the 13c "Boston Engraved" Issue, overprinted in tall thin type. It is obvious that the overprint was applied twice to the sheet, from a form of ten subjects.

Fig. 52
Complete sheet of the 13c "Boston Engraved" Issue, overprinted in thick type. This overprint, the same as on the 5c, was set up in a form of twenty subjects.

was in thick type, in carmine. In the case of the 13c stamp, the first lot was overprinted in black in a setting of only ten subjects, (2 x 5), applied twice to the sheet.(Fig. 51). This was in thin type and taller than the thick type. The tenth subject of the overprint had the period missing, therefore this sub-variety occurs on positions 18 and 20 on the sheet. The second lot of 13c was also overprinted in black, but with the twenty subject setting used for the 5c (Fig. 52).

At the end of May, 1896, the remainders on hand numbered 14,200 stamps of the 5c and 17,000 stamps of the 13c, all with overprint **SPECIMEN**, but in January, 1897, there were only 7276 copies of the 5c and 16,257 copies of the 13c left, which, together with all other remainders of obsolete issues on hand, were burned under official supervision on January 28, 1897.

DATE OF PRINTING OF THE REISSUES

The late Henry J. Crocker thought he had evidence that the reissues were ordered by Postmaster General Kalakaua on or before November 30, 1864; that a few were sold by his successor, A. P. Brickwood, in 1865 or early 1866; but when the perforated 5c Prussian blue was received, the unsold balance of the reissues was laid away for safekeeping until 1868, when they were put on sale for philatelic purposes.

For a rather lengthly discussion of Mr. Crocker's argument, and an equally lengthy discussion tending to prove that the stamps did not arrive in Honolulu until 1868, the following references are suggested:

Crocker, Henry J.: HAWAIIAN NUMERALS, pp. 86 to 97.

Gill, Col. Charles C.: "The First Engraved Stamps of Hawaii," WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP, February 5, 1944.

Gill, Col. Charles C.: "Hawaii 5c and 13c Engraved, Portrait of Kamehameha III," STAMPS, April 18, 1942.

Luff, John N.: "The Early Hawaiians," Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co. Handbook No. 10, POSTAGE STAMPS AND STATIONERY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Munk, Dr. Herbert: "Hawaii," COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, October 1941, pp. 268 and 271-273.

THE OFFICIAL IMITATIONS OF 1889

In 1887, Postmaster General Wundenberg wished to have a new printing of the 5c and 13c stamps. Since Postmaster Brickwood had both original plates defaced during his term of office, Wundenberg on December 16, 1887, sent the original die of the 5c value, which was not in perfect condition, to the American Bank Note Co. of New York, who

had been printing all Hawaiian stamps since 1878. He also sent them two sheets of each value from stock and gave them the assignment of renovating the die and making a printing plate of each value, using the sheets which he sent as a pattern. According to Luff, they carried out the task by retouching the die of the 5c, transferring the portrait of Kamehameha III and the word **POSTAGE** just above it to a new piece of die-steel, and on this they engraved the inscriptions of the 13c stamp anew. With the retouched original die of the 5c, and the re-engraved die of the 13c, they laid down a new plate of each value exactly in the arrangement of the original plates, so that the sheets again had twenty stamps (4 x 5) in the same fairly irregular arrangement of spacing as the original (and the reissue) sheets. These official imitations—as we must call them, since the one die was thoroughly retouched, while the other was engraved anew—were delivered in Honolulu on September 6, 1889, in a printing of 10,000 copies of each value. At first they were sold without overprint in Honolulu, and only there; but on August 19, 1892, the entire remaining supply was overprinted with the word **REPRINT** in black ink by the Robert Grieve Publishing Co., of Honolulu to prevent their use for postage. Even in the case of these official imitations, stamp collectors used them for postage on inland letters as well as on letters to the United States; cf. a detailed description of such a case in the STAMP COLLECTORS FORTNIGHTLY of June 11, 1910; but the postal officials met most such cases by simply peeling the stamps off the letters. Even the official designation of the imitations as "reprint" did not completely prevent philatelic pranks, since we have seen these stamps with the word **REPRINT** on apparently genuine letters which were mailed and delivered, a proof of the fact that the invalidating overprint was not taken very seriously in Hawaii.

Because of their method of production, the 5c official imitations (No. 61) can be distinguished from the originals as well as from the reissues most easily by the absence of the two tiny dots of color in the upper right value tablet, near the left frame line of the tablet. Apparently they were removed in the retouching of the die. (Fig. 57). The point of the left side of the moustache (as we view it) runs upward in the originals and reissues, but downward in the imitations. The fundamental tone of the color is somewhat brighter than in the reissues, with just a trace of green. In the 13c imitations, the color of which is a pale orange red to salmon red, the main difference is in the **3** of the upper left figure **13**. The lower turn of this **3** in the originals and reissues is flat and long, while in the imitations it is much rounder and shorter and ends with a larger dot. The upper right figure of value is also different; the lower turn of the **3** in the imitations is much rounder. In the inscription in the right hand tablet the **t** of **Cts** in the imitations is as tall as

Fig. 53
Complete sheet of the 5c Official Imitations, overprinted "Reprint." Observe the rough imitation of the uneven spacing of the 5c originals; compare with Fig. 48.

the **C**, while in the originals and reissues it is shorter and thinner. Moreover, the tiny differences which distinguish the twenty subjects of the plate are entirely missing in the imitations.

Of the 10,000 copies of each value, there were still on hand in May, 1896, 7100 copies of the 5c and 8900 copies of the 13c, all with the overprint **REPRINT.** On January 28, 1897, there were officially destroyed 6365 copies of the 5c and 8304 copies of the 13c. The actual numbers sold were therefore 3635 of the 5c and 1696 of the 13c, which includes both overprinted and unoverprinted stamps.

THE 5 CENTS ON 13 CENTS PROVISIONAL

The early postmasters of Hawaii felt uncertain of the future of the office they held and ordered stamps in very conservative quantities lest the Legislature abolish the post office law and leave them with a large quantity of stamps on hand. This uncertainty, coupled with the length of time needed to get a supply of stamps printed and sent to the Islands, caused frequent stamp shortages. On one such occasion, while waiting for the 5c blue on thin white wove paper to arrive, the rare manuscript surcharge appeared.

The 13c stamps, which had gone on sale in May, 1853, after only two years of currency became almost useless by the fact that on April 1, 1855, the United States fee from California to the eastern states was raised from 8c to 12c. The resulting 17c postage could be paid by using a 13c stamp and 4c in cash, which necessitated a bookkeeping entry. It could also be paid by using a 5c Hawaiian and a 12c United States stamp, and that became a regular practice. But each time that the 5c stamps ran low, a crisis arose. It was under such circumstances in 1857 that the 5c provisionals were used. (Figs. 58, 59).

Changing the denomination of a stamp was not a widespread practice in 1857, so Postmaster Jackson did some original thinking when he took a few sheets of 13c stamps and wrote a large manuscript **5** in black ink on each stamp. Offhand, we can recall only one earlier provisional in the world, the ¼ real on 2 reales of Cuba issue in 1855, and Postmaster Jackson probably knew nothing of that stamp.

This provisional has been the subject of so much controversial writing, and has so many interesting technical angles to it, that we are presenting a complete chapter about it immediately following. The stamp is rare enough unused, much rarer used, and on complete cover it is a philatelic piece of the greatest historical interest.

SUPPOSED USE OF THE 13c STAMP FOR 12c

Keeping a sufficient supply of United States 12¢ stamps on hand and properly distributed to the post offices on all the islands also presented a problem. It was inevitable that some of the outlying post offices would occasionally find their stock of United States stamps very low or entirely gone, in which case they would collect the 12c in cash and foward it to Honolulu with the letter. The Honolulu postmaster then supplied the 12c stamp. In some of the smaller post offices, this may well have been the regular procedure, since all letters for foreign countries had to pass through the Honolulu post office. But when the United States stamps in Honolulu or one of the larger towns gave out, there was a problem to be solved.

The late Bruce Cartwright Jr., tells us in an article in MEKEEL'S WEEKLY for July 23, 1921, that Postmaster General Clark in March, 1861, instructed the postmaster at Lahaina to sell the Hawaiian 13c stamps for 12c, which, combined with a 5c stamp, would make up the 17c rate to the United States. See letter quoted in full on page 54.

Remembering that the 13c stamps had been practically useless since 1855, and not on sale at the post offices, Postmaster Bartow must have been surprised and filled with misgivings at receiving these stamps. He evidently wrote Mr. Clark, under date of March 20, something approximately as follows: "Is it all right to use these stamps again? In 1857, we sold them for 5 cents; will not some people who bought them at 5c now resurrect them and use them for 12 cents?" In answer Mr. Cartwright then presents a second letter:

General Post Office,
Honolulu, March 21, 1861.

To C. S. Bartow, P.M.,
Lahaina.

Yours of the 20th came to hand this morning. I was very much surprised that you did not receive my letter relative to the 13 cent stamps, but find that the letter was left in the press after writing, and was not forwarded with the stamps as written. The 13 cent stamps sold as Five Cents are all crossed with the figure "5" and consequently cannot interfere with the sale of these at 12 cents.

A. K. Clark,
Postmaster General.

We shall have occasion to refer to this second letter again in Chapter 16. Mr. Cartwright seems to have made a good case for the sale of 13c stamps at 12c as an emergency measure. If this unusual procedure was followed in 1861, it may also have been done earlier. It would explain a certain cover in the Knapp collection (First sale, lot 2040), described as follows:

Hawaii 5c blue No. 5, 13c dark red No. 6, both tied together by light red "Honolulu" postmark, date illegible, to Virginia, red "San Francisco, Cal. 12 Paid, Oct. 5, 1857" to the left on the cover.

Whether Postmaster Jackson sold the 13c stamp on this cover for 12c and made a memorandum on his books of account, in order to be in balance at the end of the fiscal period, or whether a customer who had a 13c stamp chose to use it for 12c and waste a cent, we have no way of knowing. The San Francisco postmark (marking Type 413.41) containing the legend 12 PAID is evidence that the San Francisco postmaster recognized the Hawaiian stamps as fully covering the situation, perhaps from an entry on the way bill from Honolulu, perhaps from a memorandum attached to the letter.

Mr. Cartwright's discovery of this pair of letters opens up for us a possible explanation of some, though not all, of the covers bearing a 5c and a 13c Hawaiian stamp.

FURTHER DETAILS ON THE PLATES OF THE ORIGINALS AND THE OFFICIAL IMITATIONS

By Henry A. Meyer

Our study is based on examination of complete sheets of the 5c reissue with and without overprint SPECIMEN, the 5c official imitation overprinted REPRINT, and the 13c reissue overprinted SPECIMEN in both types. (Figs. 48, 51, 52, 53). We can, therefore, write with authority on the plate layout of all but the 13c official imitation. We examined several single copies of every variety of these stamps, and blocks of some of them.

The 5c sheet of the reissues has a deep plate scratch which forms a nearly vertical line of color at least 14 mm. long in the bottom margin of the sheet, near the lower right corner. The close spacing of positions 15 and 16 and positions 19 and 20 is very striking; they are almost as crowded as the stamps of Bavaria, Thurn & Taxis, etc. The alignment is also very poor. On the 13c plate the alignment is considerably better, though it is bad at the point where positions 5, 6, 9, and 10 meet. In both values it is remarkable how the ink stands up from the paper in ridges. This is especially noticeable in the 13c value, in spite of the very pale color of the reissues.

On the 5c plate of the official imitation, we find that an effort was apparently made to imitate the poor spacing of the original plate, and as far as possible, in the same manner. They have crowded positions 15 and 16, and positions 19 and 20; they have spread positions 14 and 15, and positions 18 and 19, as on the original plate. Vertically, they dropped position 16 a bit too low, then they dropped position 20 to

give the necessary spacing vertically between 16 and 20, so that they produced a bad intersection where positions 15, 16, 19, and 20 meet. We have not examined a sheet of the 13c official imitations, so we cannot give any facts on the plate layout.

The American Bank Note Company did more than merely "retouch" the die of the 5c. They reworked Kamehameha's face, giving it a different expression, and produced a different arrangement of dots of shading on his forehead.

Dr. Munk in KOHL'S HANDBOOK has mentioned vertical lines through both side-inscriptions on the 5c stamp position 2 on the original plate. He has also mentioned traces of similar vertical lines as existing on other stamps on the plate. A study of the sheets leads us to believe that he was quoting from notes furnished him by somebody else, or from some older work; he evidently did not have the sheets before him as he wrote, or he would have grasped the significance of the markings at once.

A study of position 2 (Fig. 49) reveals that it was at first rocked in considerably to the right of its present location; 1½ mm., to be exact. The entry was erased as well as possible, and a fresh entry made where it now is. However the erasing was very incomplete, and we find that the vertical line through **Honolulu** is the practically complete left frame-line of the original entry. The line through **Hawaiian Is.** is the old right boundary line of the central medallion. The dots over the erased **ii** of **Hawaiian** still show, 1½ mm. to the right of their present location, which puts them just outside the left frame-line of position 3. They look almost like an UMLAUT over the second **o** of **Honolulu** on position 3, only too far away to be an UMLAUT. The balls of the upper turns of all three **a's** of **Hawaiian** still show just outside the right frame-line of position 2—again, just 1½ mm. from their present location. The curious markings which we find in the **awa** of **Hawaiian** on position 2 turn out to be the imperfectly erased remains of the rhomboidal background around Kamehameha's face. They show to some extent in the other letters of the same word.

In addition the sheet shows peculiar dots on the bottom frame-line of almost every stamp, but not corresponding vertically with any mark on the stamp. There are also horizontal guide lines, and the stamps are quite well aligned along these guide lines. These lines continue into the right-hand margin of the sheet. One further peculiarity must be mentioned: In the upper three rows, the vertical spaces between columns are rather straight; in the lower two rows, they are also rather straight; but at the horizontal spaces between rows 3 and 4, the vertical spaces show a jog. The lower two rows of the sheet are not aligned in true vertical columns with the upper three rows.

These observations lead to two inferences:

(1) The rocking-in of the subjects was done from the top downwards, in groups of three and two. We would suggest that the reader study fig. 48, p. 124 carefully. The rocking in was done this way:

Col. A: Stamps 1, 5, 9; jog; 13, 17.
Col. B: Stamps 2, 6, 10; jog; 14, 18.
Col. C: Stamps 3, 7, 11; jog; 15, 19.
Col. D: Stamps 4, 8, 12; jog; 16, 20.

(2) It was originally planned to have a much wider horizontal spacing between stamps; probably 1½ mm. wider than the present spacing of 1 mm. or less. The dots seen along the bottom frame-line, which are therefore also along the horizontal guide-line show points at which the corners of the stamps were intended to fall. The plate-maker got column A nicely rocked in, except for a jog between the third and fourth rows. He then rocked in position 2 at the top of column B, but 2½ mm. from position 1. Either he did not like the results, or he saw that they would run too close to the edge of the plate, so he erased the entry of position 2 as completely as possible, and re-entered it where it now is. But the erasing was only fairly well done, with the result that we have all the remains enumerated above. And all over the plate it proved very difficult to erase all the guide dots which had been placed along the horizontal guide lines, so they are still there, looking like some odd markings on the frame lines of the stamps themselves. On the 13c plate, he profited by his previous troubles and planned it better from the start.

SO-CALLED DOUBLE PRINTS

Previous writers have listed varieties of several of the stamps of this series which they term "double prints." We have seen such varieties on the 5c stamp on thin white paper (No. 8) and the 13c stamp, and another copy of the 5c stamp which we are not absolutely certain at the time of writing whether it is another shade of No. 8, or the reissue of 1868 (No. 35). C. F. Richards lists this variety on the 5c stamp on thin bluish paper (No. 18), but we have not seen a copy.

From an examination of copies of this variety, we believe that the designation for these stamps should be "slipped prints" or "shifted prints" rather than "double prints." The displacement of the second impression is not great enough, nor is it fully enough inked, to justify the more definite term. Their apparence suggests that the paper curved or buckled slightly at the moment of contact, and when pressure was applied, it again flattened down. Such copies, while not too plentiful are quite in-

teresting, but not worth the price of a true double print showing a displacement of 3 mm. or thereabout, and with both impressions fully inked.

Lest some of our readers might think they have a double entry, it is well to remark that there are no double entries found on any of the plates of these issues. The nearest thing to a double entry is subject 2 on the 5c plate, which, as we have shown, is a misplaced entry incompletely erased and a fresh entry made.

Fig. 54

Fig. 55

The Official Imitations

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ORIGINALS, REISSUES, AND OFFICIAL IMITATIONS

As an aid to identifying these many varieties, we have worked out a table in which we describe the conclusive marks of identification.

5 Cents

Originals and Reissues (Fig. 56)	Official Imitation (Fig. 54, and 57)
Size: 18¾ x 24¾ mm.	**Size:** 19¼ x 24¾ mm.
Color: Blue, light blue, dull blue (originals) Dark blue (reissues)	**Color:** Dull blue, inclining toward greenish
Paper: Thick white, thin white, thin bluish, wove (originals) Medium white, turned brownish, wove (reissues)	**Paper:** Cream or ivory, medium thick, wove
Rows of dots in forehead: 4 long, 3 short.	**Rows of dots on forehead:** 6 long, 2 short
Face: Catch-lighted down the nose	**Face:** Broadly lighted
Moustache: Like handlebars	**Moustache:** Ends trimmed
Upper right "5": Has two dots to the left of it	**Upper right "5":** No dots to the left of it

Fig. 56
Original

Fig. 57
Official Imitation

13 Cents

Original and Reissues (Fig. 47)

Size: 18½ x 25 mm.

Color: Dark red, very rich and deep (originals)
Pale rose to very pale rose (reissues)

Paper: Very thick, cream wove (originals).
Medium white wove, toned pinkish from imperfect wiping (reissues)

Rows of dots on forehead: As on 5c

Face: Lighted as on 5c

Moustache: As on 5c

Upper figures 3: Foot broad and flat.

All figures 3: Center point is a sharp, fine line and points slightly downward in all cases

Right vertical inscription: **t** of **Cts** short

Lettering of HAWAIIAN IS: Irregular; **W** is uneven in its slopes; **A** is low

Official Imitations (Fig. 55)

Size: 19 x 25 mm.

Color: Pale red, inclining toward orange

Paper: Cream or ivory, medium thick wove

Rows of dots on forehead: As on 5c

Face: Lighted as on 5c

Moustache: As on 5c

Upper figures 3: Foot rounded and terminates in much larger dot.

All figures 3: Center point short; turns downward only on the upper left figure

Right vertical inscription: **t** of **Cts** as tall as **C**

Lettering of HAWAIIAN IS.: Regular and even

— CHAPTER 16 —

The 5 Cents on 13 Cents Manuscript Provisional

By Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N. (Ret'd)

Fig. 58
"Type I"

Fig. 59
"Type II"

The 13c red engraved stamp with the handwritten surcharge 5 in black ink (Figs. 58, 59) has in the past been much of a mystery; in fact, there was some question as to its authenticity as a postage stamp even in 1909, when Henry J. Crocker wrote his book on the "Numerals." Mr. Crocker's later research work and writings definitely established this as a provisional stamp issued and used by the Honolulu post office.

We carefully examined all records available to us, including the earlier files of THE POLYNESIAN and the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER and had failed to find any reference to this stamp which would substantiate its authentic status as a provisional. In fact, not only we, but all students of Hawaiian stamps in the States, had only the stamp itself as evidence in its favor, and its presence on a few covers where 5c was the rate to be expected. We had no knowledge of any documentary reference to such a provisional. It was in August, 1945, that one of the group working on this book showed us the copies of the two letters uncovered by the late Bruce Cartwright Jr., in the old files of the Honolulu post office. It is the second of these letters which has a bearing on the 5c provisional, so we again quote that letter in full:

General Post Office,
Honolulu, March 21, 1861.

To C. S. Bartow, P.M.,
Lahaina.

Yours of the 20th came to hand this morning. I was very much surprised that you did not receive my letter relative to the 13 cent stamps, but find that the letter was left in the press after writing, and was not forwarded with the stamps as written. **The 13 cent stamps sold as Five Cents are all crossed with the figure 5 and consequently cannot interfere with the sale of these at 12 cents.**[8]

A. K. Clark,
Postmaster General.

Here, then, is a written statement, signed by the Postmaster General, admitting that some 13c stamps had been so altered that they could be sold as 5c stamps and would be recognizable as having intentionally been so altered. We may now accept this provisional as authenticated.

Previous attempts to determine the exact extent of use of this stamp have been more or less thwarted by the fact that before late June or early July of 1857, the definite year date could not be established unless, of course, the cover consisted of a folded letter bearing a date or contained a dated letter. Covers with this provisional stamp are so rare and so few are available that year dates could not be so established.

Nine complete covers bearing this provisional are known to us. The data as to these have been obtained from ship sailing records, the Seybold Sale catalogue, etc. One of the covers known to us in a well known collection is a five-rate letter franked with five of these provisionals and 52c in United States postage. Data as to eight covers are given herewith:

(1) 5c on 13c, plus United States, 12c, 1851, **Honolulu, Feb. 16; San Francisco Mar. 20,** to Buckland, Conn.

(2) 5c on 13c, plus United States 10c and two 1c, 1851, **Honolulu Mar. 11; San Francisco** (illegible); to New Bedford, Mass.

(3) 5c on 13c, plus United States 10c, 1851, **Honolulu March 11;** to Persia c/o Gordon, Boston, Mass—**Paid** manuscript **2.**

(4) 5c on 12c, plus United States 12c, 1851, **Honolulu April 8; San Francisco May 5th;** to New Haven, Conn. (Coan)[9] (Fig. 60, p. 152)

(5) 5c on 13c, plus United States, 12c, 1851, **Honolulu May 7; San Francisco June 3 (1857?);** New Haven, Conn., July 13 (Coan).

(6) 5c on 13c, plus United States, 12c, 1851, **Honolulu June 27; San Francisco July 16 (1857?); to New Haven, Conn., Sept. 4th** (Coan).

(7) 5c on 13c, plus United States, 12c, 1851, **Honolulu June 27; San Francisco July 20, 1857;** to Berlin, Mass. (Holder).

(8) 5c on 13c, plus United States, 12c, 1851, **Honolulu August 31; San Francisco Oct. 5;** to Penn Yan, New York. (Ogden).

8. Bold face ours.
9. Name in parentheses refers to addressee of cover.

Cover 4 bears no San Francisco year date. Covers 7 and 8 bear the year date of 1857. Probably covers 4 and 5 also bear the San Francisco year date 1857, so that we are principally concerned with Covers 1, 2 and 3.

Consulting the LIST OF SAILINGS, (Appendix A, p. 328) we have the following:

(1) Left Honolulu on February 16, 1857, on the vessel POST; arrived in San Francisco March 11, 1857, and was sent to the east coast of the United States via Panama by the steamer leaving San Francisco March 20, 1857.

(2) (3) Left Honolulu March 11, 1857 on the Bark YANKEE; arrived in San Francisco April 4, 1857. Left San Francisco for Panama on April 5, 1857.

(4) Left Honolulu by the Bark FANNY MAJOR April 8, 1857; arrived in San Francisco April 28, 1857. First steamer out of San Francisco for the east coast via Panama, left San Francisco May 5, 1857.

(5) This cover may or may not bear the San Francisco year date of 1857. Its departure from San Francisco to Panama was probably June 20, 1857, at or about the time the year date was first used in the San Francisco cancellation. The data we have does not give the exact date of departure in May from Honolulu or the exact date of departure from San Francisco for Panama. However, referring to the sailing lists of 1855, 1856 and 1858, it is improbable that this letter could have been written and sent in any of those three years. Until the owner supplies additional data, if such is legible on the letter, it is more than probable that this letter was carried by the Bark YANKEE which left Honolulu on May 21, 1857, being delayed three days (should have sailed May 18th) and arrived in San Francisco on June 7, sailing from San Francisco via Panama by steamer June 20, 1857.

(6) and (7) Were carried by the same vessel, the Bark FANNY MAJOR which cleared Honolulu June 27, 1857; arrived San Francisco July 16th or 17th, and left for the east coast via Panama on July 20, 1857.

(8) This letter left Honolulu by the SEBASTOPOL on or around August 30, 1857, a vessel sailing from Sydney to San Francisco via Honolulu, which arrived in San Francisco September 29, 1857; letter left San Francisco for the east coast via Panama October 5, 1857.

There therefore seems to be little or no doubt that the eight available covers were carried by vessels leaving Honolulu and arriving in San Francisco in 1857, proving that this Provisional stamp was in use in Honolulu from at least February 12, 1857 to August 31, 1857, a period of nearly seven months, with the strong probability that this use did not extend over, at most, eight months.

It will be noted from what is previously stated that the 5c stamp No. 8 was available and used on August 1, 1857, and possibly even earl-

ier, and that with its availability, the 5c provisional was no longer required or sold for postage use.

For reasons hereinafter given, the Honolulu post office in all probability had at most a limited supply of these 5c surcharges available for sale and use. From its rarity, unused, we can safely conclude that this was so. However, the used provisional is much rarer and this can be accounted for by the comparatively short period it was in use. Very probably even during this period individuals or firms possessing the 13c stamp for which they had paid 13c had a right to use this unsurcharged stamp for the 17c postage rate by paying the post office 4c in coins. This further reduced the number of provisionals which might otherwise have been used.

The 5c provisional was surcharged in the sheets of twenty before the stamps were separated. This is proven by the fact that frequently the right hand extremity of the flag of the **5** extends over on the next stamp to the right. (Fig. 58).

It has generally been accepted that there were two types of this surcharge which were in postal use for a period of about seven months and not to exceed eight months. The so-called two types are distinguished by the shape and position of the flag of the figure **5**. (Figs. 58, 59). In the one case, the so-called type I, the flag is straight at the top and joins the top of the inclined upright of the **5**. In the other, the so-called type II, the flag is curved and goes from about the middle of the inclined upright.

The late Mr. Cartwright had a theory that the 13c stamps were surcharged **5** a second time, in 1861, due to another shortage. The thesis of his article in MEKEEL'S WEEKLY of July 23, 1921, was to prove by Postmaster General Clark's letter of March 21, 1861, that there had been another surcharging. His theory further was that the so-called type II was of the 1861 vintage and was in an entirely different handwriting than the 1857 provisionals. No used copies, on or off cover, have ever been found with dated postmarks to substantiate this statement.

From a careful examination of the surcharge **5** on these stamps, there are so many minor variations to them that it is impossible to classify them definitely into two types. Undoubtedly the postmaster or one of his assistants surcharged these stamps. In each instance a limited number of sheets were probably surcharged as the new 5c was expected and the postmaster did not know how long this provisional would have to be used nor how many would be required. Therefore, undoubtedly, since they were in use for seven or eight months, the surcharging was done from time to time as the lot previously surcharged was exhausted. Since, in general, these **5** surcharges are so similar, it was natural that

there should be a slight variation in them during the seven or eight months of surcharging. Mr. Colson agrees with us in the conclusion that there are not two types, but only one, with variations, and that they were probably all made by the same man, or if by two men, the second tried to copy the first. He further agrees that there is no evidence to warrant Mr. Cartwright's statement of two types, one issued in 1861, and that, without further evidence, we must conclude that he is mistaken and that they were all issued in 1857.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Cartwright misinterpreted the meaning of Postmaster General Clark's allusion to the 5c provisionals. He understood the bold face sentence in the letter to mean that there had been a second surcharging. But in attempting to prove that thesis, he overlooked the fact that he was rendering us a very great service in two other ways:

(1) He was putting into the records the only known written or printed official statement validating the 5c on 13c provisionals.

(2) He was putting into the records the only known written or printed official statement authorizing the sale and use of 13c stamps for 12c, thus making such stamps so used from Lahaina during the spring or early summer of 1861 a "silent surcharge."[10]

As previously stated, we have seen three covers franked with this provisional, which are in the list previously given identified as covers (4), (7), and (8). Cover (4) complies in all respects and can be definitely classified as what is known as type I. Cover (7), bearing the year date of 1857, can be definitely classified as what is known as type II. We can thus dispose of the theory that the so-called type II was an 1861 production.

We first visited the Hawaiian Islands in 1913, fifty-six years after the 1857 surcharging. All of those concerned had passed to their death or to senility. Mr. Cartwright was then a young man in his middle or late twenties. We saw him again in 1926, when we visited the Islands. He died in 1945. We are inclined to believe that his views as to the second surcharging of the 13c red in 1861, were due to the stories told him by senile old men who wanted to please and give information of interest but whose memories were either faulty or what they thought they remembered was somewhat elaborated on. We do know that the manuscript 5 surcharge has been counterfeited. The high catalog value of the unused original affords sufficient temptation to explain this. It is extremely unlikely that any such counterfeiting was

10. For the orgin of this expression, see "The Last Days of German Inflation" by H. C. Schulz in the S.P.A. JOURNAL, December, 1946. A similar instance occurs in British Columbia, the 2½d stamp being provisionally used as 3d from June 20, 1864, to November 1, 1865, although no device was placed on the stamp to show the ½d increase.

done as early as 1861 but it is possible that the difference between originals and counterfeits produced in this century might have influenced someone in originating, for explanatory purposes, their revival in 1861.

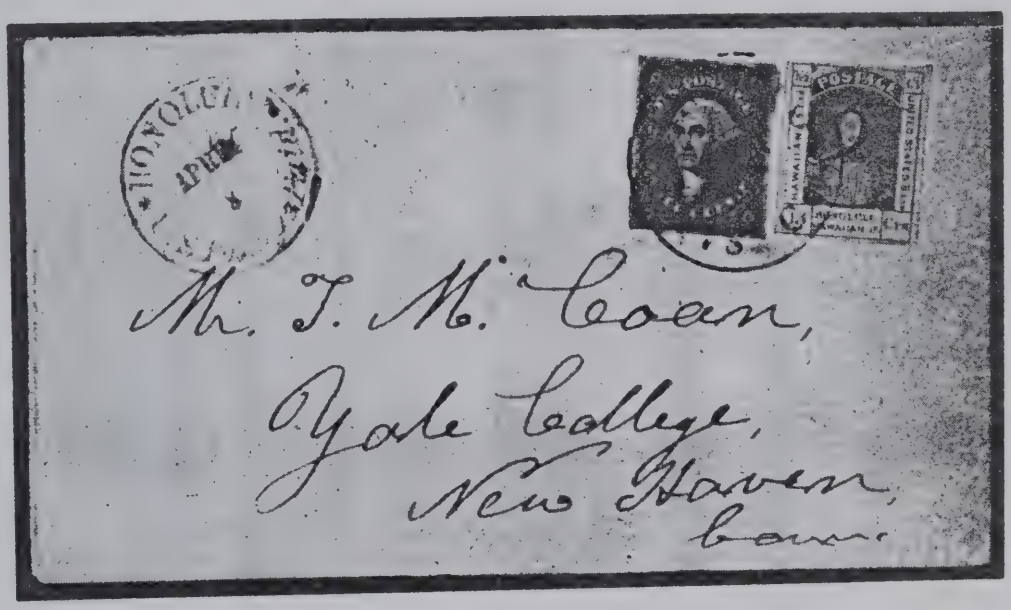

Fig. 80
5c on 13c manuscript provisional on cover, carried by the FANNY MAJOR. Left Honolulu April 8, 1857. (See p. 148, 149).

— CHAPTER 17 —

The Numeral Issues

By Dr. Herbert Munk

(Translated from Kohl's Handbook, and revised according to American terminology, by Henry A. Meyer.)

Fig. 61

Fig. 62

Fig. 63

The "Numeral" Issues of 1859 ff., called the "Plain Border Numerals" to distinguish them from the "Missionary" stamps, Nos. 1-4, at first included only the two values for inland rates of 1c and 2c, which is evidently the reason for their primitive production in locally type-set form; the denominations for foreign postage had been ordered from Boston since 1853. For the 2c denomination, which was needed for inland letters and also for newspapers to foreign countries, an issue was ordered from Boston early in 1861, which was put into circulation during that year and was intended to replace the locally made 2c stamps. But toward the end of 1862, unforeseen circumstances caused the postal officials to resort to the locally made 1c and 2c stamps again and to make numerous printings of them, until finally about the middle of 1864, a new engraved 2c stamp could be obtained from New York. Even its apparance did not put an end to the use of the locally printed stamps. Toward the end of 1864, such a shortage of 5c stamps arose, that in 1865, this value for foreign postage was twice made in type-set form to tide over the emergency. This method of production was used again early in 1865 for 1c and 2c stamps to forestall a threatened dearth of 2c stamps. Through all these circumstances the printing and use of the "Plain Border Numerals" extended over a period of no less than seven years; namely from early in 1859, when they were first produced, until well into 1866.

REFERENCE LIST

Davey's No.	Scott's No.	Crocker's Plate No.	Denomination	Color	Paper	Issued
9	10	I	1c	light blue	thin bluish white, wove	Aug. 1, 1859
10	11	II	2c	light blue	thin bluish white, wove	Aug. 1, 1859
11	12	III	2c	black	med. and thin grayish white, wove	Aug. 1, 1859
12	11	IV	2c	light blue	thin bluish white, wove	Oct. (?) 1859
13	10	V	1c	light blue	thin bluish white, wove	Oct. (?) 1859
14	12	VI	2c	black	thin grayish white, wove (2 shades)	Oct. (?) 1859
15	15	VII	1c	black	grayish white, medium wove	Feb. (?) 1860
16	14	VIII	2c	black	greenish blue, medium wove	Feb. (?) 1860
17	16	IX	2c	black	grayish white, medium wove (2 shades)	Feb. (?) 1860
21	19	X	1c	black	medium white, wove	1863
22	20	XI	2c	black	medium white, wove	1863
23	18	XII	2c	black	med. and thick deep gray blue, wove	1863
24	17	XIII	2c	dark blue	thin bluish, wove	1863
27	23	XIV	1c	black	medium white, laid	Apr. (?) 1864
28	24	XV	2c	black	med. and thick white, laid (2 shades each)	Apr. (?) 1864
30	21	XVI	5c	blue	thick blue gray, wove	Feb., 1865
31	26	XVII	2c	dark blue	thick white, wove	Jun. 1865
32	25	XVIII	1c	dark blue	thick white, wove	Jun. 1865
33	22	XIX	5c	blue (Interisland)	thick blue gray, wove	late in 1865

#9 to 30—Figs. 61, 62, 63. #31, 32, 33—Figs. 66, 67, 68.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE

The printing of the "Numerals" was done during the entire seven years in the same primitive manner, with a printer's form of only ten subjects, two vertical rows of five stamps each, in simple type-set style, and the type of the ten subjects was never changed for other type during the entire time. The arrangement of this form and the printing of the sheets were as follows:

Ten subjects were set up each separately, in ordinary printer's type and printer's rules; five of these were arranged in a vertical column, separated from each other by spaces of 2½ mm., and the other five were similarly arranged. The two vertical columns were aligned side by side, separated by a slug or a wooden reglet and locked tightly together in a printer's chase. The slug between the two vertical columns had a width of about 4 mm. in the issue of 1859, and the issue of 1865-66, but in the intervening issues from 1860 to 1864, it had a width of about 8½ mm. The reason for this difference in width is not known, but it is possible that the sheets of paper used in 1859, and again in 1865-66, may have been slightly smaller. At any rate, the width of spacing between the two vertical columns during any particular printing was always constant.

The forms of 2 x 5 subjects were printed five times, side by side, on each sheet of paper, exactly as the early "Missionary" stamps were printed from the small form many times on a sheet. The complete sheet, therefore, contained fifty stamps in ten vertical columns of five stamps each. The amount of vertical space between the five panes on each sheet consequently was not constant; in fact, it sometimes occurred, for example in the printing of 1865, that the left column of one pane partly overlapped the right column of the preceding pane, because the sheet was not moved quite far enough for the next impression. (Fig. 64). Frequently the paper was turned during the printing process, so that one pane of ten was printed tête bêche to the rest. Pairs in such apparently tête-bêche arrangement are known of all denominations and from various printings, but are not to be confused with true tête-bêche pairs as collectors use the term (Fig. 65). Such pairs always come from two neighboring panes and indicate an inverted impression of an entire pane. Similar cases occur in Corrientes, in the 1880-81 issue of the Dominican Republic, and as a great rarity, in Baden 1853, 1kr black. Before the stamps were sent out to the post offices, they were cut into half-sheets of twenty-five, (5 x 5), so that the postmasters and the public received only such half-sheets.

The change of denominations was accomplished by simply changing the figures and inscriptions of value in the ten subjects, but during the entire time of use of the stamps, the same type and rules were kept and

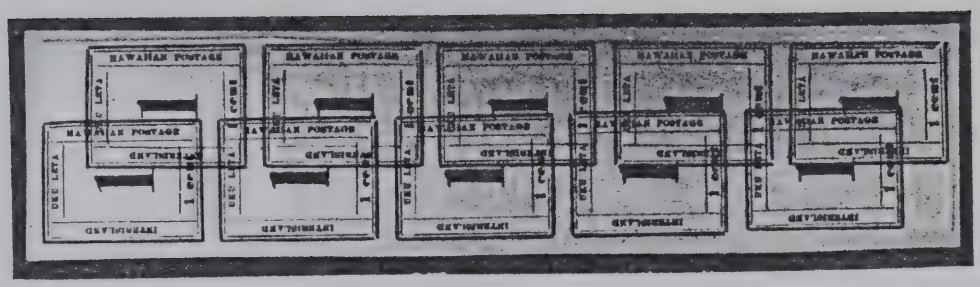

Fig. 64
Block of ten, showing overlapping of impressions, due to failure to move the paper far enough for the next impression to clear. Davey's #32.41

used. The tiny individual characterstics of type and manner of setting therefore occur in all printings and in all denominations, except that when the denomination was being changed, the individual characteristics occasionally showed up in other positions in the pane. In the same manner the tiny flaws which the type of the various subjects developed during its period of use, chiefly because of the frequent changing of the figures and words of value, can be traced from the moment they first appeared through later printings. Finally, the characteristics or defects of each figure of value recur in all printings of that denomination, but in each new printing they usually show up in a different position in the pane. The ten type-set subjects and the type for changing the denomination were never completely broken up and distributed; on the other hand, after finishing the printing of an order, the printer kept the complete form as a solid unit in safe-keeping and used it again when he received another order. During the years from 1862, until the end of 1864, the form was not taken apart at all; the printer simply used it again for each new order as he had put it away the previous time. In the case of the 1c printing of 1864, the two vertical columns were exchanged in position, but when the corresponding 2c printing was made, they were put back in their old position again. Only when it came about that toward the end of 1864, the 5c stamp also had to be produced from type-set material as an emergency issue and that the inscriptions in the tablets had to be changed, was there a new setting of the form; this was about the beginning of 1865. But even when this new setting was made, the printer's rules which composed the frames of the ten subjects were retained, so that here and in the later printings, the new setting concerned only the figures of value and the inscriptions.

As a result of the long use of the type set forms, the thin inner frame lines did not hold up and the progress of the imperfections can be traced through all printings of each value from the beginning of 1860, through 1866, and the same subject can be seen in the printing of 1859, without the damage. But when a new printing was made, the form, which can

be recognized by the details of the imperfections, sometimes changed its position in the pane. For example, a certain form wandered around over the pane in the following manner:

Early part of 1860, 1c, position 1.

Early part of 1860, 2c, position 3.

All printings of 1862 and 1863, position 1.

Printing of 1864, 1c, position 2 (because of the exchange of vertical rows).

Printing of 1864, 2c, position 1 (because the vertical rows were put back as before).

First printing of 1865, position 9.

Last printing of 1865, position 10.

In similar fashion, a certain large figure 2 which is easily recognized because of a queer flattening of the arch of its back, recurs in every 2c printing from 1859 through 1865, but its position changed as follows: 4, 1, 4, 3, 10, 6; and each time it changed its position in the pane, it also changed the frame of printer's rules with which it was associated.

The paper used was ordinary letter-paper which the postal authorities secured as they needed it from stationers in Honolulu or San Francisco. For that reason its color and texture varied with each printing. Crocker has a theory that the different colors of paper and ink used were intentional, because during each period of printing only one run of 1c was made against two runs of 2c, and they wished to differentiate between the two latter by the color; but even persons who were higher postal officials in Honolulu at the time of the preparation of the "Numerals" have stated that this assumption of Crocker's is false. The dimensions of the sheets were such that the pane could be printed five times on a sheet without crowding. The blank margins of the sheets appear to have been very wide. We have seen upper and lower sheet margins 3 cm. wide, and left and right margins a good 2½ cm. wide. However, the width of all margins varied a great deal because of the irregular spacing between panes and because they were printed sometimes higher, sometimes lower, and sometimes even slightly obliquely on the sheet.

On many sheets there was a colorless embossed device of the paper-maker or the particular grade of paper. For example, the laid paper of the 1c and 2c printings of 1864, often bears the embossed word **BATH**, which so often appears on British letter-paper of that period and which is also found on the first issue of Ecuador.

Fig. 65
Setting of the 5c showing tete-beche pair, the result of turning the paper around during printing.

THE VARIOUS "PLATES" OR "SETTINGS"

Typical Characteristics and Accidental Varieties

As early as the beginning of the 1860's, entire post office sheets of twenty-five or part-sheets containing complete panes of ten began to reach Europe, coming chiefly into the hands of Moens in Brussels, as a result of which some of the early philatelists, especially Moens' co-worker Hanciau, observed that with a change in denomination, ink, or paper, certain definite differences in the order of the ten forms, in the manner of setting, or in the condition or appearance of the large numerals or certain of the letters could be related. Moens and Hanciau were able (LE TIMBRE-POSTE, 1864) to separate six different settings of the pane and to describe three of them in detail. In the course of time and in the three denominations they listed eleven different settings, which were illustrated in the ATLAS of the Moens Catalogues and which were adopted by Collin and Calman as Plates I-XI. Although the sequence of the numbers later turned out to be chronologically wrong, it was generally adopted by later investigators, for example Kenyon. When Luff had determined the recurrence of some of the earlier "settings" in several variations according to the printing, he simply inserted the new variations into the old numbering system by subdividing former Plate I into Plates I, IA, and IB, and former Plate II into Plates IIA, IIB, II, and IIC. Crocker went still more deeply into differentiating the earlier settings in his work of 1909 and, discarding the older numbering system, numbered them right through from I to XIX in the chronological order of their use as he had established the same. Since the plating of the "Numerals" is usually done according to Crocker's system, in our catalogue listing of these stamps we have used Crocker's plate numbers.

The expressions "plate" and "plate setting" are not to be understood in the same way as in most type-set stamps, and certainly not in the same way as in stamps printed from a solid plate. "Plate" as used here, is very nearly synonymous with "printing" or "run." It designates all stamps printed from the assemblage of type material on one kind of paper, in one kind of ink, with one make-ready, without being unlocked for any changes except perhaps to replace letters which had dropped out, to push slipped letters back into place, or to straighten a line which was developing a slur. We emphasize this because some "plates," when reconstructed, show no difference whatever in the order of arrangement of the subjects or in the material composing the subject, except for those minor troubles which occasionally necessitated a trueing-up. For example, plates I and V (both 1c light blue on thin bluish paper) are identical in their sequence of subjects, although printed several

months apart and with the material having been used in the meantime for printing 2c stamps; but in Plate I, subject 9, the letters **nt** of **Cent** dropped out during a part of the printing, while in plate V, the **Ce** of **Cent** dropped out of subject 8 during a part of the printing. In the same way, plates III, IV, VI, VIII, and IX (all 2c stamps) were identical in arrangement of subjects, though printed on various grades and colors of paper, except for minor and temporary troubles with type slipping or falling out. Plates XI, XII, XIII, and XV, also all 2c stamps, were of identical arrangement, showing only individual peculiarities. Other examples of similar troubles are the errors **NTER** for **INTER** in the 2c printings of 1859, 1862, and 1864; the various mispellings of the word **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** in the 1c printings of 1864; while the raised figure **2** was typical of an entire printing of the 2c in 1859, so it is a position characteristic and not a minor variety.

Crocker lists and explains for us the trouble which the printer had with the words **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** which resulted in the words measuring various lengths and with a variety of incomplete spellings:

> Starting out in 1st printing, cliche No. 10, with the words in normal position or 19 mm. in length, the 2nd printing, Plate IIB,[11] shows it spread to 21 mm.; the third printing the same. The later cliches of the 4th printing show a further drop toward the bottom of the space occupied, where it remains until the 5th printing (2c deep blue on bluish, No. 9). Here the type spreads out to 23 mm. The **A** of **HAWAIIAN** is dropped and a space occurs between **A** and **G** of **Postage.** This shows the beginning of the disintegration of these words, which occurs in the printing now under consideration. When this printing was ordered, the plate was prepared for the 1c issue, but, on being placed in the press, the type slipped back to 21 mm., the **H** resting on bottom of space, then all letters dropped out of sight except the **HA** of **HAWAIIAN** and the **E** of **POSTAGE;** the **E** then disappeared, leaving the **HA** alone. The printer then evidently picked up this type, reset the letters in their original position, and we have this cliche as it originally appeared in 1st printing, cliche No. 10.

The printer did not, however, remedy the faults, whatever they were, for the letters must immediately have again slipped apart to a space occupying 21 mm., and the balance of the printing of this plate, as well as the succeeding plate (2c on white laid position 9), shows the type in this latter position.

PLATING THE NUMERALS

This is an activity of absorbing interest to those philatelists who posses's the combination of sufficient quantities of stamps and the special disposition necessary for such tedious and eye-straining study. We

11. Luff's plate number.

question whether the word "plating" really fits the case of the "Numerals" as it does, for example, the early United States stamps, the Sydney Views, New Caledonia No. 1, etc. "Reconstructing the settings" would probably be a better description of the undertaking.

Mr. J. Fred Westerberg, is at present (1947) doing independent research in the plating of the "Numerals" and expects eventually to be able to make some corrections in Crocker's reconstructions.

THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF THE NUMERALS

By Col. Charles C. Gill, M.C. (Ret'd), Dr. Herbert Munk, and Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N. (Ret'd)[12]

FIRST ISSUE OF NUMERALS

First Printing. Issued August 1, 1859. Figs. 61, 62. Typeset and printed at the print shop of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER (former Postmaster Whitney, Prop.) for Postmaster Joseph Jackson. Vertical spacing between columns 4 mm. Wove paper.

	Crocker's Plate No.	Luff's Plate No.	Davey's No.	Scott's No.
1c light blue on slightly bluish paper.	I	IA	9	10
2c light blue on slightly bluish paper.	II	I	10	11
2c black on thin to medium grayish paper.	III	IB	11	12

These stamps were printed some weeks before the start of their use on August 1, 1859, and distributed to many post offices. Some of the larger offices had only small supplies, 200 to 500 copies of each. This indicated that the service was regarded as experimental, and that it was the intent not to overstock and have a large supply on hand if it proved a failure. In fact the Legislature was to vote at its next meeting about extending the time set in its original act.

A pair of Davey's No. 11 is known, postmarked April 27, 1859, quite a bit earlier than they are supposed to have been printed. This is evidently either a misdating, or a misreading of the date. (G).

The 1c "Numerals" are almost always found unused. They are very rare used because they were needed only for the inland rate on news-

12. The contributions of each of these gentlemen are identified by the appropriate initial placed at the end of a paragraph: (G) for Dr. Gill, (M) for Dr. Munk, and (H) for Admiral Harris.

papers. Henry J. Crocker tells us of a dispute between H. M. Whitney, former postmaster, then publisher of the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, and the then Postmaster General, Alva K. Clark. The dispute involved the need for Mr. Whitney to pay postage on his papers; for while he was postmaster, and as the postmasters on the various islands were also his newspaper distributors, he was not technical about requiring himself to pay postage on his papers.[13] In any event, the number of papers on which postage was paid was not large, and the wrappers and stamps were thrown away, so few used 1c stamps have survived. Therefore nearly all 1c stamps encountered are unused, but even in that condition they are rare.

The 1c light blue, Davey's No. 9, is, from our experience, about ten times as rare used as unused. Stanley Gibbons prices this stamp at a lower value used than unused. This is entirely in error. It should be priced much higher used. This stamp is not known to us in a block and, in fact, we have never seen a pair. The corresponding 2c stamp, Davey's No. 10, is extremely rare in a block. The only block we know of is the Crocker block in the Atherton Collection in the Honolulu Academy of Arts. (H).

In this and all succeeding printings, the minor varieties caused by type slipping or dropping out, raised large figures, etc., are listed as completely as we know them in the DETAILED LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII by William J. Davey, in Appendix B. It is therefore inappropriate to repeat them here.

Second Printing. Issued October (?), 1859. Figs. 61, 62. Printed at the print shop of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER for Postmaster General Alva K. Clark. Vertical spacing between columns 4 mm. Thin wove paper.

	Crocker's Plate No.	Luff's Plate No.	Davey's No.	Scott's No.
2c light blue on slightly bluish paper.	IV	IIB	12	11
1c light blue on slightly bluish paper.	V	IIA	13	10
2c black on grayish paper, 2 shades	VI	III	14	12

These stamps were also a comparatively small printing, ordered in the fall as the original supply was used up in some offices, and also to anticipate the needs that might arise in a few months use.

13. On the other hand, Charles F. Richards tells us that newspapers mailed by the publisher to subscribers were entitled to free postage. If this is correct, or if it was at one time correct, it would also help explain the scarcity of used 1c stamps.—H.A.M.

Atherton claims, in his booklet listing the stamps on display at the Honolulu Academy of Arts: "A careful study of Plates I and V (Scott #10) makes it appear that there was but one plate with one or two additional varieties which may have been caused by a resetting of the stamps at some time while they were being printed. Hence, Plates I and V have been combined as one plate in this collection."

This second printing was not very large, as stated before, primarily because Mr. Clark was skeptical about the future existence of the post office department. However, the Legislature met in January, 1860, and continued the law indefinitely. As soon as the act was passed, Clark ordered the third printing, as the supply was exhausted in some offices, or nearly so. (G).

We know of no blocks of Davey's No. 14. (H).

Third Printing. Issued February (?), 1860. Figs. 61, 62. Printed at the Government Printing Office for Postmaster General Alva K. Clark. Vertical spacing between columns 8½ mm. Medium thick wove paper.

	Crocker's Plate No.	Luff's Plate No.	Davey's No.	Scott's No.
1c black on grayish paper.	VII	II	15	15
2c black on greenish blue paper.	VIII	IIC	16	14
2c black on grayish paper (2 shades)	IX	IIC	17	16

This issue, and all further printings of the "Numerals" were made at the Government Printing Office, Honolulu, the Polynesian press. The friction between Mr. Clark and Mr. Carter of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER must have increased. When it was apparent that a large order of stamps was needed, for a longer period of time, Mr. Clark decided to have it done elsewhere. This order was given to the Government Printing Office. Mr. T. Fornander was the manager of the office and purchased from Mr. Whitney the type used in printing the two denominations. The paper on hand was of a different variety than that used by Mr. Whitney.

Plate VII, 1c. We have tête-bêche stamps caused by the printer reversing the paper for an additional impression of the group of ten cliches, so that one group of ten was entirely inverted in relationship to the other groups. Used copies are scarce.

Plate VIII, 2c. This is a scarce stamp, either used or unused. As seen in collections today, the paper is seldom a convincing greenish blue as originally printed. It has usually faded or undergone a chemical change one way or another to either a dirty gray or a sickly yellowish green. As originally issued, it was a beautiful color.

Plate IX, 2c. Crocker expressed the opinion that the set-up for printing plate VIII was unchanged for plate IX, as close study shows the two to be almost identical. These are more common used. The plate was not changed for several printings. (G).

Our statement as to the rarity of the 1c stamps used applies even more emphatically to Davey's No. 15. The catalogue should price it much higher used than unused. We know of no blocks of No. 16 or 17. (H).

We now have a break in the series of "Numerals." We have mentioned in Chapter 7, page 64, that Postmaster General Clark, writing to John S. Marsh of Boston on November 24, 1860, ordering a supply of 5c stamps, made inquiry as to the cost of obtaining a supply of 1c and 2c stamps. Mr. Marsh took him seriously and had dies made and essays printed. In a second letter, on March 12, 1861, Mr. Clark ordered the 5c stamps, but cancelled the matter of 1c and 2c stamps. However, he continued the negotiations and a 2c lithographed stamp (Nos. 19 and 20), with the portrait of Kamehameha IV was the result. A supply was sent out in 1861, which lasted until the fall of 1862. When these gave out, and a second supply did not arrive as expected, further "Numerals" had to be printed. The arrival of the 2c stamps on schedule would not have helped the supply of 1c stamps, but these were very little used anyway, as they were only used on newspapers mailed by one individual to another. According to Mr. Richards, newspapers mailed by the publisher to the subscribers went free.

SECOND ISSUE OF NUMERALS

Fourth Printing. Issued 1863. Figs. 61, 62. Printed at the Government Printing Office for Postmaster General Alva K. Clark. Vertical spacing between columns 8½ mm. Medium thick wove paper.

	Crocker's Plate No.	Luff's Plate No.	Davey's No.	Scott's No.
1c black on white paper.	X	IV	21	19
2c black on white paper.	XI	V	22	20
2c black on deep gray blue paper.	XII	VA	23	18

Crocker placed the date of the 4th printing as October, 1862, connecting it with the shortage of stamps due to the post office robbery in the fall of 1862. There is no definite evidence that this printing was placed in use just at this time, so we base our date on the earliest dates of known used copies. We do not feel justified in being any more specific than simply 1863.

Plate X, 1c. Crocker had a full sheet of this stamp. He thought the frames of the subjects were in the identical positions as in plate VII, 1c, but the central numerals had been changed in their order.

Plate XI, 2c. Of this stamp Crocker also had a full sheet, so the reconstruction was definite. He thought that the frames of the subjects were unchanged from the positions in plate X. They are rare in used condition.

Plate XII, 2c. The subjects of the plate show little or no variation of position from those in plates X and XI, and may be identical. The stamps in general are sharper in appearance and clean-cut, without the appearance of careless printing noted in some previous issues. Used copies are rare, and it is thought that these went mainly to collectors, local and foreign. (G).

Davey's No. 21 must be a great rarity used. We have never seen it thus. It is rare in blocks, and a full pane of ten is extremely rare.

No. 22 is rare used. The catalogue is in error and the used should be priced higher than the unused. Blocks of this stamp are rare and a full pane of ten (such as the Crocker pane) is very rare.

We know of no block of No. 23, the 2c stamp on deep gray blue paper. It is extremely rare used and should be priced much higher than unused. (H).

Fifth Printing. Issued 1863. Fig. 62. Printed at the Government Printing Office for Postmaster General Alva K. Clark. Vertical spacing between columns 8½ mm. Thin wove paper.

	Crocker's Plate No.	Luff's Plate No.	Davey's No.	Scott's No.
2c dark blue on bluish paper.	XIII	VB	24	17

This stamp is the scarcest of the "Numerals". It is usually found in used condition. Crocker thought that there was no change in the cliches from the order in plate XII. This is the last stamp ordered by Mr. Clark during his term as Postmaster General. (G).

David Kalakaua took office in February, 1863, following Mr. Alva K. Clark. The lithographed stamps were practically used up and not many "Numerals" were on hand. Kalakaua ordered a supply of laid paper from San Francisco, perhaps to match the paper of the lithographed stamps.

THIRD ISSUE OF NUMERALS

Sixth Printing. Issued 1864. Figs. 61, 62. Printed at the Government Printing Office for Postmaster General David Kalakaua. Vertical spacing between columns 8½ mm. Medium to thick white laid paper. (2 shades).

	Crocker's Plate No.	Luff's Plate No.	Davey's No.	Scott's No.
1c black	XIV	VII	27	23
2c black	XV	VIII	28	24

The laid paper of Nos. 27 and 28, whose white sometimes inclines slightly to yellowish or cream, was, according to Crocker, ordered specially for this job by Postmaster General Kalakaua from the firm of Bancroft & Co. in San Francisco. In the upper left corner of the sheets as they came, one often finds the colorless impression of the word BATH. Complete panes of both values have been preserved, of the 2c also a larger part-sheet, and at least of the 1c pseudo tête-bêche pairs cut across the gutters between panes, are known. On the other hand, used stamps of both denominations are rarities; apparently the first supply of No. 29 (engraved 2c stamps) arrived from New York almost immediately after the releasing of Nos. 27 and 28. (M).

We have now come to the point where William G. Irwin, (Postmaster General Kalakaua's right-hand man), read in a foreign newspaper the remark that the then current Hawaiian stamps were the poorest in the world, and wishing to do something to improve them, ordered a new stamp from the National Bank Note Co. of New York, based upon the 10c Nova Scotia stamp which he happened to see. The result was the 2c engraved and perforated stamp in orange-red, No. 29, portrait of Kamehameha IV. A supply arrived in May or June, 1864, and this should have meant the end of the "Numerals," at least of the 2c denomination. But as usual, they did not order enough; and the second order, which should have arrived by the middle of 1865, went astray, making more 2c "Numerals" necessary.

Meanwhile, the 5c "Boston Engraved" stamp on thin bluish wove paper, No. 18, of which 20,000 had been received in 1861, were exhausted, and as it would take nearly a year to get a supply, the printer's rules and loose type were pressed into service to produce an emergency printing of 5c stamps. Thus the crude homemade "Numerals" gained admission to the international letter mail.

FOURTH ISSUE OF NUMERALS

Seventh Printing. Issued February, 1865. (Fig. 63). Printed at the Government Printing Office for Postmaster General David Kalakaua. Vertical spacing between columns changed back to 4 mm. Wove paper.

	Crocker's Plate No.	Luff's Plate No.	Davey's No.	Scott's No.
5c dark blue on deep gray blue paper.	XVI	VI	30	21

We quote the letter from William G. Irwin on Ferbuary 24, 1865, to J.-B. Moens, in which he inclosed copies of the 5c, a new stamp. He further stated: "I must apologize for having been so long in replying to your letter, but as I send you a new stamp which you have not yet seen, I hope you will not complain. The post office has no 5c stamps on hand. While awaiting a fresh supply from the United States we issue in the meantime the provisional 5c 'Numeral' to serve until the others arrive. I send you 140 of these."

Plate XVI, 5c. There is a color variety known, black ink instead of blue. The DAVEY DETAILED LIST classifies it as a proof.

The 5c value was used for foreign mail, consequently it was necessary to change the reading of the 1c and 2c forms to omit the term **INTER-ISLAND,** and to put in something suitable. As the term **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** already appeared on the left side of the stamp, if repeated, the term should be on the right border, to keep the design balanced. The words **UKU LETA** were moved from the right side to make way for this change, and put at the top where the technically incorrect word **INTERISLAND** had been withdrawn. A small bent rule was removed, but another was afterwards noted at the bottom of the eighth cliche. The word **Cents** was changed to **cents,** a small letter instead of a capital, and the period after **cents** was omitted. Some of the subjects were changed about in the new group of ten. (G).

The date of issue of No. 30 was taken by Moens to be May, 1865; but from the letter of the postal official Irwin in Honolulu to Moens, dated February 24, 1865, we gather that No. 30 must have been issued before the posting of that letter, therefore quite early in that year. The 140 copies which Irwin sent Moens in this letter very likely included the complete pane of ten which was sold in the 2nd Ferrary auction; cf. Fig. 303 in the catalogue of that sale. This pane seems to be the only one which has been preserved intact. Certain discrepancies which Luff and Crocker encountered during the plating of No. 30 and which appeared to them to be accounted for only by assuming the existence of two different settings of the plate, were finally cleared up by the study of this pane. A horizontal strip of four in the Crocker collection, which both authors took for the impossible combination of Nos. 7, 1, 7, 1 was revealed by the Ferrary pane to be 1, 2, 1, 2. (M).

Davey's No. 30 is very rare in blocks. The full pane of ten from the Ferrary collection, which is stated above to be the only one which has been preserved intact, shows that Crocker's plating of this stamp is entirely in error. The full plate of ten has evidently never been publicized because all the platings of these stamps we have seen are based on Crocker's plates and are therefore erroneous. (H).

Fig. 66

Fig. 67

Fig. 68

The laid paper printings of the 1c and 2c, issued in April, 1864, ran low (probably because of sales to dealers and collectors) before the second supply of the 2c engraved and perforated stamps could be gotten from New York, so a final printing of the "Numerals" was made in June, 1865. Although it was always the 2c stamp which was running low, and there was no 1c stamp in a permanent design then current, it seems that each time that 2c stamps were needed, they also had some 1c stamps run off as part of the same order. The 1c stamps were always in the same color as the 2c, or if two colors of 2c were being run, the 1c were in one of those colors, which simplified the job for the printer.

Eighth Printing. Issued June, 1865. Figs. 66, 67. Printed at the Government Printing Office for Postmaster General A. P. Brickwood. Vertical spacing between columns 4 mm. Thick white wove paper.

	Crocker's Plate No.	Luff's Plate No.	Davey's No.	Scott's No.
2c dark blue.	XVII	X	31	26
1c dark blue.	XVIII	IX	32	25

Plate XVII, 2c. Crocker had this also in a full sheet. This is the only 2c "Numeral" with **UKU LETA** at the top and **INTERISLAND** on the left side. The set of forms made up for the 5c, plate XVI, had the term **INTERISLAND** omitted, as the stamp was for international use. Consequently the term had to be put back. It was less bother to put it on the side than to take **UKU LETA** from the top and use that position, then find a new position on the side for **UKU LETA.** So, **INTERISLAND** appeared in the left panel for the first time, a feature that makes it readily distinguished from all other printings. The printing was poorly done.

Plate XVIII, 1c. This stamp was evidently printed after the companion 2c, as it shows the minor defects of the others, plus a few additional that do not appear on XVII or XVI. This is the last printing of the 1c "Numeral," and there were enough on hand to last some time.

Fig. 69

The first of the engraved 1c stamps did not appear for four or five years later. (G).

Both of these stamps must have been issued by June, 1865, since they are both mentioned in an article in LE TIMBRE POSTE of August, 1865. It is therefore hard to understand why used copies should be almost non-existent, so that in former years they were thought to be a reissue and some catalogues still express doubt that they were issued for postal needs. We must remember that the locally made 1c stamps were not replaced by the engraved 1c stamp from New York until early in 1871, therefore No. 32 was for five and a half years the only 1c stamp in circulation. Furthermore, the second supply of engraved 2c stamps, which were ordered in April, 1865, did not arrive in Honolulu until the spring of 1866. Complete panes of both values have been preserved. (M).

The 2c dark blue, Davey's No. 31, must be extremely rare used, if it exists. We have never seen one postally used at the time when it was current. Neither have we ever seen a copy of No. 32, used. It makes one wonder what stamps actually did postal duty for 1c from 1865 until 1871. No. 32 is rare in blocks and a full pane is very rare.

Double prints of No. 32 exist. The piece from the Ferrary collection consists of the left-hand column, subjects 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, with the right-hand column subjects 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 superimposed upon them, (Fig. 64). This appears in DAVEY'S DETAILED LIST as No. 32.41. We also illustrate a double print consisting of a No. 32, printed over an inverted, light impression of the 5c No. 30. (Fig. 69). This is Davey's No. 32.42. (H).

The 5c "Numerals" (No. 30) printed in February, 1865, should have

lasted until a supply of the new 5c engraved and perforated stamps (No. 34) arrived from New York. However, it took from April, 1865, until early in 1866 for the new stamps to arrive, and meanwhile the 5c "Numerals" ran low, so another printing of the makeshift stamps was ordered.

Ninth Printing. Issued late in 1865. Fig. 68. Printed at the Government Printing Office for Postmaster General A. P. Brickwood. Vertical spacing between columns 4 mm. Thick wove paper. Inscription at left, INTERISLAND.

	Crocker's Plate No.	Luff's Plate No.	Davey's No.	Scott's No.
5c dark blue on deep blue gray paper.	XIX	XI	33	22

The type was still standing from the last printing of 1c stamps, so it was brought out and changed to the 5c denomination. Apparently the printer was in a hurry to get the stamp printed, or was ignorant of the details; at any rate, for reasons unknown to us, he failed to remove the word **INTERISLAND** from the cliches of the new provisional issue. The term **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** should have appeared, to make it consistent with the previous 5c stamp and also with customary usage. (G).

The incorrect inscription on this second 5c provisional and the further circumstances that as late as the 1890's the date of issue of No. 33 was wrongly believed to have been 1867, while the engraved 5c stamp No. 34 was known to have been issued in the spring of 1866, caused Collin & Calman to denounce them as "concoctions," whereupon they were dropped from the Scott catalogue for some years. But John N. Luff was able in 1895, to prove that they were issued for postal needs. Evidently the engraved stamps of 5c, No. 34, must have arrived in Honolulu very soon after the provisionals were placed on sale, because No. 33 is fairly rare used, while in unused condition not only are a good many panes of ten recorded, but some larger multiples and even some entire post office sheets of twenty-five (5x5) have been preserved. In such a sheet of twenty-five in the 2nd Ferrary sale one vertical column of five stamps was printed inverted to the other four columns, and besides this piece, a number of pairs and blocks are known showing the pseudo tête-bêche effect. (Fig. 65).

In changing the denomination to 5c, most of the forms changed positions with respect to the 1c issue of 1865 (Plate XVIII), but the forms individually remained the same as in the previous typeset printings. (M).

The 5c **INTERISLAND**, Davey's No. 33, is definitely an error. While not rare unused, even in full panes, it is fairly rare used, more so than the earlier 5c, No. 30. (H).

A MINIMUM ESSENTIALS SET OF NUMERALS

By this time the reader will have realized that many of the "Numerals" are so much alike that they can be distinguished only by the most advanced specialist who knows the peculiarities of the nineteen plates. It is utterly impossible for the average collector to say whether a 2c light blue is from plate II or from plate IV, or whether a 2c black on grayish white paper is from plate III, plate VI, or plate IX. We therefore present a suggested list which will properly represent all the varieties necessary to an average collection, and the sequence in which they should be arranged, viz:

Davey's No. 9 or 13; 10 or 12; 11, 14 or 17; 15; 16
Scott's No. 10 ; 11 ; 12 or 16; 15; 14
Davey's No. 21; 22; 23; 24; 27; 28; 30; 32; 31; 33.
Scott's No. 19; 20; 18; 17; 23; 24; 21; 25; 26; 22.

This plan reduces Scott's sixteen varieties and Davey's nineteen, to fifteen face-different, containing no technicalities which are beyond the knowledge of the studious average collector. It is considerably easier on a collector's finances, and he will have no doubts that a stamp is correctly classified. (H.A.M.)

CANCELLATIONS ON THE "NUMERALS"

The "Numerals" are found with a great variety of cancellations. We find them with the dated Honolulu townmark Type 243.03 struck in red; the Lahaina dated townmark Type 243.02 in blue green; with horizontal ovals containing the words **Postage Paid**, Type 762 or simply **Paid**, Type 760, which is found on the earlier "Numerals." We even find them with handstamped markings which were never intended for postage use, but for fiscal use because the postmasters of many small harbor towns were primarily customs officials, for example the beautiful Lahaina Customs House seal in blue (Type 303). There is also the familiar square made up of nine diagonal bars and two tiny triangles, Type 22, which we listed on the "Missionaries," and the scarcer seven bar square without triangles, Type 21.

In many cases the 1c and 2c values, are not cancelled with handstamps at all, but with manuscript markings in pen and ink. In the first place, this manner of cancelling was prescribed for ship captains, who performed the official duties of mail route agents. Furthermore even the larger post offices in the islands were not equipped with cancelling devices at the time the "Numerals" were issued and had no way of defacing the stamps other than with penstrokes. In that connection, Postmaster General Clark wrote on September 16, 1859,

to the postmaster of Waimea (Island of Hawaii): "As we have no seals to forward to different postmasters, you will be under the necessity of crossing the Hawaiian stamps on letters sent by you through the mail with ink." And even on January 17, 1860, Clark wrote to the postmaster at Lahaina (chief harbor of the Island of Maui): "I have not ordered any obliterating stamp for Lahaina, as I am unwilling on uncertainties to incur any expense that may be useless. It is a question whether the coming Legislature will continue the postage law . . . If they continue the law I will procure a stamp for Lahaina at once." (Clark seems to have been in doubt in 1860 whether the prepayment of mail with stamps would even be continued.) These quotations from letters are evidence that manuscript cancellations from regular post offices were quite usual, at least on stamps of the first group of "Numeral" issues.

In contrast to the "Numerals" of 1c and 2c, which were intended for island postage, the 5c stamps were definitely intended for overseas postage or the prepayment of the compulsory Hawaiian postage of 5c per half ounce. They were intended to tide over an emergency in which the supply of 5c Kamehameha III stamps were used up and a new supply had not been ordered in time. That being the case, both home-made provisional 5c stamps are found in mixed franking with the then current 5c United States stamps. In such cases the Hawaiian stamp was usually cancelled in Honolulu, often with a target, Type 118, of three thick concentric circles 25 mm. in diameter, which is characteristic of these 5c "Numerals," while the United States stamp normally was cancelled in San Francisco with the single-circle townmark, which frequently has also struck the Hawaiian stamp.

One of the most superficially beautiful Hawaiian pieces ever illustrated appears on page 67 of Crocker's book. It is a superb copy of 1c black from plate XIV, which stamps are seldom found used. This stamp has very wide even side margins, and is cancelled with a perfectly struck impression of the artistic killer Type 117. However we believe it to be a cancellation applied by favor at least ten years after the stamps were out of use.

ALLEGED USE OF A NUMERAL BISECT

During the annotating of the translation of KOHL'S HANDBOOK several years ago, we described a cover we had examined, bearing a 2c "Numeral," black on blue-gray, bisected vertically but just slightly diagonally, with the cut edge tied on by the large red **HONOLULU U. S. POSTAGE PAID**, Type 242.03, although addressed to Waimea. We theorized at that time on the various possibilties of such use of a "Numerals." We now believe it to be nothing but a mutilated stamp which the Honolulu clerks permitted to go through, since the addressee,

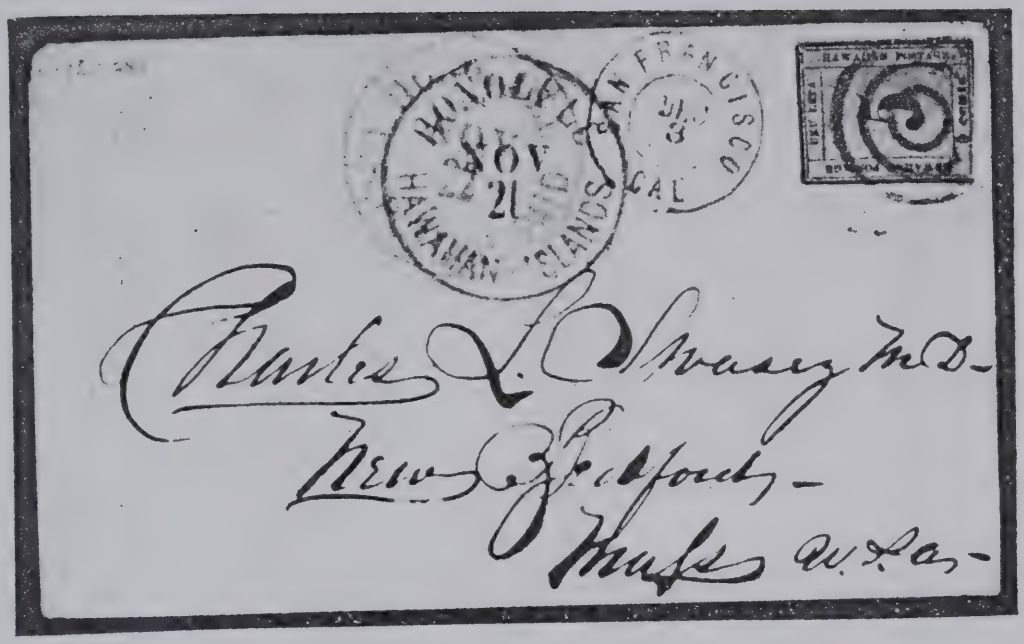
HONOLULU
NOV
21
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
SAN FRANCISCO
CAL
HAWAIIAN POSTAGE
5 CENTS

Fig. 70

MAR
22
POSTAGE PAID
SAN FRANCISCO
APR
4
CAL

Fig. 71

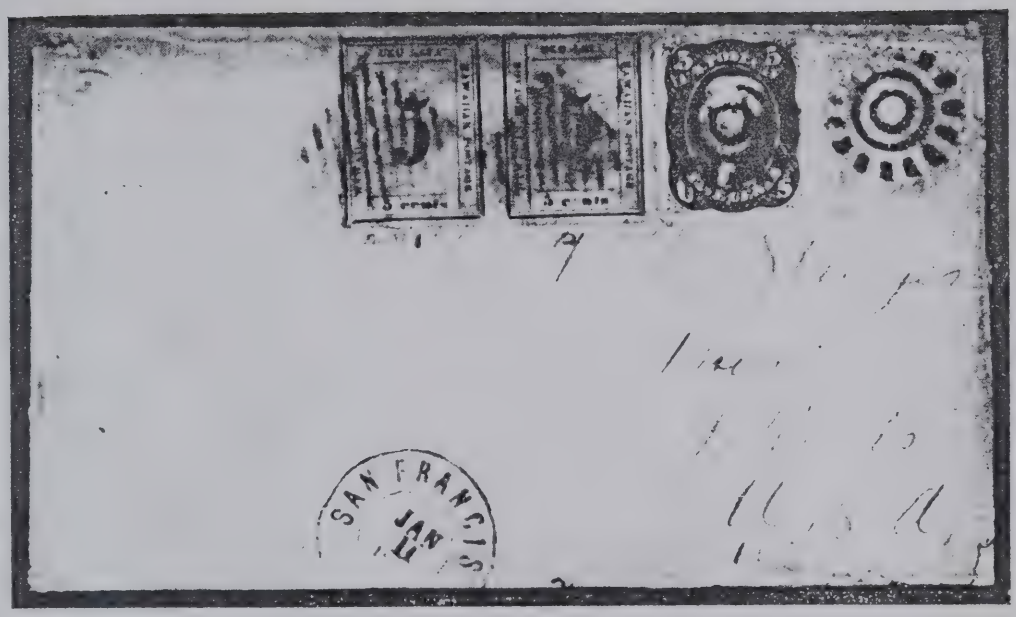

Fig. 72

the Rev. L. Lyons, was postmaster at Waimea and could hardly be expected to charge himself postage due on a letter which was passed by the cancelling clerk in Honolulu. See Figs. 70, 71, 72, for interesting "Numeral" covers.

— CHAPTER 18 —

The Kamehameha IV or "Boston Lithographed" Issue

Fig. 73

Fig. 74

Fig. 75

Fig. 76

REFERENCE LIST

Two Cents (Elua Keneta)

Lithographed (Fig. 73)

Davey's No.	Scott's No.	Year	Color	Paper	Quantity Issued
19	27	1861	pale rose	White horizontally laid	?
20	28	1861	pale rose	White vertically laid	?
25	27a	1863	carmine rose	White horizontally laid	?
26	28a	1863	carmine rose	White vertically laid	?

Reissue, Engraved (Fig. 74)

37	29	1869	light scarlet	White or yellowish thin wove	?
37.6	—	1870(?)	Same, overprinted **CANCELLED.** in black (Fig. 75)		?

Official Imitation

58	50	1885	orange red	White to buff, medium wove	10,000[15]
58.6	—	1885	Same, overprinted **SPECIMEN.** in gray blue (Fig. 76)		5,000

Reissue of No. 37 (Fig. 80)

63	51	1889	carmine red	Yellow to dark buff, medium thick wove	37,500[16]
63.602	—	1892	Same, overprinted **REPRINT.** in black		?

THE TWO REGULAR PRINTINGS

We have seen how in November, 1860, Postmaster General Clark had made inquiries in Boston whether he could secure, besides a new

15. Including those overprinted **SPECIMEN.**
16. Including those overprinted **REPRINT.**

printing of the 5c Kamehameha III stamp, also corresponding engraved stamps of 1c and 2c; but in March, 1861, he had cancelled the inquiry. It was then decided to get along without a supply of the 1c stamps, which were very little needed, but on the contrary, the 2c lithographed stamps must have been ordered from Boston during the first half of 1861, and placed in use during the second half of the year. This assumption is attested by a statement made to the philatelist C. N. Rondot in 1861, and also by the fact that Berger-Levrault listed the new 2c stamp in the type of Fig. 73, in the 2nd edition of his postage stamp catalogue, which appeared in December, 1861; cf. LONDON PHILATELIST, 1920, p. 260. The new 2c stamps showed the portrait of the then reigning king, Kamehameha IV; they were produced by lithography and showed no indication whatever of the name of the country, although they were intended not only for inland letters, but also for the Hawaiian portion of the prepaid postage on printed matter directed overseas. The shipment consisted of stamps on both vertically and horizontally laid paper. They were intended to replace the 2c "Numerals," of which those from plates VIII and IX had been issued the year before. This they no doubt did, as long as they lasted; but in October, 1862, the supply failed, and another printing of "Numerals" had to be made.

The second printing of lithographed stamps, in carmine rose, was first noted in LE TIMBRE-POSTE for August, 1863, and in an article which appeared in 1865, that magazine set the date of their issue as May, 1863. According to other sources they appeared in January, 1863. Crocker thought he had evidence that they appeared about October, 1862, but the reasons he gives are not very convincing. Moreover, that was just about the time when the "Numerals" from plates XI and XII were printed, which would not have been needed if the new lot of lithographed stamps had then arrived.

For some reason, the carmine rose stamps are very much scarcer than the pale rose stamps. The difference in scarcity is much greater than their respective catalogue quotations would indicate. Many writers have tried without success to account for the greater scarcity of the carmine rose shade. Crocker assumed that the burning of the ship POLYNESIA had destroyed a shipment of these stamps, but nowhere do we find any definite evidence that any such stamps were expected on her. The stamps lost in that fire were United States stamps which the Hawaiian post office had paid for and expected to use in mixed frankings. The same author also sees a reason for their scarcity in the post office robbery, in which episode the entire supply of stamps in the safe in the Honolulu post office were thrown into a sewer and made useless. But the robbery occured in the fall of 1862, which was before the carmine rose stamps arrived, so there could not well be any connection there.

All we know is that the second printing was available in only a small quantity, that there was some sort of interference in the supply of stamps from Boston, and that from the fall of 1862 on, the Honolulu postal authorities repeatedly resorted to locally printed "Numerals."

Both shades and both papers are scarce used, because of the purpose for which the stamp was issued. The horizontally laid are rarer unused, vertically laid rarer used. Blocks are rarities. Those which went to the United States on newspaper wrappers were discarded as of no sentimental interest and most of those used in the interisland mails were also destroyed. Copies on cover are very desirable pieces in a collection (Fig. 23, p. 66).

DIE AND PLATES

The die for the 2c Kamehameha IV stamp was engraved on steel in Boston. From this die transfers were made to a lithographic stone. Colson and Kenyon both tell us that the stone contained twenty subjects (5 x 4).

The late Bruce Cartwright Jr., had for some years been working on the plating of these stamps, but was hampered by the lack of material. He reached the point where he had come to three definite conclusions: (1) One printing stone was used for all the stamps on horizontally laid paper, and another for all the stamps on vertically laid paper. (2) Each stone bore four panes. (3) Each pane consisted of twenty-five stamps, (5 x 5).

He arrived at the theory of four panes to the stone in this manner: He had descriptions of the ten upper stamps in two different panes (he did not tell us whether these were vertically or horizontally laid), and of the upper right stamps (No. 5 on the pane) in two more panes, making four different upper right corner stamps, which necessarily means four different panes.

Similarly his theory of five rows to the pane was developed in this way: of the stamps on vertically laid paper, he had seventeen different right-hand sheet margin stamps. Four rows to the pane, and four panes to the stone, would allow sixteen different right-hand sheet margin stamps to exist; but with seventeen already known, there must have been at least five rows to the pane.

Mr. Cartwright had already identified over seventy positions, presumably divided between the horizontally and the vertically laid varieties. He had photographs of two blocks of ten (5 x 2), of the carmine rose shade. In a letter to Mr. Richards, dated February 25, 1927, he said:

> I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that the block of ten No. 28a is nothing more than a proof, made from the "keystone" used in laying out the lithographic stones used in printing all Nos. 27 and

28. Mr. Loebenstein of San Diego has a similar block and neither he nor I have ever run across one of these stamps genuinely used. I think that the "keystone" was kept and that later on, after the stamps had become obsolete, someone had a few made from it. This is just a guess, but it seems strange that there should be two identical blocks of ten and no other blocks of this size. Other data I have shows that "Stone A" on horizontally laid and "Stone B" on vertically laid, both **cracked.** Also that the "keystone" **broke.** The Wolters block shows the breaks which were just commencing when the Loebenstein block was printed.

These are, of course, controversial questions and we put them on record here without committing ourselves to either point of view, just in case anything further should ever come of the studies which the late Mr. Cartwright had begun.

In a block of the lithographed stamps illustrated by Crocker the spacing between stamps adjoining each other horizontally varies from 1 to 1½ mm., while the spacing between stamps adjoining each other vertically varies from 1 to 2 mm., and the alignment of the subjects with respect to each other shows all manner of irregularities

Of these lithographed stamps, Dr. Diena in 1920, described an interesting variety which was apparently produced by a tiny fold or tear in the transfer paper during one of the applications to the lithographic stone. In this variety the space between the cross-hatched background of the portrait and the left ornamental border is much too large and very irregular and badly shaped; the top-most branch of the leaf ornaments at the left is deformed, and the vertical straight line which encloses the end of the ribbon containing the words **UKU LETA** is noticeably bent, as though the lithographer had tried roughly to retouch the gap left by the damage to the transfer paper.

REISSUE OF 1869

Just as in the case of the "Boston Engraved" stamps of 5c and 13c, the postal administration of Hawaii had the "Boston Lithographed" 2c stamp reproduced as a reissue about the end of the 1860's, and beginning about the middle of the 1880's they had two more printings of the stamp made by the American Bank Note Co. in New York.

The 2c reissue may well have been made at the same time as the reissues of the 5c and 13c, and for the same purpose, namely, for sale to collectors and dealers, and for exchange with other postal administrations. But as the stamp had been obsolete since 1863, by 1868, the lithographic stone had long ago been cleaned off and used for something else, as was then the custom with printers. It was therefore necessary for the printers to produce a new plate. The original steel die

was still in their possession, and from this they prepared a steel plate for recess printing. It contained fifteen subjects, arranged 5 x 3. Probably because of the added time needed for laying down a steel plate, the delivery of these reissues was delayed somewhat beyond the date of delivery of the 5c and 13c reissues. Apparently they arrived in Honolulu during the last half of 1869, since the philatelic press of Europe first noted their existence as recognizable varieties in January, 1870. (Fig. 74).

There is no doubt that the engraved stamp will have to rank as a reissue, and not as a printing for postal service, since the perforated 2c stamps with full face portrait of Kamehameha IV had been current since the beginning of 1864. The reissues were sold only at the Honolulu post office, at first without overprint, but later with overprint **CANCELLED** to prevent their use for postage. The color of the reissues is a light scarlet in several bright shades, approaching the carmine rose color of the 1863 printing, but differing greatly from the pale rose color of the 1861 printing. A very few cancelled copies of these reissues are known, which were probably cancelled by favor for collectors. We have no record of any copies on original cover. (Fig. 75).

OFFICIAL IMITATION OF 1885

In 1885, Postmaster General Whitney wished to replenish the stock of 2c stamps for sale to collectors, etc. Since neither the stone from which the 1861, stamp had been printed, nor the steel plate from which the 1869, stamp had been printed, could be found, and the original die from which both the stone and the plate had been laid down was also misplaced, the postal authorities on August 15, 1885, sent the American Bank Note Company a single 2c stamp as a sample, together with the following instructions: "The engraving, paper, colour of ink, printing and gumming to be as perfect an imitation of the original issue as it is possible to make it." The printing was to consist of 10,000 copies, of which 5,000 were to be overprinted **SPECIMEN.** The American Bank Note Company used the sample stamp as a model and engraved an entirely new die, laid down a recess plate of fifty subjects. They sent the stamps printed from it in two lots, on November 16 and December 8, 1885, to the postal officials in Honolulu, who during the ensuing years sold them in the customary manner to dealers and collectors, both with and without the overprint **SPECIMEN.** (Fig. 76).

Since the official imitations of 1885, in contrast to both the reissue of 1869, and the later printing of 1889, were made from a completely new die, they display numerous differences in the engraving, which serve as marks for distinguishing them from all other printings. The most

striking of these differences are the following: (1) The horizontal stroke of the **A** of **ELUA** is much lower and the point of the **K** of **KENETA** is much higher than in the 1861, 1869, and 1889 stamps. (2) The bottom strokes of both **E's** of **KENETA** are much longer than in the other three stamps. (3) The large leaf just below the middle of the left tablet almost touches the left frame-line in the 1885 stamp; in the other three stamps there is decidedly more room between the leaf and the frame line. (4) The ornamental tablets at both sides and the little ornaments in both spandrels between the figures of value and the top middle of the stamp differ in many details from those of the other three stamps. (5) The vertical frame-line at the left of the medallion in the 1861, 1869, and 1889 stamps, ends about ¼ mm. above the base-line to make room for Kamehameha's right shoulder to extend slightly outside the medallion. In the 1885 stamp, the vertical line comes down and meets the base-line at right angles. (6) The ink of the 1885 stamp is an orange red, a shade not used for any other stamp of this group. (7) A collector who has once learned to recognize this stamp by the test-marks given, will thereafter recognize it by its general appearance, which is entirely different than any of the others. (Figs. 77, 78).

The sheets contained fifty subjects arranged 10 x 5, and showed in each corner the monogram of the American Bank Note Company, composed of the initials A.B.N.Co. The paper was thicker than that of the 1869 stamp, but varied from barely medium thick to decidedly thick wove. It was also much darker in color than the paper of the 1869 stamp, ranging from almost yellow to dark buff. The overprint **SPECIMEN** was applied before the stamps left the printer. It was printed in a decidedly grayish blue (dull steel blue) ink and at the express wish of Postmaster General Whitney, "the 'specimen' printed on 5000 of the stamps in light ink so as to be not so heavy as the specimen enclosed", cf. letter of Whitney in GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL, vol. VI, p. 76.

In common with all other reissues and official imitations, the 1885 stamp, No. 58, was sold only at the Honolulu post office and ordinarily at the normal face value. However in November, 1887, a lot of 2000 copies without the overprint **SPECIMEN** was sold by the postal officials at half face value to a New York speculator with the permission of the Secretary of the Interior. For this purpose they were cancelled in the sheet with a four-ring killer about 20 mm. in diameter, (Fig. 79). Aside from this, these imitations were used philatelically, especially on inland letters, and apparently when thus used their value for postage was never questioned.

The new die and the recess-plate of fifty subjects of No. 58 were never used again and were defaced on March 27, 1894, by the American Bank

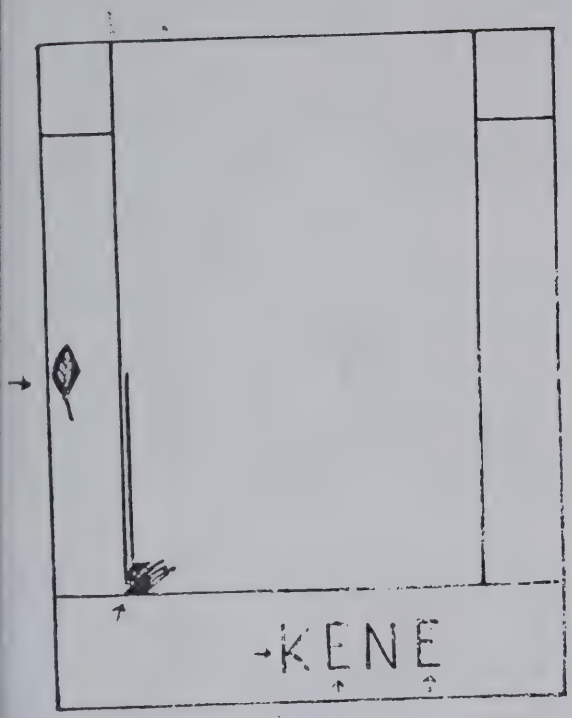

Fig. 77
The 1861, 1869, and 1889 stamps.

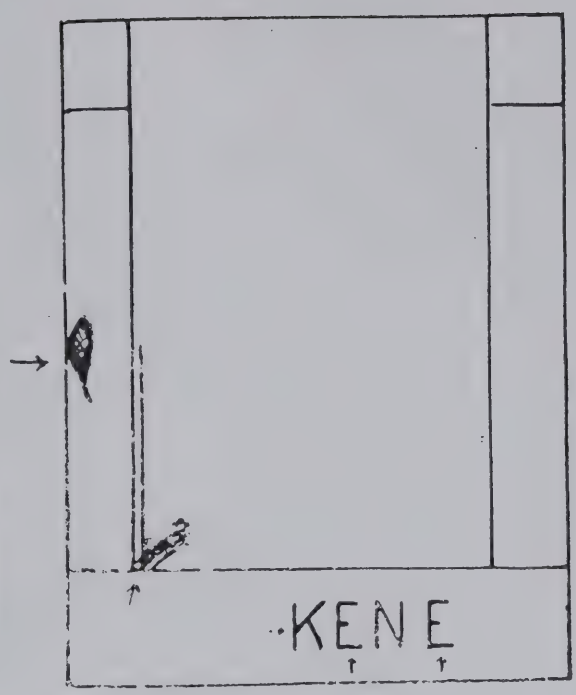

Fig. 78
The 1885 Official Imitation.

Note Company, along with all other dies and plates for Hawaiian stamps in their possession.

REISSUE OF 1889, FROM RETOUCHED DIE

In 1887, Postmaster General Wundenberg discovered the original die from which the stone of the 1861-63 printings and the steel plate of the 1869 printing had been made. As in the case of the dies of the 5c and 13c with the portrait of Kamehameha III, this die had not been defaced after being used for making the above-mentioned stone and plate but it was in such bad condition that it needed a thorough reworking. The postal authorities sent it to the American Bank Note Company on December 16, 1887, with instructions to "restore" it and then to make a new recess plate from it. The latter was made in the format of the "Boston" recess plate of No. 37, that is, it contained only fifteen sub-

Fig. 79

jects arranged 5 x 3. In all, 37,500 stamps were printed from this plate of which 7,500 were shipped to Hawaii on September 6, 1889, and the remaining 30,000 were shipped in two lots on September 11 and 17, 1890. On August 19, 1892, under Postmaster General Hill (the successor of Postmaster General Wundenberg, who in turn was succeeded the following April by Joseph M. Oat under appointment of the Provisional Government) the entire unsold balance of these imitations was overprinted in black with the word **REPRINT.** All overprinted copies remaining on hand were officially burned on January 28, 1897.

Dr. Munk and Crocker quote from some earlier writer that a part of this printing was overprinted with the word **SPECIMEN** in black; but none of the group working on this Handbook has ever seen a copy, nor can we find any correspondent who has ever seen a copy. It looks as though the earlier author either wrote from hearsay, or had some other stamp in mind. William J. Davey, in the DETAILED LIST (Appendix B) lists the overprint, in case a copy should ever come to light.

The chief marks of recognition of this reissue arose through the fact that the original die had to be retouched before the plate was made. In order to differentiate the bridge of the nose from the right side of the king's face (left as we see it) the engraver drew three parallel sharp lines from the inner corner of the eye along the nose to the moustache. Since he drew these lines on the die, they are repeated on each of the stamps in the sheet. These contour lines, which can usually be seen with the unaided eye, and easily with a lens, were first described by Mr. Colson[17]. They constitute an infallible mark of this last reissue. (Fig. 80). In addition, the little conventionalized leaves in the spandrels inwards from both numerals of value show signs of retouching.

The sheets contained fifteen stamps arranged 5 x 3, without marginal imprints; in this they correspond to the sheets of No. 37, except that the stamps in each horizontal row were spaced a little wider apart (about 1 1/5 mm.), so that each horizontal row was about 1 mm. longer than in the case of No. 37. The ink used was a fairly dark carmine red, of a hue fundamentally very similar to that of the 1869 reissue, No. 37, but producing the effect of a stronger color. The paper was medium-thick wove, but varied considerably, and had the dark appearance of the paper of No. 58, ranging from yellow to dark brownish buff. A shiny smooth gum was used, spread on rather thickly. The paper was furnished by the mills of Raynor & Martin, who used a dandy-roll with the watermark of a shield with the monogram **R & M** and the designation of the grade of paper, **STANDARD No. 1,** in two lines. Parts of this

17. W. H. Colson "The Hawaiian Stamps of the Type A11 of the Standard Catalogue," M. W. S. N. 1902, pp. 38-39.

Fig. 80

watermark are sometimes found in stamps from the outside rows or in the adjoining sheet margins.

The black overprint **REPRINT,** like that on the 5c and 13c official imitations, was applied on August 19, 1892, at the print-shop of the Robert Grieve Publishing Company in Honolulu. Of the stamps so overprinted, there were still on hand at the end of May, 1896, 16,005 copies; but of these a good many must have been sold during the rest of the year 1896, for at the time of the grand holocaust of January 28, 1897, there were left only 13,873 copies to be officially burned. The retouched die and the recess plate of these last official imitations, together with all other plates and dies for Hawaiian stamps, were destroyed by the American Bank Note Company on March 27, 1894.

Even these last reissues were sometimes used for postage, not only on inland letters, but even on letters to San Francisco, without their postal validity being questioned by the San Francisco post office.

Gardner, in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, 1895, p. 599, describes a letter of 1890 to San Francisco, prepaid with the offical imitations of the 5c and 13c stamps and this 1889 reissue, and whose contents were a small consignment of the same 5c and 13c stamps. Mr. Colson, in the article in MEKEEL'S WEEKLY, records a cover of a registered letter bearing a copy of the 1889 reissue, dated May 21, 1891. C. F. Richards also had one of the 1889 reissues on cover in his collection. Although such covers do not prove a great deal, they do prove that these stamps with the overprint **REPRINT** have actually passed through the mail. Besides this, the 1889 stamp occurs fairly often with the four-ring target, about 20 mm. in diameter, (Fig. 79), probably indicating the sale of a quantity of these stamps below face value, as in the case of the 1885 stamp. (Fig. 79). A copy is known of the 1889 reissue, cancelled with the oval killer of horizontal bars, enclosing the numeral **2**, Type 231.82 in the list of postal markings.

MULTIPLE PIECES

Admiral Harris points out that the pale rose stamp on horizontally laid paper, Davey's No. 19, is rare in pairs and strips, unused. Used, pairs are not uncommon, strips are rarer, blocks are rarities.

The pale rose stamp on vertically laid paper, No. 20, is rare in unused pairs. Used, pairs are found occasionally, but are uncommon; strips are rare, and blocks are extremely rare.

The 1889 reissue is obtainable in full sheets of fifteen, with and without overprint. The 1869, and 1885 printings are fairly often found in pairs and blocks, but full sheets are much scarcer than the 1889 stamp.

USE OF STAMPS WITH INVALIDATING OVERPRINT FOR POSTAGE

We have seen in this chapter and in the chapter on the "Boston Engraved" issue that reprints and official imitations are often found apparently postally used, even those with overprint **SPECIMEN, CANCELLED,** or **REPRINT.** In a few cases we have even recorded them on cover bearing every mark of genuine use during their period of sale. While we were annotating the translation of the Hawaii section of KOHL'S HANDBOOK, the late C. F. Richards wrote us as a suggestion, "How can we prove that a **REPRINT** on cover passed through the mails?"

Knowing as we do how collector-conscious the Honolulu postal officials were, it is very probable that they often applied a cancellation to a stamp stuck to a piece of paper, or to the center of a block, at the request of a collector. It is also possible that they may have permitted

collectors to hand in a letter bearing stamps not intended for postage, apply a cancellation, and hand the letter back. Only when a cover bears a backstamp of some other town, especially San Francisco, can we feel sure that the letter ever made a trip in a mail bag.

On the other hand, Elliott Perry points out that if the Honolulu postal officials chose to ignore the invalidating overprint on a stamp, and permit it to pass for face value, they had a perfect right to do so. Mr. Perry writes: "It seems obvious that when the Honolulu post office sold a stamp at face value, it was entirely optional with the Hawaiian postal department as to whether the stamp was accepted as a curio or souvenir without postal value, or whether the stamp was still valid if the purchaser chose to use it under any or certain circumstances. The Hawaiian postal authorities were not bound by the wording of an overprint which had been placed on a stamp by their order unless they chose to be so bound. There was nothing to prevent their ignoring the word **REPRINT** or **CANCELLED** if they chose to do so."

KEY FOR RECOGNITION OF VARIETIES

(Prepared by H. A. Meyer for use in connection with the serial, THE STAMPS OF HAWAII, by Dr. Charles C. Gill, in WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP, and reprinted by permission of Mrs. D. E. Dworak, Publisher.)

Since this group of stamps is a source of uncertainty to collectors who have had no chance to become thoroughly familiar with them, we present a tabulation of infallible signs by which the several varieties can be distinguished.

1. Color and paper. If the stamp is on laid paper, and if its color is a pale dull rose or carmine rose without the slightest suggestion of orange or vermilion, it is either No. 19, 20, 25, or 26. But if it is on wove paper, if the color inclines toward orange or vermilion, and if the paper has a creamy, yellowish, or buff surface, the stamp is No. 37, 58, or 63.

2. It if was decided that the stamp is 19, 20, 25, or 26, the separation of those four varieties presents no difficulty.

3. If it was decided that the stamp was 37, 58, or 63, continue on:

4. If Kamehameha's right shoulder stops short at the boundary line of the left panel, if the cross bar of the **A** of **ELUA** is low, if the bottom bar of the **E's** of **KENETA** is much longer than the top bar, the stamp is 58. If these tests fail, the stamp is 37 or 63.

5. If it was decided that the stamp is either 37 or 63, continue on:

6. If the stamp has three parallel lines to the right (left as we see it), of the nose, reaching from the King's right eye to the moustache, the stamp is 63. If not, the stamp is 37.

7. The surcharges **CANCELLED, SPECIMEN,** or **REPRINT,** definitely decide the stamp as No. 37, 58, or 63, respectively.

Fig. 81

Stamp Nos. 19, 20, 25, 26, 63.

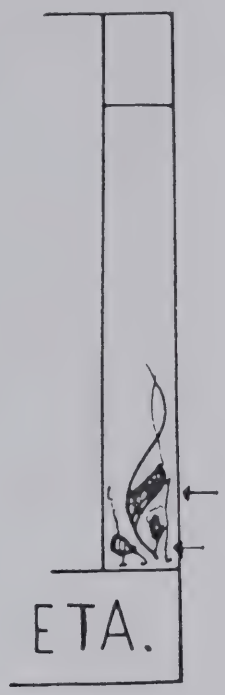

Fig. 82

Stamp No. 37.

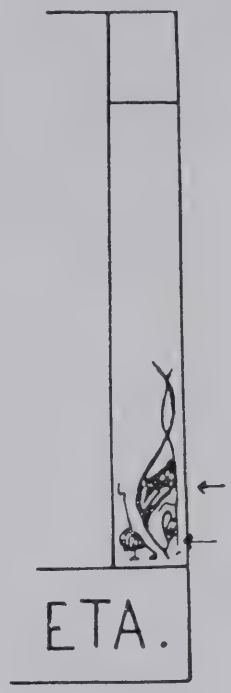

Fig. 83

Stamp No. 58.

THE LEAF-STEMS

Mr. Davey recently observed some differences in the lowest leaf-stems in the right-hand panels of the various stamps of this group. (Figs. 81, 82, 83). Here may be a problem for further study.

— CHAPTER 19 —

The First Perforated Hawaiian Stamps

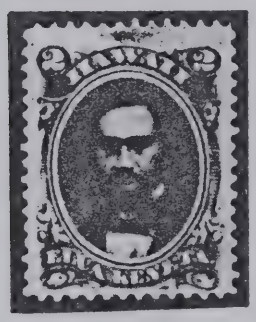

Fig. 84

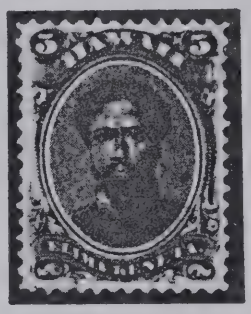

Fig. 85

It will be remembered that William G. Irwin, postal clerk under both Alva K. Clark and David Kalakaua, had read a remark in a foreign paper saying that the Hawaiian stamps were the poorest in the world, and decided to do something to improve them. He conceived the idea of a Hawaiian stamp based upon the design of the 1860, 10c Nova Scotia stamp (Scott A5) but bearing the portrait of Kamehameha IV, the king at that time. At mid-year of 1863, Mr. Clark resigned his office and left for the United States. On November 4th of that year, Kalakaua wrote to Mr. Clark in New York as follows:

> This office being nearly out of 2c postage, I am desirous of procuring a fresh supply, and, thinking from your long connection with the postal affairs of this kingdom that you would know just about what is wanted, I send you this order to be filled in New York, if it will not be too much trouble. The color and design of the new stamp I should like to have as near as possible the enclosed Nova Scotia stamp, but in place of Nova Scotia have the word and figures "2 Hawaii 2" and underneath "Elua Keneta," in the same style of lettering as the sample. I forward also a likeness of His Majesty for the center, which please have copied as correctly as possible; the one on the old stamp was not done well. If it will not be attended with much extra expense, I should like the sheets perforated, so as to avoid the inconvenience of separating them with shears. The number required will be 10,000 sheets of twenty-five on a sheet, which, when finished, have put up in a case tightly soldered, and addressed to the Postmaster, Honolulu, care of McRuer & Merrill, San Francisco. I will send the cost of the above order, with your commissions, on the receipt of your bill. The die or plate I would like sent out with the stamps. As we are nearly out of the above stamps, an early reply will oblige.

Evidently a favorable reply was received, for a definite order was given to the National Bank Note Co. on January 21, 1864. The stamps

were handed over to the New York representative of the Hawaiian post office on April 2, 1864, and reached Honolulu in May or June. They were distributed to all post offices in the islands. They were chronicled in LE TIMBRE-POSTE for September, 1864. Two changes seem to have been made in the original plans. The stamps were printed in sheets of fifty instead of twenty-five, and the die and plate were kept at the printer's in New York. (Fig. 84).

Kamehameha IV had died on December 30, 1863, and had been succeeded by his brother as Kamehameha V, but this change was probably not known in New York when the order for the stamps was placed on January 23, 1864. Having gone to the expense of having a steel plate made, they continued to use it for many years, despite the change of sovereigns.

TECHNICAL DETAILS

The plates were of fifty subjects, arranged 5 x 10. Centered in the right margin, appeared the imprint, **NATIONAL BANK NOTE Co. NEW YORK.** Centered in the left margin was the same inscription, translated into the Kanaka language: **Ua kakauia no ka Aahui Palapala Banka Aupuni. Nu Yoka.** (Fig. 86).

The printers used a thin, lightly yellowish-tinted wove paper. It is separated into two varieties: one very thin, almost pelure, with a silky surface; the other also thin, but not extremely so. The color grades from orange-red to the vermilion of sealing wax, but even the latter color has an admixture of orange.

FURTHER PRINTINGS

A second printing, of 100,000 stamps, was ordered on April 26, 1865, delivered to the New York agent on August 31, 1865, but made such slow speed en route that it did not reach Honolulu until April or May, 1866. From then on, futher printings were ordered, always in increasing quantities, until 1871, when there was a break.

A new 2c stamp, in a different color and bearing the portrait of Kalakaua, who by this time had become king, was ordered in 1874, and delivered in 1875; but on Ferbuary 5, 1875, the postal administration ordered a small printing of 25,000 of the Kamehameha IV stamps, probably for philatelic purposes. Three more small orders were placed in 1886, 1887, and 1890. The fact that they were so long obsolete and had been replaced by a new stamp in several different shades causes us to classify these late printings as reissues.

The printings from 1886 on were made by the American Bank Note Co., the result of a merger among the high-class engraving and print-

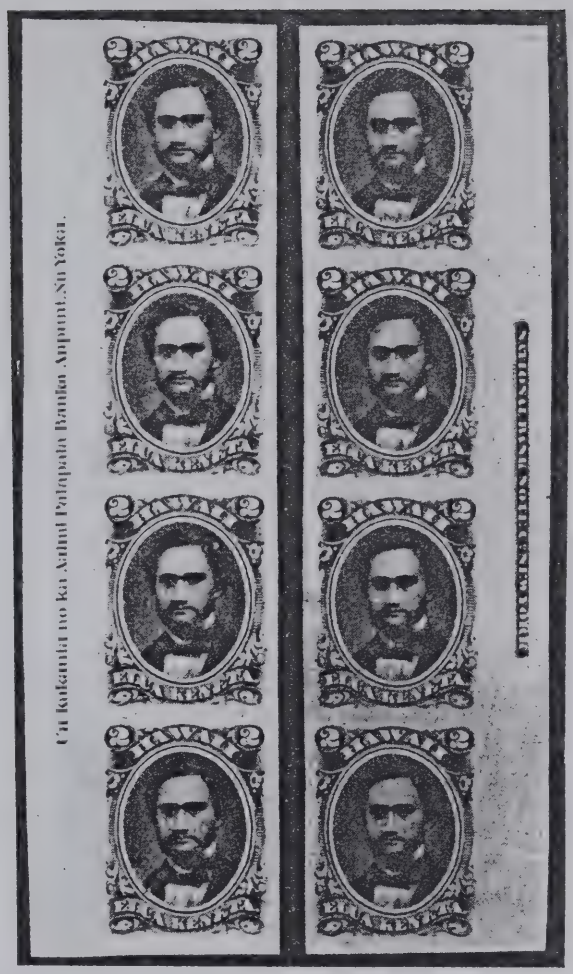

Fig. 86
Imprints on the 1864 2c stamp.

ing firms in New York. They added the monogram, **ABNCo.**, to the plate, (Fig. 87). They used a noticeably thicker white wove paper, with no tendency toward yellowish tinting. The ink was vermilion of several different shades, from which the tendency toward orange is entirely lacking. Certain differences in the appearance of the portrait caused us to start out on the search for information, the results of which will be given in a separate chapter. For the present, the thicker, pure white paper and the shade, minus all suggestion of orange, will serve to distinguish the printings of 1886 and later.

These philatelic printings were at all times good for postage until the date of demonetization of the issues of the kingdom (May 20, 1893), and used copies are just about as plentiful as mint copies. The total number issued of the orange red stamp was 2,160,000; of the vermilion stamp, 118,750; yet the catalogues all minimize the difference in quantities

Fig. 87
The American Bank Note Co., monogram

printed, but the frequency of occurrence of the stamps is much more nearly in line with the catalogue prices (the two stamps just about equal in value), than with the numbers issued.

IMPERFORATES

One imperforate sheet appears to have slipped through, and was among the printings for postal requirements. It is very scarce and apparently is known only unused. A pair exists. Kohl's 10th edition reports the imperforate also on the thicker paper and in the vermilion color of the American Bank Note Co. We find no definite evidence of the existence of this variety, yet the Kohl firm at that time quoted the price of 15 marks for it, while they only indicated the imperforate varity of the printings for postal requirements, as "very scarce."

USE OF BISECTS

On July 1, 1870, the Hawaiian-United States postage rate became 6c. The 6c green stamps which were thereupon ordered were not available in Honolulu until the late spring of 1871. During this time there were only two ways of making up the 6c rate: by using three 2c stamps, or by using a 5c and a bisect of a 2c stamp. Henry J. Crocker had a cover showing such a bisect; it is probably the same cover which is now in the Atherton collection in Honolulu. The Knapp collection had a very interesting cover, on which a 5c greenish blue and half a 2c orange-red brought the letter from Honolulu to the mainland, and a pair of United States 3c, 1869 carried it on to Nova Scotia. The Hawaiian stamps are cancelled with the familiar killer, the hollow letters **HI** in black circle. A very similar cover is illustrated in Fig. 31, in which the pair of United States 3c 1869's carried the letter on to England. The 2c orange-red is the ONLY Hawaiian stamp of which bisected use is bona fide. The use of any other Hawaiian stamp bisected is probably philatelic nonsense.

THE 5c GREENISH BLUE (Fig. 85)

At the same time as the second order for the 2c engraved stamps, namely April 26, 1865, an order was placed for a supply of permanent 5c stamps. The design was to be the same as for the 2c stamps, with appropriate change of inscriptions and with portrait of Kamehameha V. The initial quantity was to be 200,000. The last previous order for a 5c stamp was in 1861, the Kamehameha III issue. A provisional, the 5c "Numeral," had to be printed in February, 1865; it should have lasted until the new perforated stamps arrived, but they were so long on the way that the last "Numeral," the 5c **Interisland,** had to be printed.

The new perforated 5c stamps arrived in Honolulu early in 1866. The authorities immediately ordered a second printing, of 100,000 stamps, which order was placed in New York in May, 1866. These two were the only printings for postal requirements of the stamp.

TECHNICAL DETAILS

The perforated 5c stamps were printed by the National Bank Note Co., from steel plates of fifty subjects, arranged 5 x 10. Left and right side inscriptions are exactly as in the 2c orange red stamp. The color is the deep greenish blue often called Prussian blue. The paper is thin wove tinted a greenish blue, probably from imperfect wiping of the plates. There are no major or minor varieties worth listing, though copies with double rows of vertical or horizontal perforations are occasionally found.

Moens Catalogue, and the Collin & Calman CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS both report diagonal bisects used for 2½c. These have no bona fide standing whatever. The use of such bisects for either 2½c or 2c was no doubt due to the connivance of postal clerks.

SUPPRESSION AND RESURRECTION

On July 1, 1870, the rate to the United States became 6c, with mixed franking abolished. Accordingly, the 6c green stamp was ordered, and the first supply reached Honolulu in February, or March of 1871. For the next ten years, the 5c stamp did not represent any rate prevalent in Hawaii. An article in the British STAMP COLLECTORS MAGAZINE, quoting from the American STAMP COLLECTORS GUIDE, states that the 5c stamp was officially recalled and its use was not permitted after May 1, 1871. Dr. Munk makes quite a point of this in the HANDBOOK and emphasizes that no other handbook refers to this suppression.

We believe that both magazines of 1871 and Dr. Munk have overinterpreted the significance of the withdrawal of the 5c stamp. With the

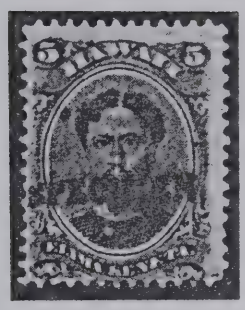

Fig. 88

Hawaiian postal authorities as collector-conscious as they were, carrying on hand a stock of all possible obsolete issues, even reissues of the "Boston Engraved" issue and of the "Boston Lithographed" stamp in engraved form, and with an ample supply of the 5c stamps on hand, there is no reason why they should not have sold them to anybody on request, either for use on letters or for philatelic purposes.

This 5c stamp is known handstamped **SPECIMEN,** as are other bank note issues of the period. (Fig. 88). This overprint is not in a category with the invalidating overprints on the reissues and official imitations of previous issues. It is a distinguishing mark for stamps intended for exchange with foreign postal administrations. However it is known cancelled and on covers, probably due to the accomodating spirit of the Honolulu postal clerks.

Hawaii became a member of the Universal Postal Union on January 1, 1882, whereupon the international postal rate became 5c. The 5c stamp therefore once again was a useful denomination. The consolidation of the bank note companies in New York had placed the plates and contracts for Hawaiian stamps in the hands of the American Bank Note Co. The Hawaiian authorities ordered a new printing of the 5c stamps from the old plate, but instead of the deep greenish blue color, ultramarine was to be used. While waiting for a supply of these stamps to arrive, the old greenish blue stamp was again pressed into use and it served its purpose during exactly the first half-year of 1882.

Throughout the 1880's the 5c ultramarine stamp was in regular use, and the 5c greenish blue was also sold to collectors and dealers on request. At that time many collectors did not make a distinction between the two colors. By the time they realized that the two should be separated, the greenish blue stamps were exhausted. In keeping with its policy of maintaining a stock of obsolete issues, the authorities ordered a new printing, which turned out to be sufficiently different to give us a third stamp:

REISSUE, 5c BLACK BLUE OF 1890

The order was placed March 5, 1890, and 62,500 of the stamps were delivered to the New York agent on September 17, 1890. The American Bank Note Co. used a somewhat thicker, very white wove paper, with no trace of tinting. The ink was an extremely dark blue, best called black-blue, with no greenish content. The plate used is supposed to have been the plate of the 5c greenish blue stamp, but there is room for difference of opinion here, as will appear when the 5c ultramarine stamp is discussed. The sheets as handled at the post office window were again of fifty stamps, arranged 5 x 10. The side-inscriptions were as before, Kanaka on the left and English on the right. The stamp was good for postage and is often found postmarked, though it is not exactly common that way.

DATES AND QUANTITIES OF PRINTINGS

2 CENTS (Fig. 84)

Printings for Postal Requirements

Color	Bank Note Company	Date of Order[18]	Date Delivered to N. Y. Agent	Date recd. in Honolulu	Quantities Printed
Orange-red	National	Jan. 21, 1864[19]	Apr. 2, 1864	May or Jun., 1864	250.000
" "	"	Apr. 25, 1865[20]	Aug. 31, 1865	Apr. or May, 1866	100,000
" "	"	May 30, 1866	Aug. 16, 1866		300,000
" "	"	Apr. 13, 1868			
		part	Jun. 15, 1868[21]		
		part	Aug. 14, '68[22]		330,000
" "	"	Sep. 9, 1869	Nov. 17, 1869		555,000
" "	"	Jun. 6, 1871	Aug. 8, 1871		600,000
		Philatelic Printings			
" "	"	Feb. 5, 1875	Mar. 4, 1875[23]		25,000[25]
Vermilion	American	Dec. 12, 1886	Mar. 2, 1887[24]		50,000
"	"	Dec. 16, 1887	Jun. 19, 1888		12,500
"	"	May 3, 1890	Sep. 17, 1890		62,500[26]

5 CENTS (Fig. 85)

Printings for Postal Requirements

Greenish blue	National	Apr. 25, 1865[21]	Aug. 31, 1865	Apr. or May, 1866	200,000
"	"	May 29, 1866	Aug. 16, 1866		150,000

Philatelic Printings

Black blue	American	Mar. 5, 1890	Sep. 17, 1890	62,500[27]

Totals

Davey's No.			No. Davey's		
29	2c, orange red	2,160,000[28]	**34**	5c, greenish blue	350,000
60	2c, vermilion	125,000[26]	**64**	5c, black blue	62,500[27]

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18. The dates are from C. F. Richards, A CHECK LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII. Mr. Richards wrote us that he spent several days in the office of the American Bank Note Co. copying from their records the dates and quantities here given. Dr. Munk quotes somewhat different dates in several cases, as follows:
19. Jan. 23, 1864.
20. Apr. 26, 1865.
21. Jun. 16, 1868.
22. Omitted by Dr. Munk.
23. Mar. 17, 1875.
24. Mar. 3, 1887.
25. Indistinguishable from the printings for postal use, hence included in their total.
26. Including the 6250 copies later overprinted **Provisional GOVT. 1893.**
27. Including the 46,350 copies later overprinted **Provisional GOVT. 1893.**
28. Including the philatelic printing of 25,000 in 1875.

— CHAPTER 20 —

Retrospect and Prospect

It has taken us all this time and all these pages to cover the first twenty years of Hawaiian stamps—1850 to 1870. The technicalities and complications have been many: typeset stamps, provisionals, platings, reissues, philatelic printings, differences which take many words to make clear. It is thus in the case of most countries which began issuing stamps in the days before printing methods became standardized and streamlined, and while postal services were somewhat experimental in nature.

From here on, the story will move much faster. The stamps of the next thirty years, 1870 to 1900, are quickly covered. We can handle much of it in tabular form for convenience of reference, and at the same time save much text. What little discussion is needed can be condensed.

But before starting on the "Bank Note Issues" of the 1870's and 1880's, we shall describe the plate layouts of all the "Bank Note Issues," and we must also take up two highly technical questions, one concerning the 2c orange red and 2c vermilion, the other concerning the 5c greenish blue, the 5c ultramarine, and the 5c black blue. We shall do that at this point, even though we have not yet discussed the 5c ultramarine, simply to avoid interrupting the more rapidly moving story of the 1870's and 1880's when we come to that stamp. We shall discuss the 5c stamp first, because part of what we say there will serve to make clearer one of the points about the 2c.

We have seen fit to insert this short chapter of explanation in order that our readers will know that we have a purpose in making an arrangement which might otherwise seem ill-considered.

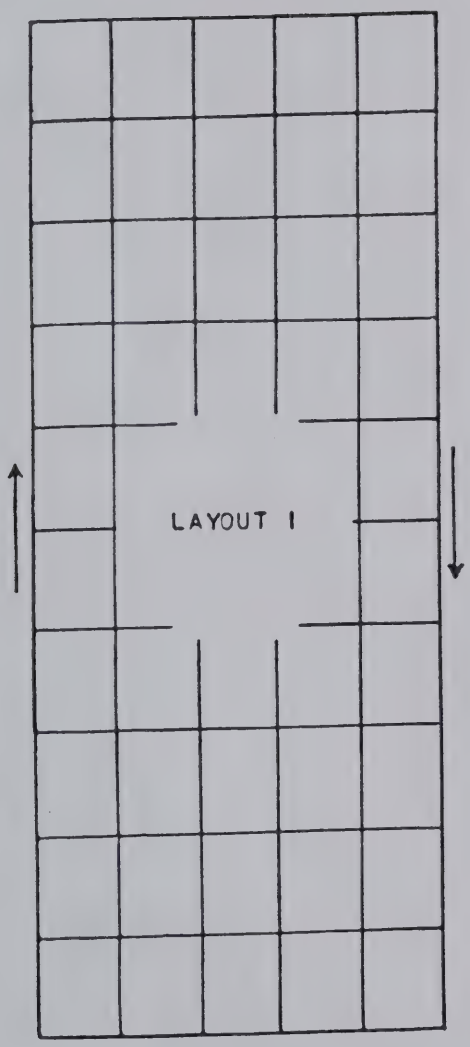

Fig. 89

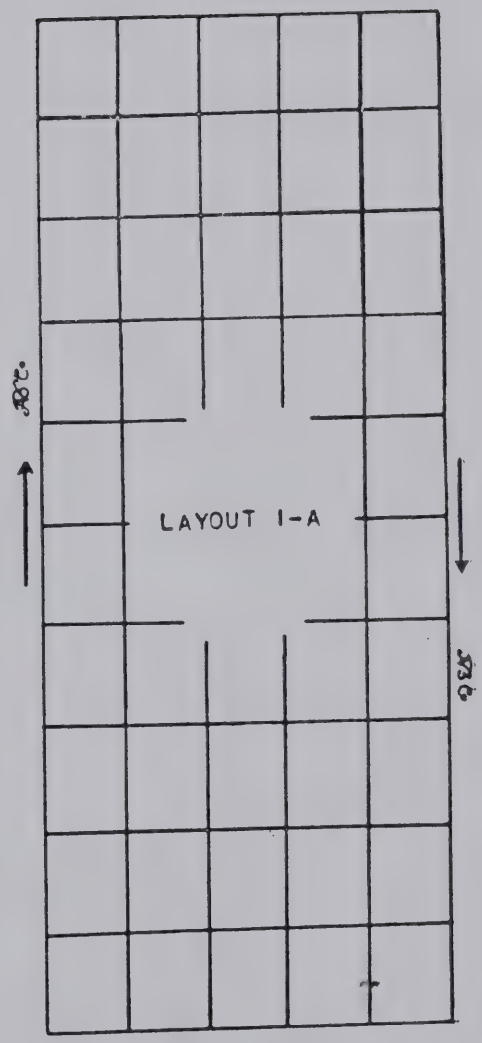

Fig. 90

Arrows indicate location and direction of imprints.

— CHAPTER 21 —

The Plate Layouts of Hawaiian Stamps

By Henry A. Meyer

We have already described the arrangement of the plates and the marginal imprints of the 2c orange red and the 5c greenish blue. We shall now repeat those descriptions, and give corresponding descriptions of the plates of all the later issues, assigning them arbitrary numbers. Then in succeeding chapters, and in our DETAILED LIST, we can refer to the various layouts by numbers. We are dealing here only with those stamps known as the "Bank Note Issues," which excludes the "Missionaries," the "Numerals," the Kamehameha III ("Boston Engraved") issue and its sequels and the first Kamehameha IV ("Boston Lithographed") issue and its sequels.

Layout I. (Fig. 89). Fifty subjects, arranged 5 x 10, with wide selvage all around. At the right, reading down, is the imprint **NATIONAL BANK NOTE Co. NEW YORK.** (Fig. 86). At the left, reading up, is the same wording translated into the Kanaka language, **Ua kakauia no ka Aahui Palapala Banka Aupuni. Nu Yoka.** (Fig. 86). Both imprints are centered as to the height of the sheet, and both are far enough from the adjacent stamps that they fall entirely on the selvage except in extremely badly centered stamps.

Stamps which are found in Layout I: (p. 196)

2c orange red, No. 29.
5c greenish blue, No. 34.
2c brown, No. 41.
2c lilac rose, No. 49.
5c ultramarine, No. 50.
5c black blue, No. 64, (possibly.)

A study of the imprints on United States stamps printed by the National Bank Note Company reveals the reason for the difference in style of the English and the Kanaka imprints. The English imprint, at the right, is exactly the same imprint which they used on United States stamps. They had a die on hand, and each time they laid down a plate, they had only to transfer an impression of the die to the plate as many times as it was wanted or deemed desirable. No extra work was required to get the die ready. But when it came to making a special die for the Kanaka imprint, knowing that they would not have a very large number of plates to make bearing it, they took the much easier way of having a less elaborate die made, with no background, no tablet, and only simple free-standing letters. It would hardly have paid, in professional satisfaction, to have a die made for the Kanaka words in the finished style of the English imprint.

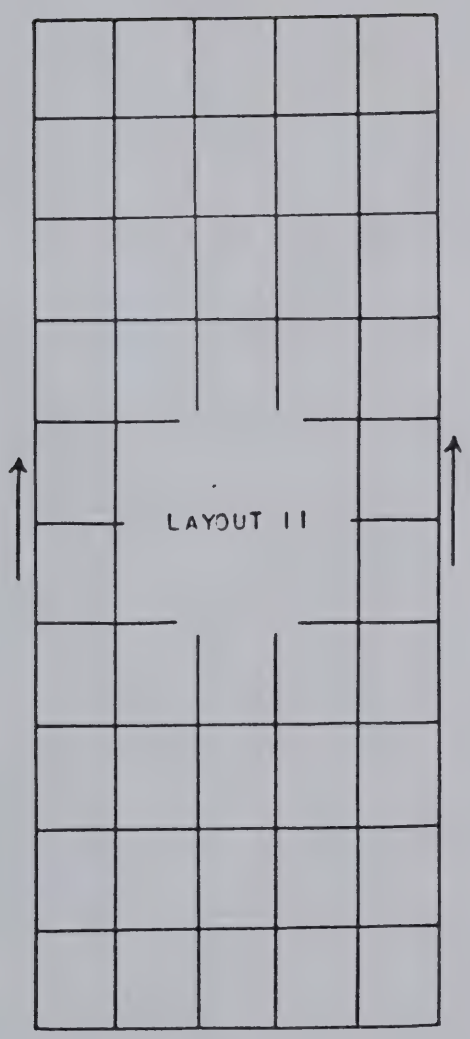

Fig. 91

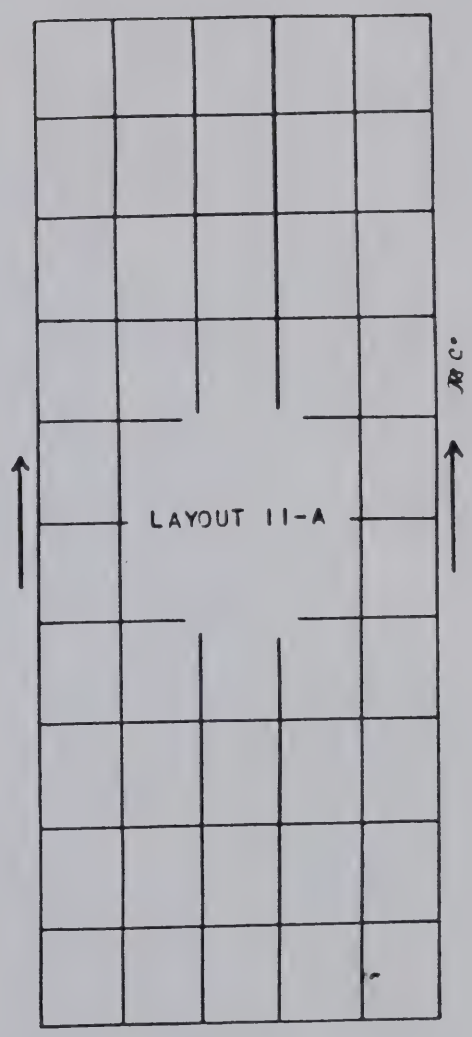

Fig. 92

Arrows indicate location and direction of imprints.

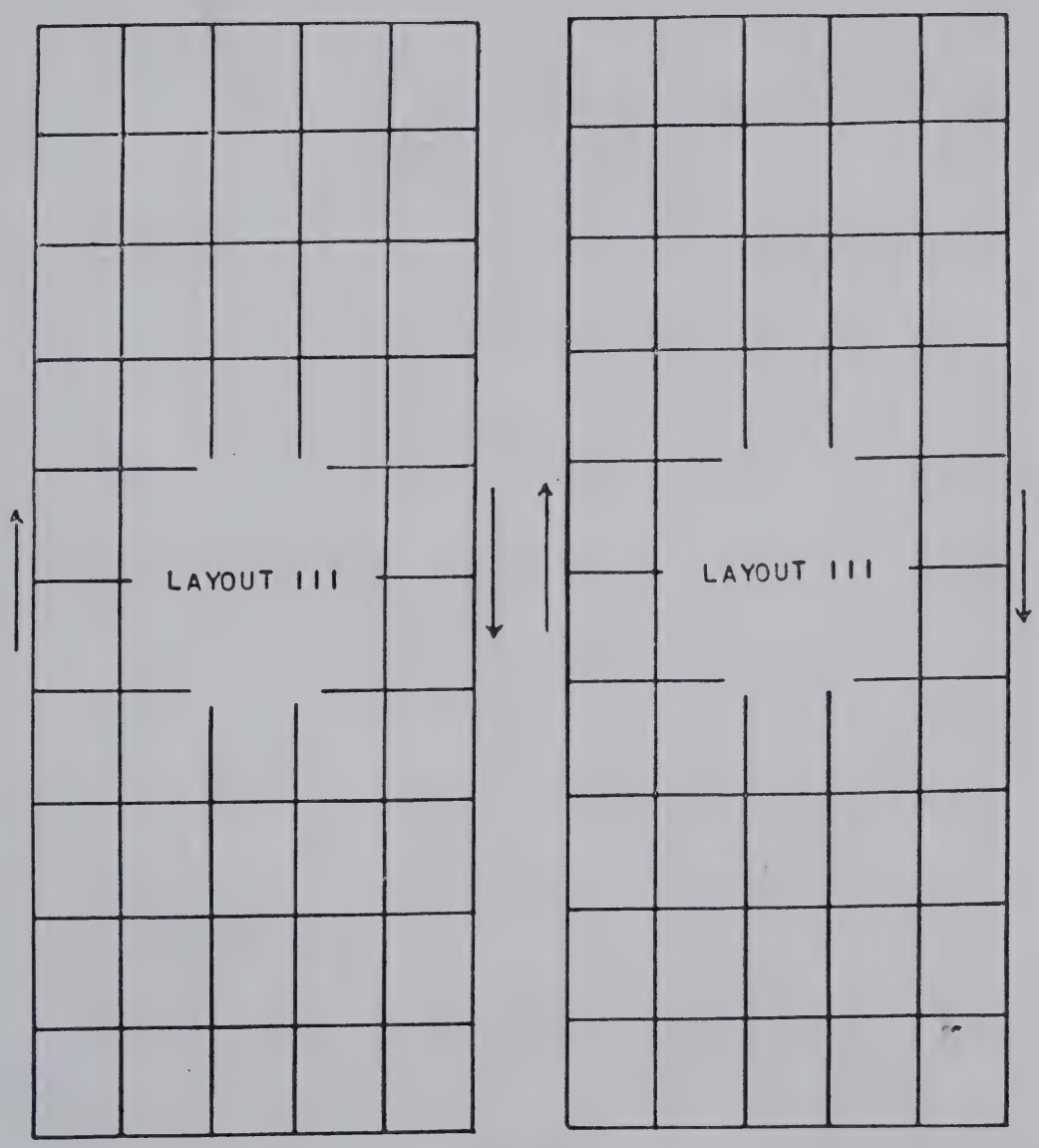

Fig. 93

Arrows indicate location and direction of imprints.

Layout I-A. (Fig. 90). The same arrangement just described, in fact one of the very same plates, but the American Bank Note Company added its script monogram, **A B N Co.**, after each inscription and about 5 mm. from them. (Fig. 87).

Stamps which are found in this layout: (p. 196)

2c bright vermilion, No. 60.

Layout II. (Fig. 91). The same arrangement as Layout I, except that both imprints read UP.

Stamps which are found in Layout II: (p. 198)

1c mauve, violet, purple, Nos. 38, 43, 59.
6c green, blue green, Nos. 39, 44.
18c dull rose, No. 40.
12c black, No. 42.
12c red lilac, No. 53.

Layout II-A. (Fig. 92). The same arrangement as Layout II, in fact one of the very same plates, but the American Bank Note Company added its monogram at the end of the English imprint, in the right margin, opposite the fourth row of stamps.

Stamps which are found in this layout: (p. 198)

18c dull rose, No. 40, later printings.

Layout III. (Fig. 93). One hundred subjects, in two identical panes of fifty each, placed side by side. Each pane is exactly like Layout I, including all marginal markings. Before the sheets left the printer, they were cut into two panes which cannot be distinguished with certainty from a sheet of Layout I. If a sheet, apparently from Layout I, has a narrow selvage at one side, it may mean either that it comes from a sheet of Layout III, or that it is Layout I and has had part of one of the side margins trimmed off.

Stamps which should be found in Layout III: (p. 199)

5c ultramarine, No. 50, probably (last printing.)
5c black blue, No. 64, possibly.

Dr. Munk tells us in KOHL'S HANDBOOK that while this plate bears the National imprint, it was never used by National, but only by American, and only for the last printing, that of 1892, of the ultramarine stamp. He does not tell us which plate the American Bank Note Co., used for the philatelic reissue of the 5c which we designate as black blue. We have seen a sheet which has the appearance of being in Layout III, but it may be a Layout I trimmed down a little.

Some writers on Hawaii doubt that the plate of one hundred subjects of the 5c was ever used at all. We know that it once existed, because it is listed among the plates destroyed by the American Bank Note Co. as certified under date of March 27, 1894. We list it with reservations. For a full discussion of the problem, see Chapter 22.

Layout IV. (Fig. 94). Fifty subjects, arranged 5 x 10, with wide selvage all around. The imprint, **AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK** in tiny, free-standing capitals in solid color appears four times on the sheet: at the left, reading up; at the right reading down; and normal at the top and bottom. The imprint does not show on a stamp except on extremely off center copies.

Stamps which are found in Layout IV: (p. 202)

1c blue, No. 45.
10c black, No. 46.
15c red brown, No. 47.
1c green, No. 48.
10c vermilion, No. 52.
25c grayish purple, No. 54.
50c red orange, No. 55.
$1.00 salmon, No. 56.
10c red brown, No. 57.

Layout V. (Fig. 95). This is an unusual layout. One hundred subjects, arranged in two panes of fifty subjects, each arranged 5 x 10. The vertical gutter is about 8 mm. wide. There are no guide lines or other markings in the gutter. The imprint, **AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK** in tiny, free-standing, solid colored capitals appears six times on the sheet, three times on each pane: at the left side of the left pane, reading up; at the right side of the right pane, reading down; and at the top and bottom of each pane, normal.

Before leaving the American Bank Note Company's plant, the sheets of one hundred were cut into two post office sheets of fifty each down the middle of the gutter, thus producing ten stamps on each pane with a wide straight edge, usually about 4 mm. in width.

Stamps which are found in Layout V: (p. 203)

2c rose, No. 51, all printings.
2c brown, No. 41, philatelic reissues only.

The collector of Hawaiian stamps should not spurn straight-edge copies of these two stamps. They are especially interesting as representing the result of the cutting of the large sheet. This is the only centain means of identifying a copy of the 2c brown of the philatelic reissues.

Dr Munk tells us in KOHL'S HANDBOOK that a number of the later "Bank Note Issues" come in this layout. Apparently he wrote from hearsay, or he misinterpreted a description of Layout VI as being identical with V. We are here making the correction that these two are the ONLY Hawaiian stamps which come thus.

Layout VI. (Fig. 96). This is Layout IV placed twice on a double-size plate, with a vertical gutter of at least 10 to 12 mm. between. The imprint, **AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK** appears eight times on the large plate, four times on each pane of fifty, exactly as in Layout IV. Before leaving the American Bank Note Company,

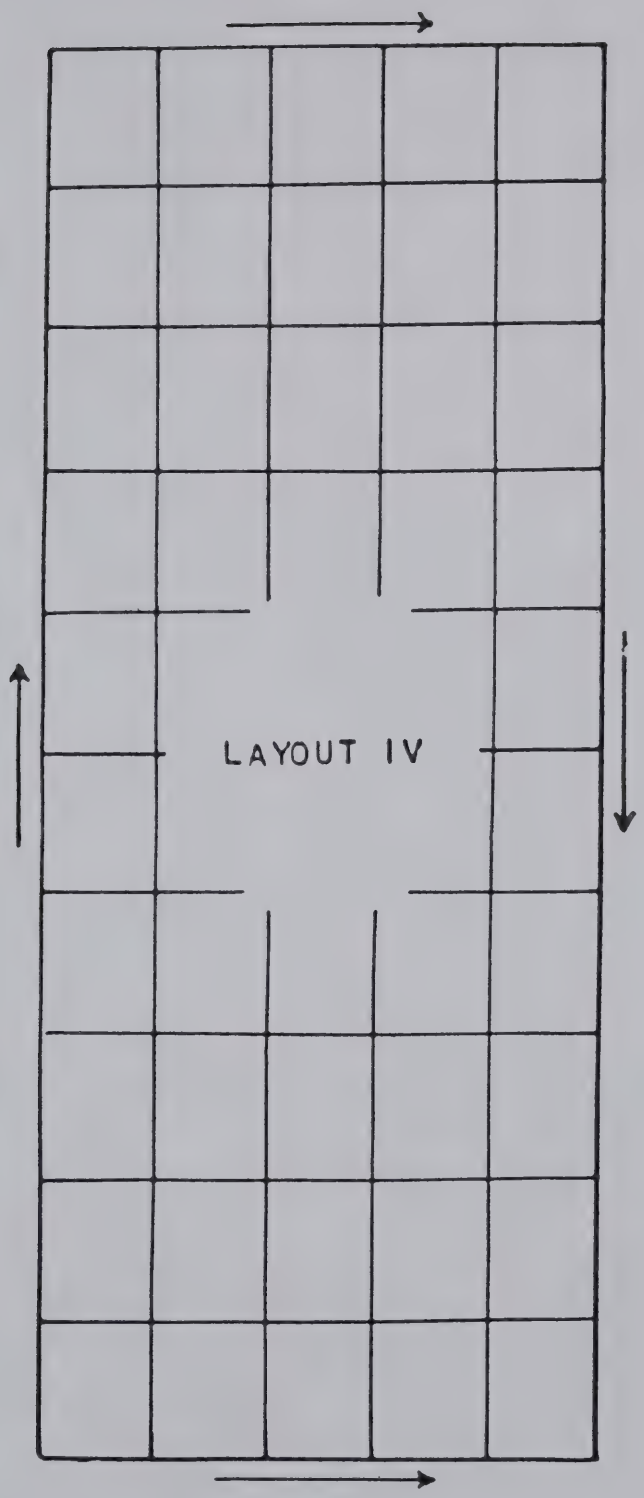

Fig. 94

Arrows indicate location and direction of imprints.

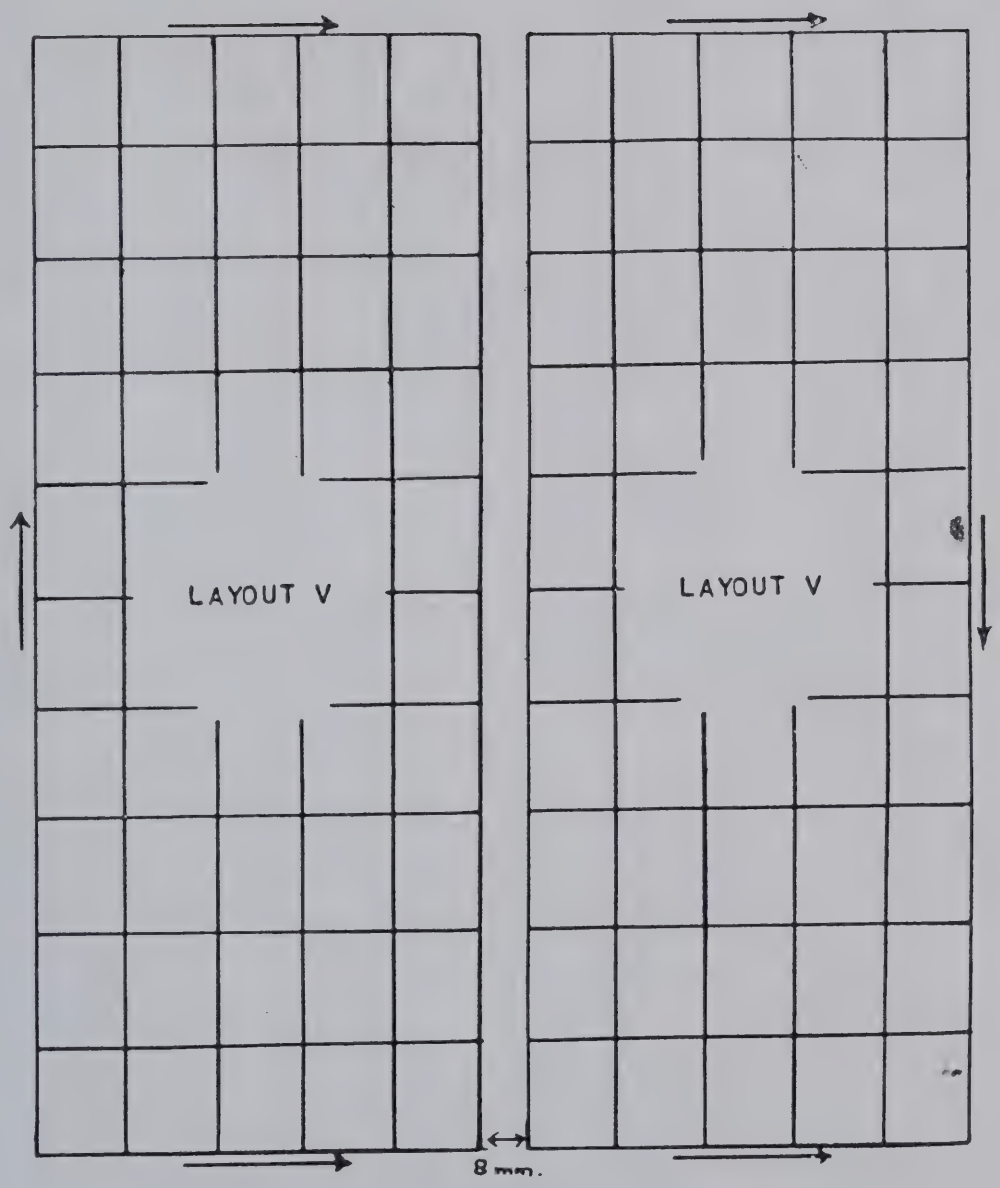

Fig. 95

Arrows indicate location and direction of imprints.

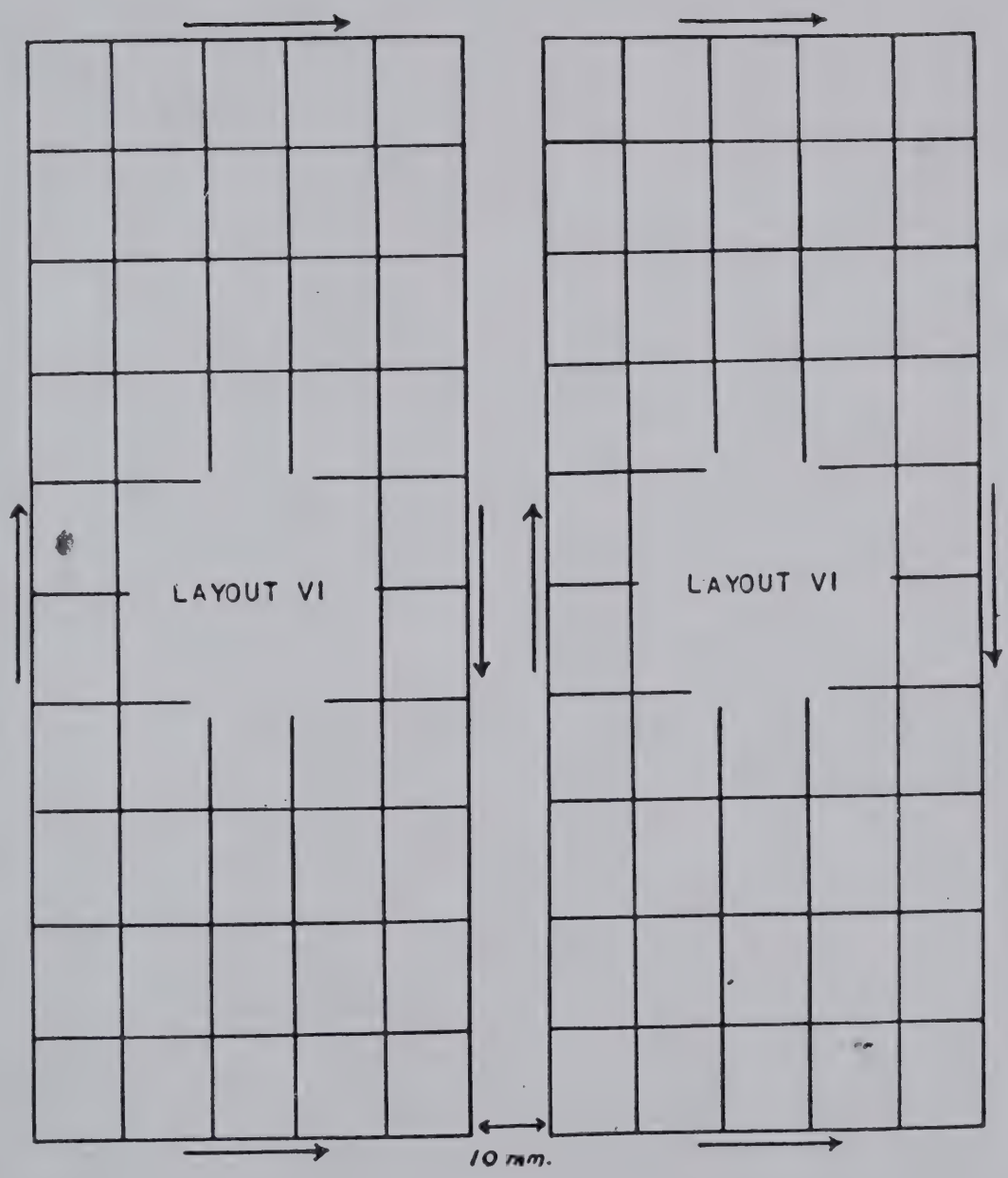

Fig. 96

Arrows indicate location and direction of imprints.

the large sheets were cut in two vertically, making two sheets of fifty each, each sheet having three wide margins and one narrow margin, and bearing the imprint four times.

Stamps which are found in Layout VI: (p. 204)

1c blue, No. 45, (?)
1c green, No. 48, later printings.
2c dull violet, No. 65, all printings.

With regard to the 1c blue in Layout VI, Dr. Munk says that it was printed only from the fifty subject plate; but sheets in well known collections have all the appearance of a one hundred subject sheet cut in two. We must, of course, allow for the possibilty that some sheets of Layout IV may have had one narrow margin, or may have had one margin trimmed, thus suggesting Layout VI after cutting.

We now come to the pictorial issue of 1894-99. The imprint reads, AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK in tiny, free-standing, solid colored capitals.

Layout VII. (Fig. 97). Two hundred subjects, divided into four identical panes of fifty (5 x 10). The imprint appears at the top and bottom, but not at the sides, of each pane. At the middle of each end of the horizontal and vertical gutters, there was a short colored line to guide in cutting the large sheets into panes of fifty; and at the exact center, where the two gutters cross, there was a small colored cross consisting of short horizontal and vertical lines marking the spot where the two cuts should intersect. These guide marks show on the extreme edge of the sheet when the knife did not fall precisely where it was intended.

Stamps which are found in Layout VII: (p. 206)

1c yellow, No. 87.
2c brown, No. 88.
1c gray green, No. 93.
2c light carmine, No. 94.

Layout VIII. (Fig. 98). Two hundred subjects, in four panes of fifty (10 x 5) each. The imprint at the top and bottom, but not at the sides, of each pane. The guide lines and the cross are exactly as on Layout VII.

Stamps which are found in Layout VIII: (p. 207)

5c carmine, No. 89.
5c blue, No. 95.
10c yellow green, No. 90.
25c dark blue, No. 91.

Layout IX. (Fig. 99). One hundred subjects, in two panes of fifty (5 x 10) each, placed side by side, with a very wide gutter, about 50 mm., between panes. The imprint reads up at the left, down at the right, and normal at the top and bottom. The sheets were cut into post office panes of fifty by the printer.

Stamps which are found in Layout IX: (p. 208)

12c blue, No. 92.

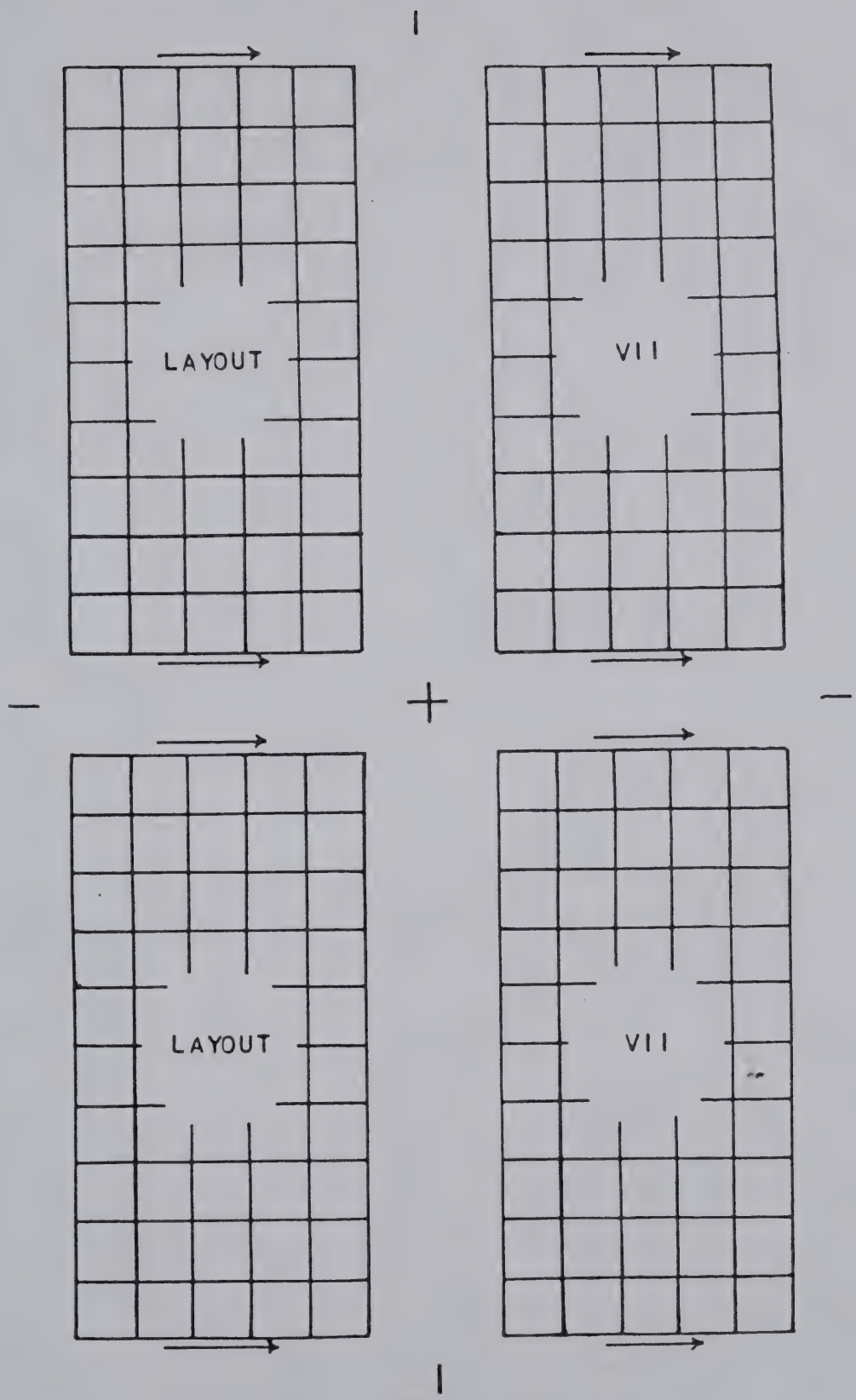

Fig. 97

Arrows indicate location and direction of Imprint.

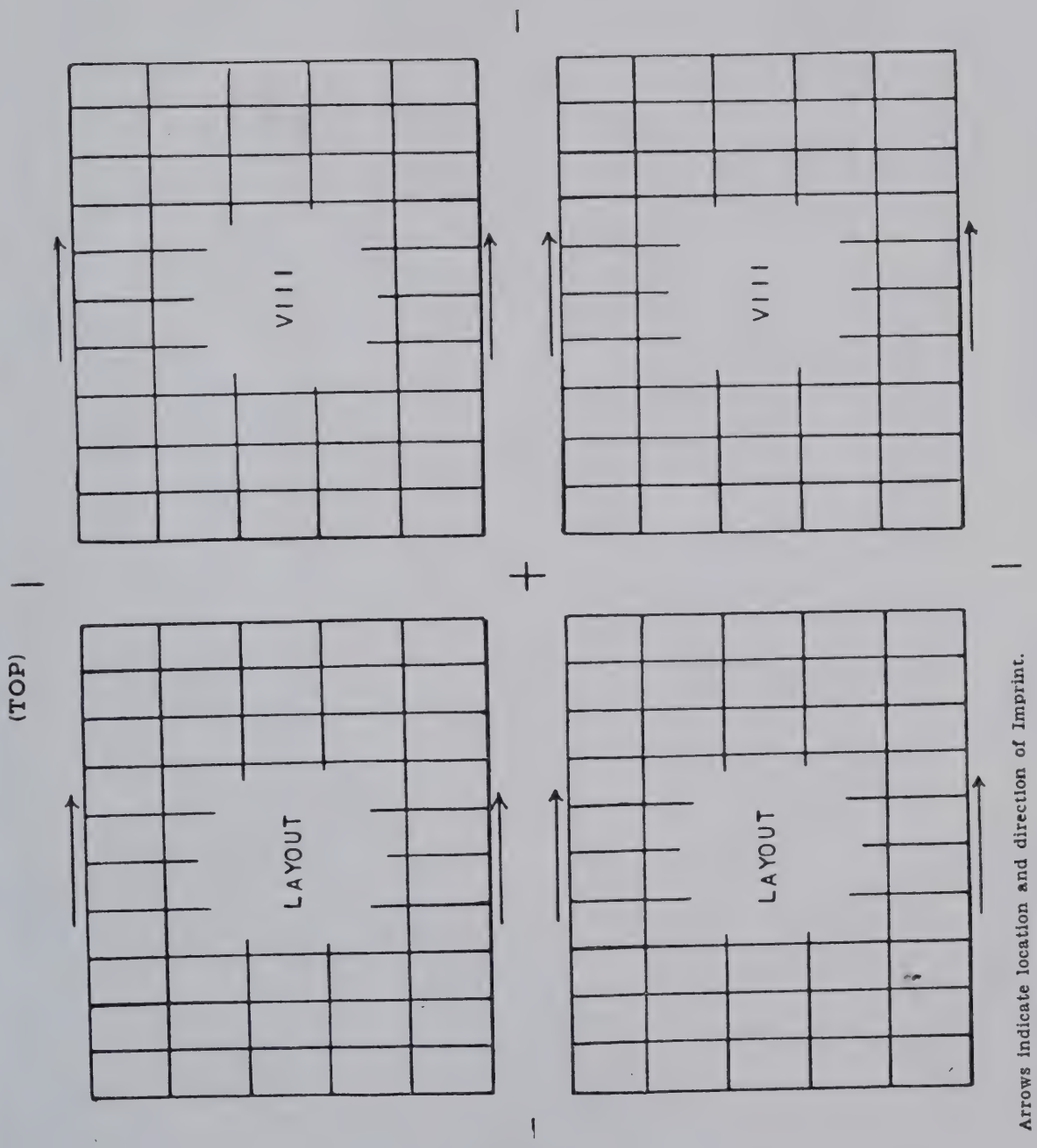
(TOP)
LAYOUT
VIII
LAYOUT
VIII
Arrows indicate location and direction of Imprint.

Fig. 98

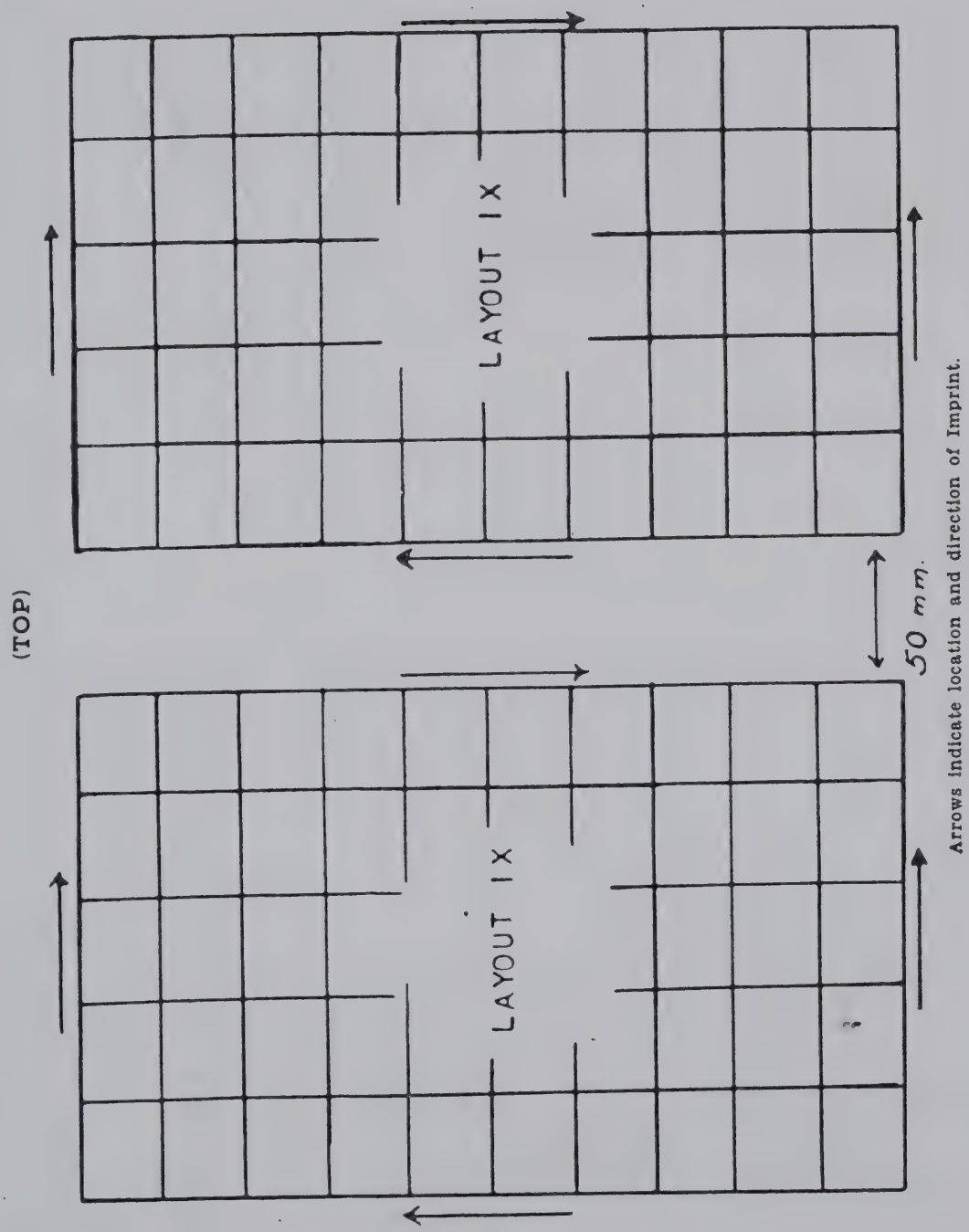
(TOP)
LAYOUT IX
LAYOUT IX
50 mm.
Arrows indicate location and direction of Imprint.

Fig. 99

— CHAPTER 22 —

The Plates of the Five Cent Stamps

By Henry A. Meyer

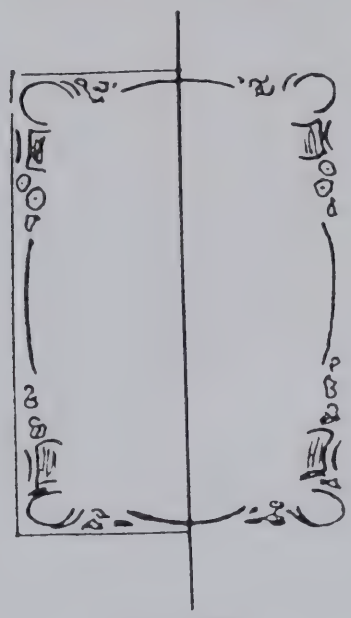

Fig. 100

Collectors familiar with Hawaiian stamps have observed that in many general collections, and society sales books of Hawaiians, the three 5c stamps are badly confused. One of the dark shades of the ultramarine stamps is classified as either the 1865, or the 1890 stamp, or the 1865 and 1890 stamps are reversed. The stamp catalogues are pretty much to blame for this confusion by their unhelpful color names. A great deal of the uncertainty could be avoided by using more distinctive color names. Those used in this book are believed to be correct:

1865, greenish blue on thin paper, bluish from incomplete plate wiping, Davey's No. 34, Scott's No. 32.

1882, ultramarine (shades) on white paper, thin to thick, Davey's No. 50, Scott's No. 39.

1890, black blue on thick, very white paper, Davey's No. 64, Scott's No. 52C.

Since it is the space for the 1866 stamp which is most often wrongly filled, it is helpful to have a special mark of recognition for distinguishing it. William J. Davey, has given us such a mark in an article, THOSE FIVE CENT BLUES, published in STAMPS of Aug. 3, 1940.

In all 1865 stamps, there are very fine, faint, straight lines forming a rectangle around the design. (Fig. 100). They are drawn near-

ly tangent to the outermost curves of the design. In some subjects, they are exactly tangent; in others, they either miss the curves by a fraction of a millimeter, or they cut a tiny bit through the curves. They are ruled right across the plate, crossing the spaces between the stamps, thus forming tiny squares visible in the center of each block of four. It sometimes takes a glass to see these lines, for they are often almost invisible; but if it is an 1865 stamp, the lines are there, however faint.

On most copies of the 1882, and 1890 stamps, there is not the faintest trace of these lines remaining. However, occasionally a copy is found where there are tiny vestiges of the lines remaining, especially where the lines cut slightly through the curves.

To separate the 1890 stamp from the 1882 stamp, the best test is a correct concept of the expression BLACK BLUE. DARK BLUE is not sufficient; the ultramarine stamp comes in shades which might be designated as DARK, and it is sometimes hard to be sure whether a given stamp is blue or ultramarine. But the ultramarine stamp never comes in a shade which could possibly be mistaken for BLACK BLUE. The much greater whiteness of the paper is also a helpful mark of the 1890 stamp.

We are confronted with the problem, what became of the guide lines which appear on the greenish blue stamps, and which have disappeared from the plates by the time of the ultramarine printings. Remembering that this was an unhardened plate (the National Bank Note Co. ordinarily did not harden its plates), the 7000 impressions were enough to weaken the lines a great deal. Burnishing before the 1882 printing probably did the rest, but it left those fragmentary remains where the lines cut through a curve.

While the present writer was studying the problem of the disappearance of the guide lines, he submitted a good many copies of each of the three colors to Stanley B. Ashbrook and Elliott Perry for some advice. Both gentlemen made the observation that a great many of the black blue stamps, perhaps all of them, show an easily perceptible doubling or thickening of the outer lines of the scrolls, especially at the lower left corner. Such doubling or thickening is a mark of a re-entry. Asked whether they found any signs of re-entry on any of the ultramarine stamps, they agreed that they found no such indications. This observation seems to mean that after the last ultramarine printing, and before the first black blue stamps were printed, the plate was extensively, perhaps completely, re-entered by the American Bank Note Company, who by this time had it in their possession and made the ultramarine and the black blue printings.

Dr. Munk raises another problem about the plates of the 5c stamp when he tells us in the KOHL HANDBOOK, (translated in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, July, 1942, p. 182.) "The old 50-subject plate of the National Bank Note Co. was used without change for the 5c ultramarine stamp, up to 1891. This was the plate with which the two printings of the greenish blue stamp had been made in 1865 and 1866. But with the last printing, in 1892, the American Bank Note Co. prepared a new 100-subject plate. Panes from this differ from all previous printings in that they are always imperforate and without margin on one side."

It appears that the late C. F. Richards was Dr. Munk's authority for the statement that the American Bank Note Co. used a one hundred subject plate for the last printing of the 5c stamps. But that American prepared the plate, and that the panes were imperforate along one side, appears to be an over-interpretation of Mr. Richards' statement. What Mr. Richards actually said was this (p. 5 of A CHECK LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII):

"Printed in sheets of one hundred from a new plate and cut through the middle vertically into two sheets of fifty. Apparently this stamp still bore the imprint of the National Bank Note Co."

Referring back to Chapter 21 for the description of the plate layouts, the original greenish blue stamps and all but the last ultramarine stamps were in layout I. Dr. Munk's statement would make the last ultramarine printing layout V. But he apparently misinterpreted Mr. Richards' statement, for we can state positively that no 5c Hawaiian stamps were issued with an imperforate side to the pane. Dr. Munk also states that certain other Hawaiian stamps were issued with an imperforate side (layout V). We are here putting into the records the correction that the ONLY Hawaiian stamps so issued were the 2c rose (Kalakaua), No. 51, and the philatelic reissue of the 2c brown, same design, No. 41.

We know that a one hundred subject plate of the 5c stamp was prepared, because it was included in the inventory of plates destroyed by the American Bank Note Co. in their report of March 27, 1894, certifying to the destruction of dies and plates. Some writers have expressed doubt that the large plate was ever put to press. But neither Mr. Richards nor the American Bank Note Co. state that American made the plate; in fact, Mr. Richards says that apparently, it bore the National imprint. We can definitely state that if this plate was ever used, it was in layout III (see Chapter 21).

We have some evidence that the 5c stamp was issued in layout III. Mr. Richards spent several days in the office of the American Bank Note Co., where he was courteously permitted to copy all records of orders received from Hawaii, plates used, dates on which each quantity was

delivered to the agent of the Hawaiian Post Office Department, etc. The fact that Mr. Richards makes the statement that the last printing was from the one hundred subject plate means that he found such a record in the American Bank Note Company books. Moreover, the present writer has seen in a well known collection a sheet of the ultramarine stamp with National Bank Note Company's Kanaka imprint at the left, and the same company's English imprint at the right, very narrow margin on the left, customary wide margin on the right. Even granting the possibilty that this was a layout I sheet with the left margin cut down, there is the equal possibility that it was a genuine example of layout III.

We were greatly perplexed by the problem stated as follows: A study of the stamps indicates that all ultramarine stamps were printed from plates on which no re-entering had been done, while all black blue stamps were printed from plates on which most, perhaps all, subjects had been re-entered. Yet the records copied by C. F. Richards show that there were printings, as follows: ultramarine, April 11, 1889; ultramarine, Sept. 17, 1890, black blue, Sept. 17, 1890; ultramarine, Oct. 27, 1891; ultramarine, June 24, 1892. If the black blue stamps were from the re-entered plate, how could the later ultramarine stamps be from the plate before re-entering? This was on the supposition that the one hundred subject plate had never been used, as some writers have categorically stated.

Dr. Clarence W. Brazer cleared up this dilemma by pointing out that the DATES OF DELIVERY do not signify much regarding the DATES OF PRINTING. He stated that the Bank Note Companies, in times when work was slack, occasionally printed a supply ahead of such stamps as they felt reasonably sure would be reordered. All they risked by so doing was paper, and ink, which was inconsequential. They actually gained by saving on make-ready, and by using their staff, which was on the payroll anyway. So it is entirely possible that a large quantity of ultramarine stamps lay in the American Bank Note Company vaults awaiting orders to print more, and that it never became necessary to print more. Then, when the order for stamps imitating the greenish blue color came in, which resulted in the black blue stamps, the plate was re-entered before printing them.

If we admit the possibility that Mr. Richards was right and the one hundred subject plate was used, we have no problem at all. We may then reasonably suppose that only the old fifty subject plate was re-entered and used for black blue stamps, while the new one hundred subject plate was used for the last ultramarine stamps.

SUMMARY

1. 5c greenish blue stamp printed from original fifty subject plate with guide lines.
2. Guide lines burnished out.

Possibility A	Possibility B
3. All ultramarine stamps printed from fifty subject plate.	3. Most of the ultramarine stamps printed from fifty subject plate.
4. Plate re-entered.	4. Fifty subject plate re-entered.
5. Black blue stamps printed from re-entered fifty subject plate.	5. Black blue stamps printed from re-entered fifty subject plate.
(One hundred subject plate never used).	6. Last printing of ultramarine stamps from one hundred subject plate.

We deeply appreciate from Messrs. Ashbrook, Perry, and Brazer their informed statements which have helped to solve the problem of these plates.

— CHAPTER 23 —

The Plates of the Two Cent Stamps

By Henry A. Meyer

Practically every writer on Hawaii tells us, in connection with the story of the merger of the several bank note companies in New York into the American Bank Note Company, which story usually comes up first in connection with the 2c bright vermilion stamp, No. 60, that American re-engraved the plate. Dr. Munk says (COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, July 1942, p. 172): "The plate of the 2c stamp was almost entirely re-engraved before the American Bank Note Co. put it to use." He has just previously told us that American added their monogram at the corners of the plate.

C. F. Richards, on page 5 of his CHECK LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII, says, "Re-engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., their monogram appearing in addition to the imprint of the National Bank Note Co." In Dr. Gill's serial in WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP, February 19, 1944, p. 565, we find: "The new company re-engraved the plate and also added their monogram to the old National plate." Yet no writer on Hawaii, to our knowledge, has ever told us in what respect American re-engraved the plate or what the marks of the re-engraving are. Believing that users of this Handbook would like to know, we started on a quest for information.

Among Dr. Gill's notes, but not in the manuscript of his serial, was a statement that the light rectangular frame lines tangent or almost tangent to the outermost scrolls and ovals of the design of the 5c are also to be found on the 2c. Thinking that they might show progressive disappearance, or might have been burnished out as on the 5c, we examined every copy available.

On some copies we find faint traces of the lines, but seldom complete; usually along one side only, and often not along the entire side. On many copies we do not find even a trace of the lines. One would logically expect the lines to be present on the orange-red stamps, No. 29, and absent on the vermilion stamps, No. 60, but we find no such concomitance of characteristics. The lines are present, but fragmentary and faint, on both colors; and they are absent on both colors. They are found both ways even on copies with the American monogram on the tab.

Clearly, then, the presence or absence of the lines in the case of the 2c stamp is not a characteristic of either the National of the American printing and cannot be used as a mark of the original or the "re-engraved plate."

Another oft-quoted statement can also be corrected. Although most writers tell us that the American monogram was added at the corners of the plate, a study of imprint blocks shows that it was placed AFTER each National imprint, at a distance of about 5 mm. from the end of the old imprint. That locates it at the upper end on the left side (Kanaka imprint) and at the lower end on the right side (English imprint). It is the addition of this monogram which distinguishes layout I-A from layout I.

Since the presence or absence of frame lines is not a useful test of the National vs. the American printings, other tests must be sought. A study of the stamps reveals a difference in their appearance, causing them to fall into two groups. The two groups seem to correspond roughly, but not perfectly, to the two colors. While we were annotating the translation of Dr. Munk's HAWAII from KOHL'S HANDBOOK, we described the differences which we saw as follows:

> "The vermilion stamp has always looked different to me than the orange red stamp. A careful study with a good glass fails to reveal any differences in details which can be described; yet I believe that even if the colors were identical, I could sort a mixed lot into the two varieties. The chief difference seems to be in the expression on Kamehameha IV's face; he looks younger and more alert on the vermilion stamp. His hair and beard also seem to stand out more clearly from the background in the newer stamp . . . "

Many observant collectors have agreed with us that there is a different look to the two stamps. We now find that we can tell on a black and white photograph which stamp is represented. We also find that the vermilion stamp comes in both varieties, but is considerably more plentiful in the variety where Kamehameha looks younger and better. We do not recall having seen the orange red stamp in the improved appearance, but only in the variety on which he looks old and haggard.

Our next step was to have photographs made of the two stamps by Raymond D. Kershner, analytical photographer of Philadelphia. We told him that we saw differences in the two stamps which we could not well describe in words, and hoped the enlarged photographs would help. When Mr. Kershner sent us the enlargements, he tabulated his observations as follows:

2c orange red, No. 29.	2c bright vermilion, No. 60.
More highlights on hair above ear.	Very little highlight on hair.
More detail in space between eyes and eyebrows.	Very heavy shadow between eyes and eyebrows.
More detail in beard, particularly between chin and ear.	Little detail in beard, space between chin and ear practically solid.
Definite highlight on outline of upper lip.	No highlight on outline of upper lip.

Mr. Kershner also mentioned the presence vs. the absence of the frame lines, but we have disposed of that point as inconclusive. To the above list, we have added two observations of our own:

Kamehameha is looking past us, slightly to our left.	Kamahameha is looking us in the eyes, though he has not turned his head.
Kamehameha looks old and haggard, needs a beard-trim, looks frowsy in general.	Kamehameha is neater, eyes clearer, beard trimmed, looks better in every way.

The enlarged photographs and a list of our observations were submitted to Dr. Clarence W. Brazer, one of the best-informed men on engraving problems among philatelists. Later a good many of the stamps of both colors were sent him for study. His findings were as follows:

1. The photographs show that the die was altered by etching. Much of it was wash etching (acid etching over an area, rather than for specific lines). The evidence of etching is found in the following changes:

(a) The hair above the ear was deepened by wash etching, which removed many of the actual bits of intaglio surface that would and did appear in the earlier printings as white spaces.

(b) The eyebrows and space down to the eyes show a typical etched mass, with typical etched edges.

(e) The beard was strengthened by wash etching and its outlines trued up at the same time. (This is where the beard trim comes in.) Note edge of one wash area showing below end of moustache at right side of stamp—a straight horizontal line.

(d) The upper lip is etched, noticeably.

(e) Kamehameha's left eye (right side of stamp), which looked as if he had a cataract on it, has been etched to have a proper iris and pupil. His other eye has been etched so that the pupil points forward, not sidewise. The pupil has been made smaller.

(f) A small wash-etched area on his left shoulder in the 1864 stamp has been enlarged to a large one, whose straight vertical edge shows conspicously.

(g) The shading on each side of **HAWAII** is typical wash-etched strengthening. So is that under the first **E** and last **A** of **ELUA KENETA.**

In case the reader does not find all these differences showing with great clearness on every vermilion stamp vs. every orange red stamp he examines, let me say that we had photographed the two extreme cases which we could find among our copies. We have many copies which we have to examine very carefully to find the evidences, and on some copies we are never quite certain what we have found. In actual practice however it is not hard; the color will usually place the stamps easily,

and in most cases a general scrutiny of Kamehameha's face will tell the collector whether he has had the rejuvenating or not. An effort to present a photograph showing the differences was unsuccessful. The differences disappear in the half-tone.

2. A study of the stamps which we sent Dr. Brazer leads him to say that many of the subjects on the plate, perhaps most of them, were re-entered with the altered die.

3. The subjects not showing the evidences of etching, but in the vermilion color and on the quite white paper, were either not re-entered at all, or they may have been re-entered with the die in its original state. Dr. Brazer authorizes us to say that it was the custom of the National Bank Note Co. not to harden its plates, but to re-enter them when the amount of wear became noticeable.

Dr. Brazer found one very interesting piece among our copies: a horizontal strip of five across the sheet, with both side margin tabs attached, the left tab bearing the monogram **ABNCo.** from the end of the Kanaka imprint. Stamps 1 and 2 of this strip have not been re entered, while stamps 3, 4, and 5 have been re-entered by reliefs from the altered die. We confess that we would not have found it; it takes an eye more practiced than ours for engraving varieties to see it.

As further evidence that National did not harden its plates, we wish to point out that it would have been difficult for the American Bank Note Co. to add its monogram to a hardened plate. To soften a large hardened plate to do some re-entering or to add something would have involved grave risk of warping it.

This monogram raises a curious question. Of the eight Hawaiian plates which American inherited from National in the merger, why did they pick out just two and add their monogram to them? They were this 2c plate, and the plate of the 18c dull rose. And these are the two stamps of which the older writers tell us "American re-engraved the plates." We have devoted this chapter to discovering the evidences of altering the die and re-entering the plate of the 2c stamp. On the 18c stamp, we have been completely unable to find anything tangible as material for study. Students with more practiced eyes may yet find them.

These American monograms may mean that the American Bank Note Co., reworked the die and (at least partially) re-entered that plate. (They do not mean simply that they re-entered the plate, because that was done to the 5c stamp for the black-blue printing, and no monogram was added.) In that case, the older writers who said of the 2c and the 18c stamps, "American re-engraved the plate," at least picked out the right two stamps On the other hand, they may have jumped to that conclusion because only those two stamps show the monogram added, in

which case the merely corroborative evidence becomes, falsely, the entire basis for their belief.

Having a really informed opinion from a man who knows engraving, we can now dismiss the statement so often made, "American re-engraved the plate." An engraver doesn't re-engrave a plate; that would be retouching, and would produce as many different recognizable varieties as there were subjects retouched—a perfect situation for plating. The engraver alters the die, either by hand or chemically, and then either lays down a new plate, or re-enters some or all of the positions on the old plate. The latter is what was done in the case of the 2c Hawaiian stamp.

Dr. Brazer has also cleared up another point about the plates of the 2c stamps which Hawaii collectors have observed. In the white oval surrounding the medallion, about the middle of the left side, there appears a tiny dot of color. Its location is not exactly uniform in all copies. On some it varies enough from the average position to fall in the colored background of the medallion, or in the thin colored oval surrounding the white oval. In some copies it cannot be found at all.

Dr. Brazer explains that there are "position dots" located by hand on the plate at intersections of lightly ruled layout lines. During each transfer of a subject, a tiny "sidereographic pin" to the side of the transfer roll is dropped into one of these position dots in order to locate the relief precisely on the plate. The relief, being on the underside of the transfer roll, cannot be accurately placed upon the plate without a position dot. When the next subject is located, to the right, it covers over the position dot last used, which in the case of this stamp is usually found in the colorless oval.

There are no dots in the stamps of the left-hand vertical column, because there was no subject to the left of it to require a hole. And if one has stamps from the right-hand vertical column, with the right-hand tabs attached, he will find dots on the tabs, just far enough from the stamps to have served for locating the subjects in this column. This description and explanation also hold good for the 5c stamps the plates of which were discussed in Chapter 22, and for many other Hawaiian stamps on which tiny dots can be found in certain locations. It presumably holds for all the "Bank Note" issues. We have found the dots on most of these issues, and we have succeeded in finding them on the 1c, 2c, and 12c of the pictorial issue of 1894-99.

A position dot is also required to locate accurately the imprint. These dots are sometimes located on the plate within the area of the adjacent stamp design, but there is only one dot for each imprint, hence they are scarce.

Returning to the 2c and 5c stamps of 1864 and 1865 and their later colors, the other dots (and sometimes very short horizontal lines) at the middle of the outer left or right edge of some copies have another purpose. Those are the stamps from the first and the fifth vertical columns, and the dots (and lines) are for the purpose of helping the layout man to locate the position dots for each subject. The lightly ruled lines are usually entirely or partially burnished off the soft steel plate before printing the stamps.

We believe we have managed, in these two chapters, to clear up some points which have been quite troublesome to those Hawaii collectors who like to investigate their stamps and understand the details of procedure of producing the stamps. Our thanks are due the three gentlemen who have contributed so much to our understanding of these technical details.

— CHAPTER 24 —

The Bank Note Issues

Fig. 101

Fig. 102

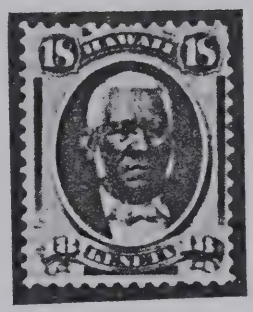

Fig. 103

As a result of the postal treaty of 1870, between Hawaii and the United States, 6c stamps were needed for the single letter rate, and 18c stamps for heavy letters were deemed useful. An order was placed with the National Bank Note Co., and at the same time, after eleven years of make-shift "Numerals," 1c stamps for the inland printed matter rate were ordered. The designs are said to be the creation of Thomas G. Thrum, an old-time publisher and stamp collector of Honolulu. All were in sheets of fifty, in plate layout II.

One Cent, Mauve, Violet or Purple
Portrait of Princess Victoria Kamamalu

Davey's Nos. 38, 43, 59. (Fig. 101)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Printer	Color	Paper	Quantity
			Printings for Postal Purposes			
Aug. 8, '70	Feb. 3, '71	Mar. '71	National	Mauve	Thin	75,000
Sep. 25, '71	Nov. 14, '71		"	"	"	100,000
Feb. 5, '75	Mar. 17, '75		"	"	"	100,000
Sep. 28, '78	Nov. 8, '78		"	Violet	"	250,000
			Reissues for Philatelic Purposes			
Dec. 19, '85	Feb. 18, '86		American	Purple	Thick	12,500
Aug. 13, '86	Nov. 8, '86		"	"	"	12,500
Dec. 17, '86	Mar. 2, '87		"	"	"	50,000
Dec. 16, '87	Jun. 19, '88		"	"	"	25,000
May 3, '90	Sep. 17, '90		"	"	"	62,500[30]

30. This printing was entirely used up for overprinting in 1893.

The color of the original supply, MAUVE, is a very pale soft shade containing a minimum of pigment. These stamps could easily be, and often are, mistaken for faded copies. By VIOLET, we mean that stamp which has a high blue content. It is a "cold" color. The PURPLE stamp has a decided tendency toward red. The three colors are of approximately equal frequency in occurrence, with the purple stamp perhaps predominating slightly, despite the smaller number printed and the still smaller net number remaining after the overprinting of 1893. We realize that using VIOLET and PURPLE as we do, is exactly contrary to Dr. Munk's terminology, but we believe that we are using the terms as American collectors well informed on color designations use them.

There is a question which company printed the fourth supply. Dr. Munk says it was an American printing, but the consolidation was not effective until December, 1878, which makes National seem more plausible. The reissues for philatelic purposes were all made after the 1c blue and 1c green had replaced this stamp for use.

Six Cents, Yellow Green, Blue Green
Portrait of Kamehameha V

Davey's Nos. 39 and 44. (Fig. 102)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Printer	Color	Paper	Quantity
Aug. 22, '70	Mar. 2, '71	Mar, 1871	National	Yellowish green	Thin	100,000
Jun. 5, '71	Aug. 8, '71		"	"	"	100,000
Feb. 5, '75	Mar. 17, '75		"	"	"	100,000
Not known	Jul. 27, '77		"	"	"	50,000
Feb. 19, '78	Apr. 29, '78		"	Bluish green	Thick	125,000
Feb. 25, '79	Apr. 22, '79		American	"	"	250,000[33]

This stamp, so badly needed for the letter rate under the treaty of 1870, became useless when the Islands joined the Universal Postal Union on January 1, 1882. There were plenty on hand, so no philatelic printings were made. C. F. Richards tells us that the stamp comes on both thin and thick paper, and in both yellow green and blue green; but he does not identify either paper or either shade with any one printing, nor with each other.

The stamps do not fall into as definite combinations and sequences as our tabulation would indicate. The color is a medium green in many slightly different shades, some slightly on the yellowish side, less frequently slightly bluish, but not differing as much as the terms "yellowish

33. Including 40,000 copies overprinted in 1893.

green" and "bluish green" would suggest. On the earlier printings, the paper, as far as we can tell, is the regular thin and tough National stamp paper, varying little in thickness and texture, in the copies we have examined. The later printings show the characteristic paper of the American stock, with its "porous" wove appearance, but not as distinctly thicker than the National stock that one might expect.

There was one imperforate sheet found at Honokaa on the Island of Hawaii. Postmaster General Brickwood noticed imperforate copies coming through on mail. He had the remainder of the sheet returned to Honolulu and disposed of the stamps to collectors in the capital.

Eighteen Cents Dull Rose
Portrait of Mataio Kekuanaoa

Davey's No. 40. (Fig. 103)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Printer	Paper	Quantity
Aug. 22, '70	Mar. 2, '71	Mar. '71	National	Thin	25,000
Jun. 5, '71	Aug. 8, '71		"	"	50,000
Feb. 25, '79	Apr. 22, '79		American	Thick	100,000

There is a remarkable range of shades, from rosy-red up to brownish, but it is not possible to identify any particular shade with a certain printing. We are told by most writers on Hawaii that the American Bank Note Co., re-engraved the plate. They probably re-entered it as their monogram is near the end of the English imprint. Richards records a double transfer or re-entry. In 1893, at least 100,000 were overprinted, but they were not all from the last printing, since several shades and both papers come with and without overprint.

The 18c stamp became useless in 1882, so the large quantities on hand could not be used up in the course of philatelic sales. In 1887, the Post Office Department, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, sold A. N. Ridgely, a speculator from New York, a quantity (said to be 500) of this stamp, together with the 25c, 50c, and $1.00 stamps which were by that time current, plus some 2c imperforate overprinted **Specimen,** at one cent each, but cancelled them with a target of four circles, about 20 mm. in diameter. There were a number of other similar sales to persons in Hawaii and in the United States. To complicate matters, the same target was also used for regular postal cancelling, and devaluating cancelling was also done with townmarks.

In 1896, after the stamps were obsolete and supposedly had all been destroyed, some sheets were found in the vault, stuck together. Of these, 18,890 copies were sold to a group of three speculators at face. They soaked them apart, which ruined the gum and caused the odd

appearance displayed by many stamps of this denomination where it is obvious that the color has run. They found the stamps hard to dispose of, and finally in 1904, closed out the balance of the lot at one-thrid face. This explains the cheaper catalogue price on copies without gum.

King Kalakaua naturally wanted his own portrait on the stamps most used, so in 1875, the 2c Kamehameha IV was discontinued for regular use (although continued for philatelic sale for many years longer) and replaced by the 2c brown stamp. At the same time a 12c stamp was ordered for the letter rate to Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji, based upon the postal treaty existing with New South Wales. The 12c stamp was in black, and showed a portrait of William Pitt Leleiohoku, younger brother of Kalakaua. The 2c was in plate layout I, the 12c in layout II.

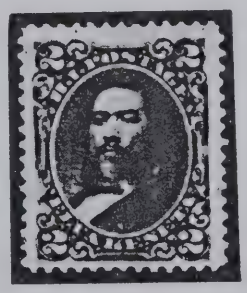

Fig. 104

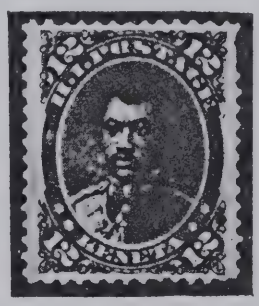

Fig. 105

Two Cents Brown
Portrait of Kalakaua

Davey's No. 41. (Fig. 104)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Printer	Plate Layout	Paper	Quantity
			Printings for Postal Purposes			
Oct. 4, '74	Jan. 16, '75	Mar. 1875	National	I	Thin	500,000
Jul. 19, '76	Sep. 4, '76		"	I	"	500,000
Feb. 19, '78	Apr. 29, '78		"	I	Thick	500,000
Feb. 25, '79	Apr. 22, '79		American	I	"	500,000
Apr. 6, '80	May 28, '80		"	I	"	750,000
Jun. 1, '81	Jul. 27, '81		"	I	"	750,000
			Reissues for Philatelic Purposes			
Aug. 13, '86	Nov. 8, '86		American	V	"	25,000
Dec. 16, '87	Jun. 18, '88		"	V	"	12,500
May 3, '90	Sep. 17, '90		"	V	"	62,500[34]

34. Including 37,500 overprinted in 1893.

Fig. 106
2c brown. Examples from Layout V, showing characteristic straight edge.

The 2c stamp paid the domestic letter rate, and also the unit rate on newspapers, pamphlets, etc., to the United States and Australia. There was one imperforate sheet on thin paper in the first lot. Bisects are either bogus or philatelic favors.

To explain the reissues and their plate layout, we must anticipate a little. In 1882, the color of the stamp was changed to lilac rose printed by the American Bank Note Co., from the unaltered National Bank Note Co., plate. In 1883, it was again changed, this time to rose, and was printed from a new plate, made by the American Bank Note Co., containing one hundred subjects in layout V. When the philatelic reissues of the brown stamp were wanted in 1886, and later, the American Bank Note Co. used the large plate in layout V for them. The collector who wants to separate the philatelic printings from the regular printings must show the reissue by means of a straight-edge copy, Davey's No. 41.23. There is absolutely no other way to distinguish the reissues from the regular printings.

The **Provisional GOVT.** overprints were all on the philatelic printings, and probably all from the 1890 supply. A reissue for philatelic or other special purposes, later overprinted and placed on regular sale for public use, no longer occupies a special category. When the authorities are overprinting everything available, including special printings, everything so treated becomes ordinary postal material. The quantity overprinted was 37,500.

Twelve Cents Black
Portrait of Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku

Davey's No. 42. (Fig. 105)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Printer	Paper	Quantity
Oct. 4, '74	Jan. 16, '75	Mar. '75	National	Thin	100,000
Feb. 25, '79	Apr. 22, '79		American	Thick	125,000

The quantity overprinted in 1893 was 90,500; presumably most or all of these were of the American Bank Note Co., printing.

With the consolidation of the National Bank Note Co., and several other similar firms in New York with the American Bank Note Co., effective in December, 1878, all Hawaiian stamps were thereafter printed by American Bank Note Co., but in various plate layouts as will be explained under each stamp.

Hawaii joined the Universal Postal Union on January 1, 1882, making necessary a 5c stamp and multiples thereof, and making the 6c stamp and its multiples useless except for heavy letters at 2c per unit weight. The old 5c greenish blue stamp of 1865 was again put on sale until its color was changed the middle of the year to ultramarine. Stamps of 10c and 15c showing Kalakaua and his wife, Kapiolani, respectively, were ordered and soon put on sale. Why a new 1c stamp was thought desirable is not evident, unless to make room for one more member of Hawaiian royalty.

Fig. 107

Fig. 108

Fig. 109

One Cent Blue, Dark Blue
Portrait of Princess Miriam Likelike

Davey's No. 45. (Fig. 107)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
	Printings for Postal Purposes		
Sep. 22, '81	Feb. 20, '82	Apr. 1, '82	50,000
	Reissues for Philatelic Purposes		
Dec. 12, '82	Jun. 30, '83		25,000
Jul. 30, '84	Sep. 19, '84		25,000
Aug. 15, '85	Nov. 16, '85		12,500
Dec. 19, '85	Feb. 18, '86		12,500
Aug. 13, '86	Nov. 8, '86		12,500
Dec. 17, '86	Mar. 2, '87		50,000
Dec. 16, '87	Jun. 19, '88		25,500
May 3, '90	Sep. 17, '90		62,500

The 1c blue stamp was succeeded in a few months by the green stamp from the same plates. But after its replacement, it was constantly reordered, often in the same order as the green stamp, but always in smaller quantities than the green stamp. We must therefore regard all printings of the blue stamp except the first as philatelic reissues, but it is entirely possible that some of them were sent out to the outlying post offices along with or instead of the green stamps and sold for ordinary use.

The blue stamps are in plate layout IV, sheets of fifty stamps. From the beginning both thick and thin wove paper were used. The color varied remarkably, even up to conspicuously dark shades. The dark shades are the more plentiful and may be the later printings. The quantity overprinted was 75,000 which was most likely from the last two printings.

Ten Cents Black
Portrait of King Kalakaua

Davey's No. 46. (Fig. 108)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
	Printings for Postal Purposes		
Sep. 22, '81	Feb. 20, '82	Apr. 1, 1882	50,000
Apr. 10, '82	May 23 and Jun. 21, '82		75,000
	Reissues for Philatelic Purposes		
Aug. 13, '86	Nov. 8, '86		12,500
May 3, '90	Sep. 17, '90		62,500

The 10c stamp was printed by the American Bank Note Co., in sheets of fifty, in plate layout IV. The paper varies slightly in thickness, always tending to thin, notwithstanding Dr. Munk's statement to the contrary. There is no way to distinguish the printings for postal purposes from the philatelic reissues, either by shade or by paper. The stamp was later changed in color to vermilion, and then to red brown, which varieties will be taken up in their proper chronological order.

Fifteen Cents Red Brown
Portrait of Queen Kapiolani

Davey's No. 47. (Fig. 109)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
Sep. 22, '81	Feb. 20, '82	Apr. 1, '82	25,000
Apr. 10, '82	May 23 and Jun. 21, '82		50,000

All statements as to printer, plate layout, and paper made in connection with the 10c black apply equally to this 15c red brown stamp. There were ample quantities on hand for all postal and philatelic needs, so no reissues or special printings were made.

About the middle of 1882, there was a change in colors made in the three lower values then current. We see statements ascribing the motive for the changes to the Universal Postal Union color scheme, but inasmuch as that scheme was not adopted until 1897, and as the old greenish blue 5c stamp fell in the general category of "blue" just as surely as ultramarine did, there must have been another motive; probably an effort to improve the appearance of the stamps.

One Cent Green

Portrait of Princess Miriam Likelike

Davey's No. 48. (Fig. 107)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
Apr. 10, '82	May 23 and Jun. 21, '82	About Jul. 1, '82	125,000
Jul. 30, '84	Sep. 19, '84		225,000
Dec. 19, '85	Feb. 18. '86		50,000
Aug. 13, '86	Nov. 8, '86		250,000
Dec. 16, '87	Jun. 19, '88		187,500
Jan. 14, '89	Apr. 11, '89		312,500
Mar. 5, '90	Sep. 17, '90		162,500
Apr. 27, '92	Jun. 24, '92		937,500

From the beginning the 1c green stamps were printed on thin and thick papers, and in many shades ranging from dull bluish green to dark green. There is no systematic classification possible matching certain shades with either the thick or the thin paper. All printings through 1890 were from the same fifty subject plate as the blue stamps of the same design, in layout IV. The last printing was from a one hundred subject plate in layout VI. We must here correct Dr. Munk's statement that this printing shows an imperforate edge along one side of the sheet, which would make it layout V. Instead of an imperforate edge, it has a narrow selvage where the 8 mm. gutter between the panes was cut vertically. The total quantity printed, 2,250,000 is reduced to 1,487,500 by the overprinting of 762,500 in 1893.

Two Cents Lilac Rose
Portrait of King Kalakaua

Davey's No. 49. (Fig. 104)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
Apr. 10, '82	May 23 and Jun. 21, '82	About Jul. 1, '82	750,000

This stamp was simply a color change from its brown predecessor, printed from the same plate in layout I. Both thin and thick papers were used. The color has a strong lilac content, but is often darkened by the effects of time. Many general collectors have not succeeded in mastering the difference in appearance between this stamp and the later rose stamp of 1883. These stamps had all been used up long before the overprinting of 1893 took place. The bisects are either bogus or philatelic favors.

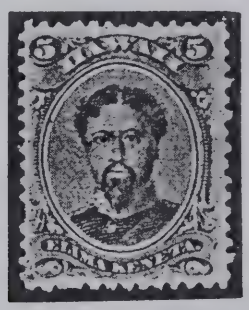

Fig. 110

Five Cents Ultramarine
Portrait of King Kamehameha V

Davey's No. 50. (Fig. 110)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
Apr. 10, '82	May 23 and Jun. 21, '82	About Jul. 1, '82	250,000
Jul. 30, '84	Sep. 19, '84		250,000
Unreported	Feb. 21, '88		62,500
Dec. 16, '87	Jun. 19, '88		312,500
Mar. 5, '90	Sep. 17, '90		200,500
Jul. 30, '91	Oct. 27, '91		312,500
Apr. 27, '92	Jun. 24, '92		625,000

The 5c ultramarine stamp was printed by the American Bank Note Co., at first from the old National Bank Note Company plate of fifty subjects in layout I (see Chapter 22). The guide lines around the design

are entirely absent, except where they intersect the scrolls. We must partly agree with Dr. Munk, and partly correct him, where he says that the last printing was from a one hundred subject plate made by the American Bank Note Co., and that the panes had a straight edge along one side. There did indeed exist a one hundred subject plate, but is was made by the National Bank Note Co., and if it was ever used, it was in layout III, with narrow selvage (not straight edge) along one side. This problem is amply covered in Chapter 22, so the arguments will not be repeated here.

Fig. 111
Block of 5c ultramarine (No. 50) imperforate horizontally.

The ultramarine color was at first markedly bright, and later varied greatly, even up to noticeably deep shades. The paper varied from thin to thick, and we have seen one copy on an extra thick paper. Worn plate printings become usual toward the end of the life of the plate, and the variety "hair solid color on left side of head" is a worn plate variety. Perforation varieties exist in the shape of imperforate horizontally, and imperforate all around. Of the total production of 2,138,000 copies, 587,500 were overprinted, leaving a net issue of 1,550,500 not overprinted.

In 1883, it was deemed necessary to have higher denominations than had ever been available before. Orders were placed with the American Bank Note Co., for stamps of 25c, 50c, and $1.00. These can be conveniently combined into one tabulation without danger of confusion. However, along with them came further supplies of the 2c Kalakaua, 10c Kalakaua, and 12c Leleiohoku in new colors, which must be listed

in individual tables because of philatelic printings. These six can best be taken in order of denomination.

Two Cents Rose
Portrait of King Kalakaua

Davey's No. 51 (Fig. 104)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
Jun. 30, '83	Sept. 15 & 30, '83	About Nov. 1, '83	750,000
Jul. 30, '84	Sep. 19, '84		625,000
Aug. 15, '85	Nov. 16 and Dec. 8, '85		1,000,000
Dec. 12, '86	Feb. 3, '87		650,000
Dec. 16, '87	Jun. 19, '88		750,000
Jan. 14, '89	Apr. 11, '89		1,250,000
Mar. 5, '90	Sep. 17, '90		1,250,000

The color of this stamp is a true rose, although sometimes misnamed carmine. It is a strong, rich color, which may lead to the mistaken idea that it is carmine by contrast with the rather weak color of the lilac rose. Both thin and thick papers were used.

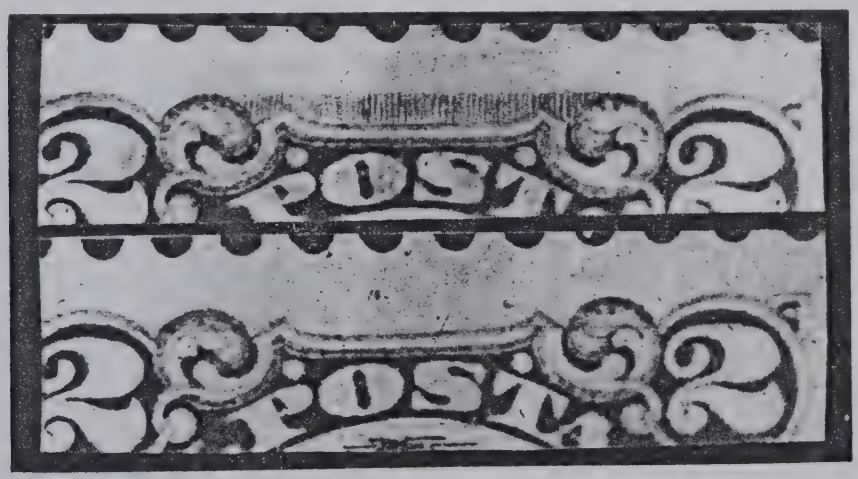

Fig. 112

From the beginning, a new one hundred subject plate was used, made by the American Bank Note Co., in layout V. Because of the rather large issue, and because ten stamps out of every fifty printed had a straight edge, the straight edges are rather plentiful. They should not be rejected as inferior in value, since they prove the layout used. (Fig. 106). They do not, however, indicate separate printings, as they do in the 2c brown stamp. Imperforate copies are known. Of the total print-

ing of 6,275,000 copies, only 250,000 were overprinted, leaving a net issue of 6,025,000 without overprint. This would seem to indicate that they were pretty well used up before the overprinting began. There is an interesting printing variety, found in all three colors. (Fig. 112). It is due to heavy or light inking.

Ten Cents Vermilion
Portrait of King Kalakaua

Davey's No. 52. (Fig. 108)

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
	Printings for Postal Purposes		
Jun. 30, '83	Sep. 15 & 30, '83	About Nov. 1, '83	25,000
	Reissues for Philatelic Purposes		
Jan. 14, '85	Apr. 4, '85		12,500
Dec. 17, '86	Mar. 2, '87		50,000

These vermilion stamps were printed from the same plate as their black predecessors, and there is little to say about them. The color and the paper (thick) run quite constant. The last two printings were ordered after the color had been further changed to red brown. 27,500 copies of the 87,500 printed were overprinted in 1893, giving us an issue of 60,000 without overprint.

Twelve Cents Red Lilac
Portrait of Prince Leleiohoku

Davey's No. 53. (Fig. 105)

Printings for Postal Purposes Only

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
Jun. 30, '83	Sep. 15 & 30, '83	About Nov. 1, '83	25,000
Dec. 16, '87	Jun. 19, '88		12,500

These stamps were printed from the old National Bank Note Co., plate of 1875, without change except the color. Both thin and thick papers were used. There are no special features to be mentioned. 11,250 copies of the 37,500 printed were overprinted, giving a net issue of 26,250 without overprint. The stamp is therefore not common, in either state.

Fig. 113

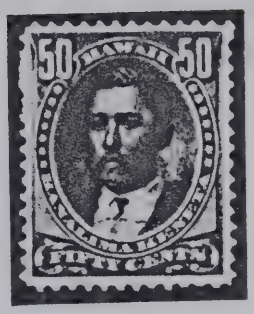

Fig. 114

Fig. 115

Fig. 116

Twenty-Five Cents Grayish Purple, Statue of King Kamehameha I
Fifty Cents Red Orange, King William Lunalilo
One Dollar Salmon, Portrait of Queen Emma

Davey's Nos. 54, 55, 56. (Figs. 113, 114, 115)

Denomination	Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
25c	Jun. 30, '83	Sep. 15 & 30, '83	About Oct., '83	50,000
50c	Jun. 30, '83	Sep. 15 & 30, '83	About Oct., '83	50,000
$1.00	Jun. 30, '83	Sep. 15 & 30, '83	About Oct., '83	50,000
$1.00	Dec. 16, '87	Feb. 21, '88		50,000

These stamps were all printed in sheets of fifty, layout IV, on medium paper. There are no special varieties to be mentioned, except that the 25c comes with an assortment of plate scratches which are enumerated in the DETAILED LIST in this book.

These three values are all found with a target cancellation, Type 131 in the postal marking list. This marking may indicate sale in cancelled-to-order condition to A. N. Ridgely, a speculator, at one cent per stamp. According to the records on the books of the Post Office Department in Honolulu, about 1000 copies of the $1.00 stamp and 500 each of the 25c and 50c were sold to Mr. Ridgely. There were similar, but smaller, sales to several other persons. It will be remembered that there were some 18c stamps and some 2c imperforates in the Ridgely lot.

The $1.00 stamp was used for fiscal purposes to pay the tax on packages of opium. Such copies are cancelled in one of several ways: with Maltese Cross cancellations, Types 551-553 in Davey's list, or with the written or handstamped name or initials of a collector of customs, Types 554, 555 in the same list. Either the fiscal marking or the favor cancel is worth considerably less than a bona-fide postal cancellation, but a specialized collection should contain such copies as samples of the circumstances under which they were used.

The numbers overprinted were: 25c, 25,000; 50c, 25,000; $1.00, 41,500, leaving quantities of 25,000; 25,000; and 58,500, respectively issued without overprint.

The 10c stamp, portrait of Kalakaua, which had already changed from black to vermilion, was changed again in 1884, to red brown, for reasons unknown.

Ten Cents Red Brown
Portrait of King Kalakaua

Davey's No. 57. (Fig. 108)

Printings for Postal Purposes Only

Ordered in New York	Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
Jul. 30, '84	Sep. 19, '84	About Oct. '84	62,500
Aug. 13, '86	Nov. 8, '86		125,000
Jan. 14, '89	Apr. 11, '89		125,000
Jul. 30, '91	Oct. 22, '91		250,000

These stamps were printed from the old plate of the black and the vermilion stamps, fifty subjects, in layout IV. Both thin and thick papers were used. Of the 562,500 copies printed, 112,500 were overprinted, leaving an issue of 450,000, without overprint. The diagonally bisected copy on cover in the Wolters collection was certainly a philatelic favor, as there never was a shortage of 5c stamps or of 1c and 2c stamps to make up a 5c rate.

The 1c violet and 1c purple stamps were treated in the first section of this chapter, and the 5c black blue stamps in Chapter 19, leaving us only one more stamp of the "Bank Note" portrait series to be discussed:

Two Cents Dull Violet
Portrait of Queen Liliuokalani

Davey's No. 65. (Fig. 116)

Delivered in New York	Issued in Honolulu	Quantity
Oct. 22, '91	Nov. 8, '91	1,250,000
Feb. 9, '93		1,250,000

These stamps were printed from a one hundred subject plate in layout VI, having a narrow selvage (not a straight edge) along one side of the pane of fifty. Thick paper was used throughout the printing. 1,325,000 copies were overprinted, leaving an issue of 1,175,000 without overprint. The Thrum collection is said to have contained a horizontal pair imperforate vertically, and several pairs, strips, and blocks of four are known

imperforate horizontally. We illustrate what we believe to be the only known block of six. (Fig. 117).

Fig. 117
Block of six of the 2c dull violet (No. 65) imperforate horizontally

DEMONETIZATION NOT CARRIED OUT

Postmaster General Joseph M. Oat, shortly after taking office in April, 1893, issued a public notice that after May 20, 1893, unoverprinted stamps of the Kingdom of Hawaii would no longer be on sale or valid for postage. Despite this order, the unoverprinted issues continued on sale until late in the year 1896 and were accepted for postage up to 1900. All remainders were officially burned on January 28, 1897, under supervision of the Postmaster General, the Minister of Finance, and a special commission.

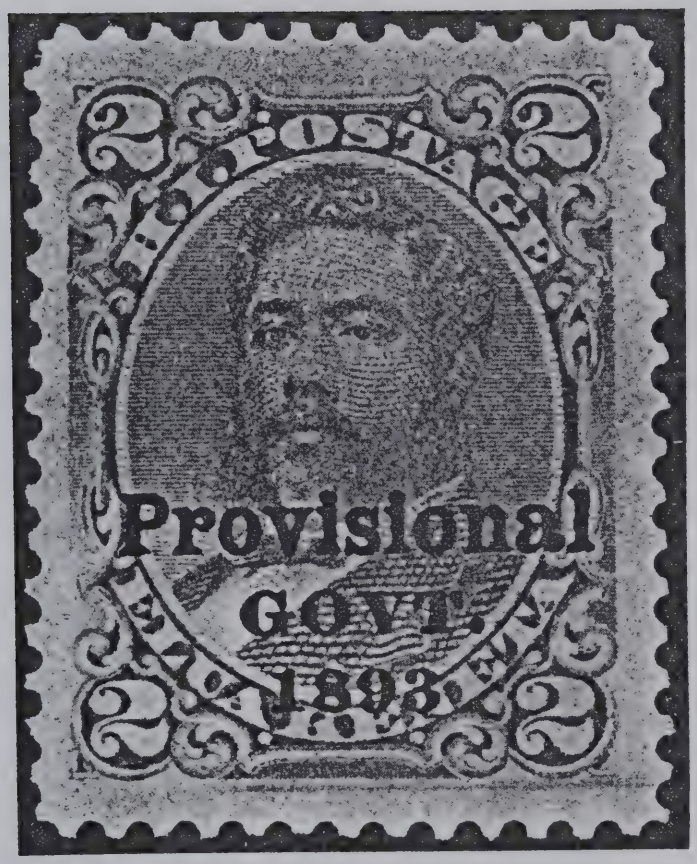

Fig. 118
The 1893 "Provisional Govt." overprint

— CHAPTER 25 —

The Provisional Government Issue

By Chas. F. Richards[35]

Saturday, May 20, 1893, was a day of great excitement amongst the collectors of Honolulu, for on that day the stamps of the Kingdom of Hawaii, with the new overprint **Provisional GOVT. 1893** in three lines; Fig. 118, were first sold to the public, though a few may have leaked out before that date.

Queen Liliuokalani had been deposed by the peaceable revolution of January 17, 1893, and Mr. Joseph M. Oat had been appointed Postmaster General in the Provisional Government, April 4, 1893, succeeding Mr. Walter Hill, who was deposed from office April 1st.

The first overprinting of the stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards was done between April 4 and May 20. The work on the stamps was done by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. of Honolulu under the direction of Mr. P. T. Rhodes, and on the stamped envelopes and postal cards by the Press Publishing Co. of Honolulu, of which company Mr. Thomas G. Thrum, an old time collector and writer, was chief owner.

There was such immediate need for the overprinting that the two companies did not have time to order supplies from the mainland. They therefore used what inks they had in stock or could get in Honolulu. Possibly supplies were received from the United States before the second, or later printings.[36]

All the normal stamps except the twelve cent red lilac with red overprint were on sale on the opening day, these constituting what is known as the first printing. All but those overprinted in black bore the dark pink shade overprint.

On this first day the two cent bright vermilion were all sold out, none being sold singly, but only in sets of the whole issue except to those who had ordered beforehand. Notice was given out that all could have one in a full set, but not alone. Sheets of fifty of this stamp were sold that day, by those having been fortunate enough to obtain them, as high as fifty dollars a sheet. The entire remaining stock of this stamp was overprinted at the first printing.

About a month later the twelve cent red lilac with red overprint was issued, having been so printed in error, the first printing having been with black overprint, of which only a few were printed as it was thought

35. Reprinted, with the late Mr. Richards' permission, from his book A CHECK LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII with certain omissions, minor rearrangements, and modern terminology.
36. It will soon be seen that the "red" overprint comes in two shades, known to Hawaii collectors as "dark pink" and "light red."

that the demand would be small, and the expectation being that the second printing would be in the same color. The stamps of the second printing were largely of the light red shade, the supply of the dark pink ink having apparently become exhausted.

Stamps, such as the double and inverted overprint, the ten cent brown with red overprint, and the six cent green with black overprint, belong to the second or a later printing. Those with broken or slipped G and those without period were of the first printing.

The "no period" error was discovered shortly before the stamps were first put on sale. It occurred on the sixth stamp of the sheet (the first stamp in the second row) and was corrected before the second printing. The slipped G on the first stamp of the sheet was corrected probably soon after. There was immediately quite a demand for the "no period" error, but not such as appeared later. It is said that some of the clerks in the post office held out some of these stamps without period, and made good profits by selling them after the supply was exhausted. It is also said that many of the errors in the later printings were never sold at the post office window, but by clerks at advanced prices.

The type used for overprinting the adhesive stamps was set up in ordinary printers' frames, fifty impressions to the frame, there being no stereotype plant on the Islands at that time.[37] As two small presses, each overprinting fifty stamps at a time, were being used simultaneously, each stamp would be likely to differ in minor points from its fellows. The wonder is that all are practically alike, though there are sufficient variations to enable us to designate three different settings.[38] These can be distinguished in entire sheets or by certain known differences in a few single stamps. Thus in the sheets printed from the setting which we designate as I, the sixth stamp is always without period and it was used only during the first printing. Usually, but not always, this setting printed a faulty G (and sometimes other letters) on the first stamp on the sheet, due to the type being loose and slipping. Sometimes part of the letters failed to come in contact with the paper at all on this first stamp. Setting II is the same as above with the period error corrected and with the first stamp nearly always normal.

Setting III was probably used for all printings without being changed.[39] In this setting we find G of GOVT. to the left of o of Pro-

37. For evidence to the contrary, see the section **The Type Used for the Overprinting** later in this chapter.

38. Mr. Richards throughout his discussion used the designations, "Frame I," "Frame II," and "Frame III." There is no justification in either printer's parlance or philatelic language for the use of this term. We have therefore changed his designation to "Setting I," etc., as being more in keeping with terms used by philatelists.

39. It is unfortunate that Mr. Richards did not number the settings thus: Setting I original state, Setting I corrected, and Setting II rather than I, II, and III. We could then have visualized the two presses as always working side by side, one bearing Setting I (either with errors present or with errors corrected) and the other bearing Setting II. Since Mr. Richards' numbering has become traditional, we must think of the two presses as bearing Setting I and Setting III during the first printing, and Setting II and Setting III during the second and later printings.

visional on the 47th stamp; directly under o on the 48th; and very slightly to the right of o on the 49th stamp.[40] The two chases[41] were, at the finish of the first printing, taken off the presses (as they were at the end of each working day), kept intact, and put on the presses again for the second and possibly later printings. There is no written record concerning these settings, and all information regarding them is from men who were connected with the overprinting or saw it done, and from the sheets of stamps themselves. The same colored ink was used on both presses for each day's printing.

In spite of the fact that Postmaster General Oat early in 1893, issued an order that after May 20th "the present issue, and sale of same, will cease and none of the old issue will thereafter be sold for postal purposes," hundreds of dollars' worth of stamps not overprinted were bought at the Honolulu Post Office stamp window by collectors and dealers. These stamps paid postage as well as the overprinted issue at all times.

Postmaster General Oat personally certified to the genuine character of the overprint on a number of sheets by pasting to the left margin a piece of white paper, writing across it in black ink in three lines "Genuine /Jos. M. Oat/P. M. Gen'l." and applying the embossed circular colorless seal of the Postmaster General of the Republic of Hawaii.[42] The writer (Richards) has seen full sheets of the 1c blue and 5c black blue, and a block each of the 12c red lilac with black and with red overprint.

The date upon which the forms were broken up is unknown, but it was not until after all the printings of the 1893 issue were finished.

The one cent purple **189** instead of **1893** occurs on the 48th stamp. In the two cent violet it is on the 32nd stamp. In some cases the **9** shows very faintly. The same is true of the five cent ultramarine. The two cent violet **18 3** instead of **1893** is found on the 23rd stamp, and the same is true of the eighteen cent.

No stamps of the 1893 issue were on sale August 12, 1898, when the islands were annexed to the United States, all having been destroyed, with some of previous issues, in the furnaces of the Hawaiian Electric Co. on January 28, 1897.

It is curious that there are a number of shades of stamps that are only found with overprint; indeed, it may safely be said that the shades

40. We are compelled to disagree with this statement. Take the 2c rose (miscalled carmine) stamp, No. 51 without overprint, No. 71 with overprint. Mr. Richards says it comes in Settings I and III. We have seen two complete sheets, one with period missing on stamp No. 6, the other with period present. The sheet with period present differs in the relative positions of many letters from the sheet with period missing, therefore it cannot be Setting II, and must be Setting III. Subjects 47, 48, and 49 on the sheet from Setting III do not conform in the least with the statement to which this footnote refers. We find the **G** of **GOVT.** well to the left of the **O** on all three stamps. William J. Davey has two sheets corresponding to these and his findings are the same as ours. On the other hand, Mr. Davey examined a bottom strip of five of the 1c green, No. 68, which comes in Settings II and III, and he finds that the three Subjects 47, 48, and 49 on the sheet do conform to the description given by Richards.—H.A.M.

41. Mr. Richards also uses "frames" for chases, just as he uses the same word for settings.

42. Usually to sheets or blocks with the "no period" error, and to singles of the 6c and 10c with overprint in wrong color.

of the overprinted stamps usually differ from those not overprinted. which is doubtless due to the fact that certain shipments of stamps were sold only with overprint.[43] There are, too, a number of shades of the two colors of red overprint (dark pink and light red) but little study has been given this feature.

THE SIX CENT AND TEN CENT SO-CALLED ERRORS

Regarding the ten cent brown with red overprint, and the six cent green with black overprint, there is still at this late date[44] a great difference of opinion amongst students of Hawaiian stamps. Some regard them as made for collectors by insiders, or as trial colors made for, and abstracted from, the Government files. Some lay stress on affidavits made July 1, 1901, by Louis T. Kenake, the clerk in charge of the Stamp Division of the Republic of Hawaii, that one sheet of the ten cent brown was duly issued to the Postmaster at Kahuka, Island of Oahu, and one sheet of the six cent green to the Postmaster at Honolulu. It is said that Mr. Henry J. Crocker, through his agent, Mr. Joseph H. Makins, whom he sent to the Islands, bought both these sheets, or large parts of them, from the brother of Postmaster General Oat. The fact that these two stamps became first known to collectors generally in 1901, and that none are known to have been used before 1898, would seem to prove their standing.[45]

ADDITIONS BY HENRY A. MEYER

ERRORS OF PRINTING

The DETAILED LIST (Appendix B) contains indications of the existence of a large number of misprints caused by bad press feeding. Mention of the way some of these occur may be helpful. Most of them occured in the second or later printings, and therefore come in light red rather than dark pink.

Double overprints exist, both impressions strong and clear; also double overprint, one faint. In the former case, with both impressions fully inked, it would seem to be a genuine error. These varieties are numbered .641 and .642 in our decimal list.

If a sheet was fed too far to the left or right, the overprint straddled two stamps of a horizontal pair, giving variety .635, "divided horizontally." If MUCH too far to the left or right, a pair was produced with one

43. Notably the 18c stamp.—H.A.M.
44. 1916.
45. Dr. Munk says that they were known to collectors in Honolulu much earlier, not later than the middle of the 1890's. He says their first mention in the European philatelic press is in GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL of May, 1897, in the account of a journey, FROM OCCIDENT TO ORIENT, which Mr. W. S. Gibbons himself sent to his magazine from Honolulu. Mr. Gibbons suggests that they were trial impressions which were mixed by mistake with the regular stock.

stamp without overprint, variety .631. Necessarily, at the same time another variety was produced at the opposite side of the sheet, the extreme left or right impression falling not on a stamp at all, but on the adjoining sheet margin. This is variety .632, "surcharge on sheet margin and adjoining stamp." Variety .631 always brings with it .632, except in the case of those few stamps printed from layout III or layout VI (narrow selvage at one side) or from layout V (wide straight edge and no selvage at one side).

If a sheet was fed considerably too high or too low, it produced the variety "divided vertically," .636. If much too high or too low, we again get .631 and .632, "pair, one without overprint" and "overprint on sheet margin and adjoining stamp." Unfortunately, our notes in most cases do not show whether pairs reported to us are horizontal or vertical, therefore we have been unable to assign separate decimal numbers to the two situations. If a row of perforations happened to come exactly between **GOVT.** and **1893**, it caused the date to fall at the top of the next stamp below the one on which it should have fallen; but the top row of the sheet would then have the date entirely missing, variety .657. Dividing between **Provisional** and **GOVT.**, we get variety .658, "date and **GOVT.** missing" on the top row. In that case the bottom row would look like this: **GOVT./1893** at the top of the stamp, most of the stamp blank, **Provisional** at the bottom, **GOVT./1893** again on the bottom selvage of the sheet. This bottom selvage arrangement is again variety .632, "overprint on sheet margin and adjoining stamp."

Inverted and diagonal overprints need no special explaining. Anybody can visualize the sheet being fed upside down or very crookedly into the press. Misplaced letters or letters failing to print can occur in any handset job.[46]

Finally, we have the varieties described above occuring in combination with doubles. One overprint can be any one of the varieties enumerated, and the other can be normal, thus producing "double overprint, one diagonal" (.644), "double overprint, one divided horizontally" (.645) or "vertically" (.646), or "pair, one single, one double" (.647). This last variety throws a single overprint onto the sheet margin on the opposite side. We should probably have a variety listed, "single overprint on sheet margin, double on adjoining stamp," but no such combination has been reported. There is a curious case which is a left sheet margin pair. The stamp next the margin has double overprint, the one adjoining it, in the interior of the sheet, is single; and there is a fragment of one overprint on the sheet margin. (Fig. 119).

The variety, "date double, at top and bottom" (.648) takes a tight

46. There is considerable doubt, however, that this was a handset job.

Fig. 119

squeeze, and the stamp must have abnormally wide margins between the design and the perforations at both top and bottom. This variety is known on only one denomination, the 25c stamp. We have never seen it.

In comparatively recent times, a new double overprint has turned up, namely, the 10c red brown with black overprint. It was reported in STAMPS for November 4, 1939, by Mr. H. F. Bowker, the well-known China specialist. Mr. Bowker found three copies in the possession of a British collector in Hong Kong. He secured them and let Frank C. Atherton of Honolulu have one for the collection in the Honolulu Academy of Arts. William J. Davey, has a copy from another source. Judging from the cut shown with the Bowker article, the second overprint appears to be "faint."

COUNTERFEIT AND BOGUS ERRORS

The 1c purple stamp, (No. 59 without overprint, No. 66 with overprint), has been a favorite plaything for the forgers. Every so often, the auction catalogues contain an inverted overprint, or an alleged error 18 for 1893, These invariably turn out to be forged overprints, and they often are punched with a small five-pointed star (Fig. 120) made with a ticket punch. This little star is the private mark of the late C. F. Richards to indicate a forgery. Mr. Richards bought hundreds of these and other forged Hawaiian overprints, and marked them thus, just to get them out of circulation. How they got back into circulation is not definitely known; perhaps through some collector to whom he presented reference copies.

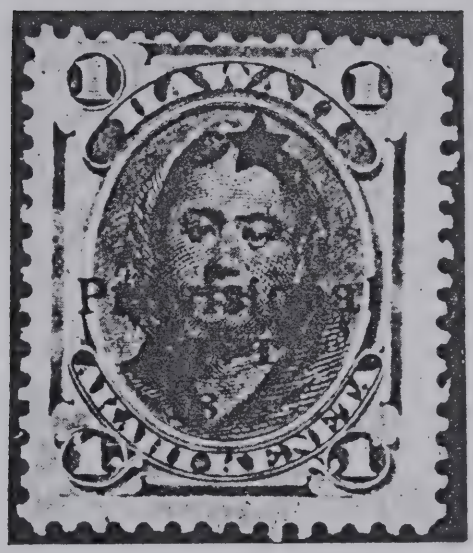

Fig. 120

We have seen the following:

(a) Counterfeit overprints; i.e., they exist as genuine, but these are forged: double overprint, both heavy, block of 4; no period, single; 3 missing, leaving 189, pair, although it occurred only once in the sheet in the genuine.

(b) Bogus overprints; i.e., they do not, to the best knowledge of Hawaii students, exist in the genuine: inverted, singles and a block of 4, one of the singles genuinely used before overprinting; 93 missing, leaving 18, single and pair, including used before overprinting. It is most unlikely that such an error would occur on two adjacent stamps on the sheet.

These "rare errors" are sometimes seen on stamps in shades never genuinely overprinted because they were used up before 1893. William J. Davey reports having seen a block of twenty of the "no period" error forgery, although it positively occurred only on position 6 of the sheet.

It is the carefully considered opinion of William J. Davey as our cataloguer, in which we concur, that the only 1c purple genuine errors are those listed in our DETAILED LIST, to wit: double, both heavy; divided horizontally; divided vertically; slipped G; broken G; period missing; and 3 missing, leaving 189 .

A good many years ago there was a copy with inverted overprint, which was passed as genuine by a famous expert committee. C. F. Richards, upon seeing the copy, disagreed vehemently with the committee. Very recently, a famous auction firm abroad offered a single and a block, the single being accompained by the certificate of said expert committee, (not that of the Philatelic Foundation). Before the sale was

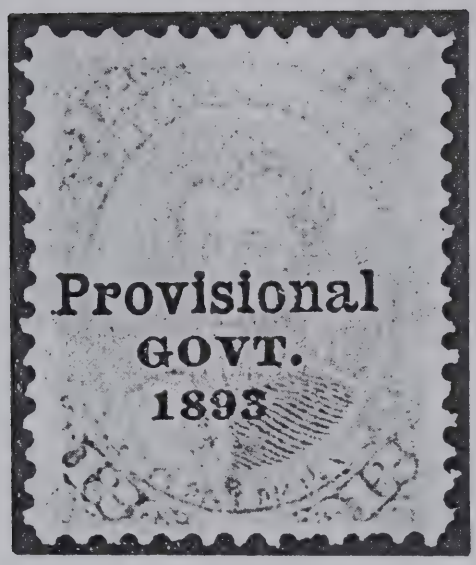

Fig. 121
Note right lower serif of first "i" of "Provisional" is defective.

held, the committee requested an opportunity to re-examine the stamp, and revoked their certificate, stating it as their present opinion, based on the best information available to them, that the stamp does not exist as a genuine variety.

Some other denominations have also been used as material by the forgers, but not to the extent of the 1c purple. For example, Mr. Davey just recently found a forgery of the rare 2c bright vermilion, with the damaged i well imitated; but the forger has used the older 2c orange red, which were all used up years before the overprinting took place. We believe that our list of errors and minor varieties is complete as to genuine stamps; the test marks of the genuine as given in THE DETAILED LIST OF THE FORGERIES OF HAWAII (Appendix C) should help the collector to make a decision. If any of our readers have unlisted errors which they really believe to be genuine, they should be submitted to the Expert Committee of THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION.

THE TYPE USED FOR THE OVERPRINTING

Mr. Richards tells us that the forms were set up out of ordinary printer's type.[47] If that is true, a very strange coincidence has occurred, not once, but one hundred times.

Collectors who have studied this issue use as one of the test marks of the genuine vs. the counterfeit overprints, the fact that on the gen-

47. Brewster C. Kenyon has written us that he was present in the print shop during the overprinting and he thinks he recalls that it was loose type.

uine, the right foot of the first **i** of **Provisional** is always damaged, (Fig. 121). The damage may be anything from a very slight shortening, to having the serif entirely missing. Of course, a counterfeit overprint can be produced imitating the damaged serif successfully; but if the serif is perfect, the collector immediately knows that he has a forged overprint.

According to Mr. Richards the overprint was set up a hundred times in two settings of fifty subjects each. This is obviously an error as no setting of the word **Provisional** fifty times would always have the damaged **i** occur first and the normal **i** second. If, as Mr. Richards tells us, there was no stereotype plant in the Islands at that time, and presumably no electrotype plant, there still remains the possibility that it was either linotype slugs, or line cuts. Several high-ranking printing institutions in New York have agreed that Mr. Richards was mistaken about its having been loose type. An active correspondence with Hawaii students in the States and in the Islands has only produced a repetition of Mr. Richards' statement, and nothing which helps toward a solution of the riddle.

(See THE DETAILED LIST for quantities overprinted).

— CHAPTER 26 —

The Pictorial Issue of 1894-99

Fig. 122

Fig. 124

Fig. 123

Fig. 125

Fig. 126

Fig. 127

In October, 1893, the provisional government of Hawaii placed an announcement in the Honolulu COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER stating that a competition would be held for suitable designs for a new issue of stamps, the entries to close November 1, at noon, and the designs accepted to be paid for at $10 each. The winner was E. W. Holdsworth of Honolulu. An order was placed with the American Bank Note Co. for five values: 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, and 25c. They were shipped from New York January 26, 1894, and were placed on sale in Honolulu on February 28. There were further printings of the 1c in 1897, the 2c in 1895, 1896, and 1897, and the 5c in 1896.

Efforts at annexation were not immediately successful and a republic was proclaimed on July 4, 1894. Shortly after, it was decided to add a 12c value to the set. They were shipped from New York on October 4, and placed on sale in Honolulu October 27, 1894. This is the only Hawaiian stamp bearing the word **Republic.**

At the Washington conference of the Universal Postal Union in 1897, uniform colors for stamps of the 1c, 2c, and 5c denominations or their equivalents in other currencies were adopted. The following year the republican government of Hawaii ordered the colors changed for those

Fig. 128

three values, and at the same time had the word **CENTS** added to the design of the 5c value. (Fig. 128). Fig. 129 illustrates the variety, imperforate horizontally, of the 2c light carmine. The 1c green were shipped from New York April 10, 1899, and were issued in June; the 2c rose were shipped January 13 and were issued February 2, 1899; the 5c blue were shipped July 6 and were issued early in August, 1899. There were further printings of the 1c in December and of the 2c in September, 1899. These three stamps finish the history of the ordinary adhesive postage stamps of Hawaii.

We have already recited the circumstances of the burning of the remainders in Washington on February 9, 1901. We have accurate figures as to the number of each denomination burned, but the 1c, 2c, and 5c stamps each included some of both colors. Of course, the great majority of each of these denominations was of the later color; but the fact that some of the earlier colors were also among them render the following statistical table slightly inaccurate with respect to the 1c, 2c, and 5c. The figures for the other values are accurate.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE PICTORIAL ISSUE

	Plate Layout	Quantities Printed	Destroyed
1c yellow	VII	2,500,000	51,012
1c green	VII	2,187,500	
2c brown	VII	5,000,000	125,506
2c light carmine and 2c salmon	VII	2,500,000	
5c carmine	VIII	2,187,500	42,225
5c blue	VIII	1,250,000	
10c green	VIII	312,500	81,160
12c blue	IX	125,000	18
25c dark blue	VIII	125,000	6,862

Fig. 129
2c light carmine, imperforate horizontally.

— CHAPTER 27 —

The Plating of the Two Cent Stamp of 1894-99

By Henry C. Hitt

The Two Cents brown stamp of 1894, affords a wonderful opportunity for study of shifts, transfers, corrosion flaws, etc. It is ideal for the philatelic pastime of plating. Unlike most stamps used for plating, it is cheap, plentiful, line-engraved and recess printed in a color suitable for study. Pairs and blocks are not too scarce. Most of the re-entries are prominent enough to be seen readily with a good glass, once a person knows what to look for. It would take a book to give the story of this interesting stamp, so in the chapter assigned to us we can only give an outline.

The stamp was printed in sheets of two hundred, divided by gutters into panes of fifty, and was cut thus before leaving the printers. The plate was fully reworked once, making eight panes to study and reconstruct. The lower left pane is the one which is particularly suitable for plating, in both its original and its reworked state. There were four printings of the stamp in brown and two in shades of light carmine, a total of six printings. Strangely, the six printings were all of equal quantities: 6250 impressions, making 25,000 post office panes or 1,250,000 stamps in each printing. To Mr. Sture Ljungdahl of San Francisco belongs the credit for accurately fixing the time of the reworking of the plate. He found it to have been before the fourth, and last, brown printing, thus making the stamps from State I exactly as plentiful as those from State II, if the difference in color is ignored. However, nearly all the flaws are found in State I brown stamps.

The marks useful for study consist of guide lines, position dots, double transfers, multiple transfers, re-entries, corrosion flaws, and damages to the plate. Many of the flaws disappeared as the plate wore, both in State I and later in State II. Since plate proofs are hard to get, there are doubtless minor flaws still undiscovered. We know of twelve flaws which could not be plated either by us or Mr. Ljungdahl. Perhaps the next philatelist to thoroughly study the stamps will be able to plate these twelve. The most prominent re-entries are those in the letters **(H)AWAII** and **(TW)O CENTS.** The following table lists a very interesting series of other flaws.

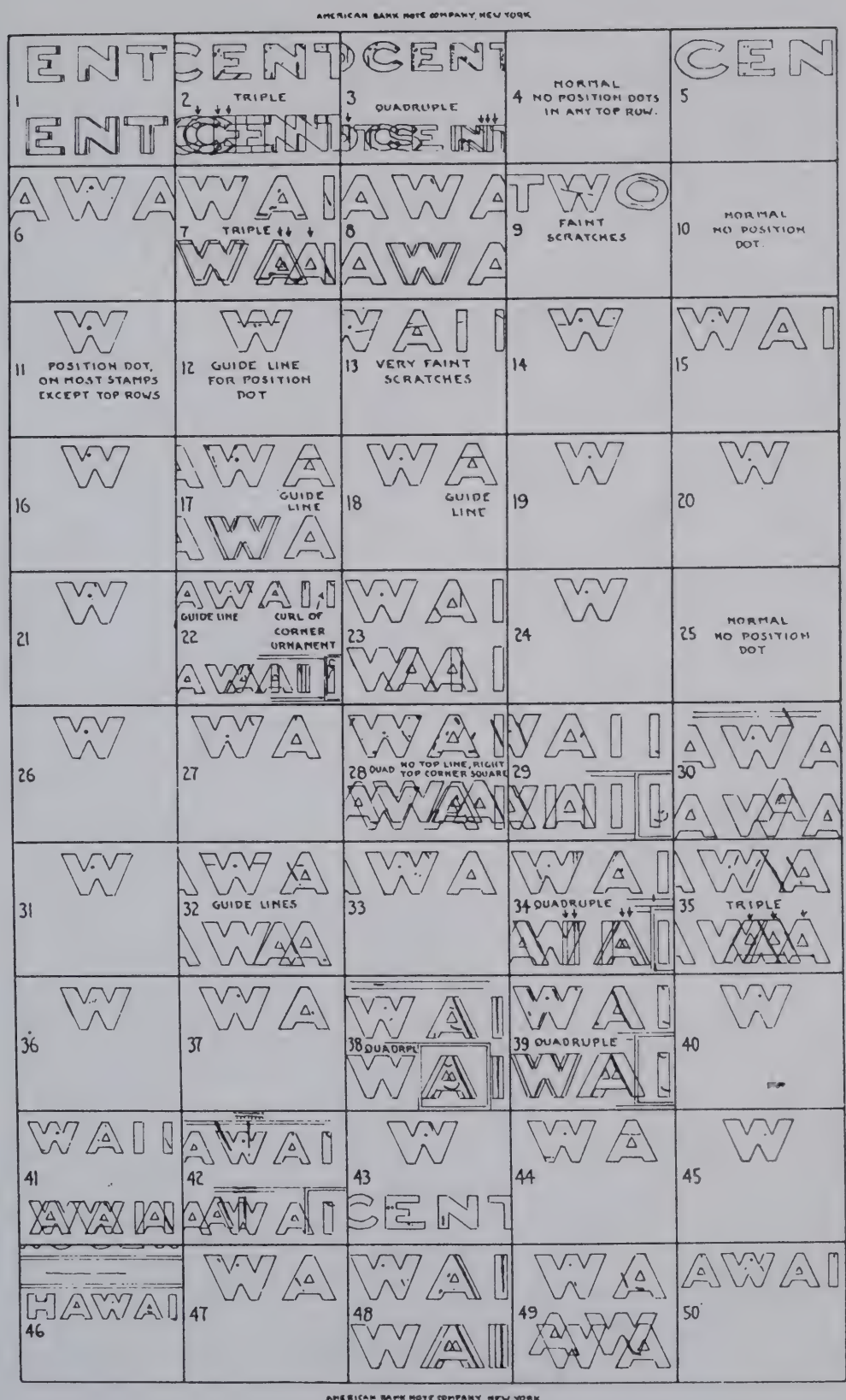

Fig. 130

Diagram of Lower Left Pane, State I

STATE I

First Three of the Four Printings in Brown

Type of Variety	Upper Pane Left	Upper Pane Right	Lower Pane Left	Lower Pane Right	Total
(a) Guide lines, positions	5	2	7		14
(b) Multiple position dots	2		3	2	11[48]
(c) Error transfers, double	4	4	13	17	38
" " triple	2		14	9	25
" " quadruple			3	1	4
" " quintuple			1		1
" " Total	6	4	31	27	68
Total excess transfers	8	4	54	38	104
(d) Miscellaneous dots, lines, etc.			2	4	6

STATE II

Plate Re-entered. Fourth Printing, in Brown, and Fifth and Sixth Printings, in Light Carmine

Type of Variety	Upper Pane Left	Upper Pane Right	Lower Pane Left	Lower Pane Right	Total
(e) Traces of State I error	1		1	3	5
(f) New transfers, positions	1			3	4
(g) Re-entry shifts,					
AWAII and **CENTS**	1	2	2	1	6
" " in whole stamp	1			2	3
" " in top and bottom lines	3	9		1	13
(h) Corrosion flaws	1	2	1	8	12
(i) Damage to plate	1			1	2

Yet, with all this, we located no retouches, no fresh entries i.e. positions erased and again entered, and no shifts on State I.

Referring to the illustration of the lower left pane, State I, Fig. 130, the guide lines will be seen on positions 12, 17, 18, and 32 of the pane; multiple position dots will be found on positions 12, 21, and 36.

In State I, the location of the **CENTS** errors, much scarcer than the **AWAII** errors, is interesting. Five are scattered in the UL pane, five in the UR, four in the top row only of LL, and three in the top row only of LR. None are below the top row of the lower panes. A notable fact is that the **AWAII** errors and the **CENTS** errors are not found together on the same stamp, except in three very faint cases. The plate was bad-

48. Position not known on four others, making a total of 11.

Fig. 131
Development of "Flying Goose Flaw," 48LRII and other corrosion flaws, 44LRII, 49LRII.

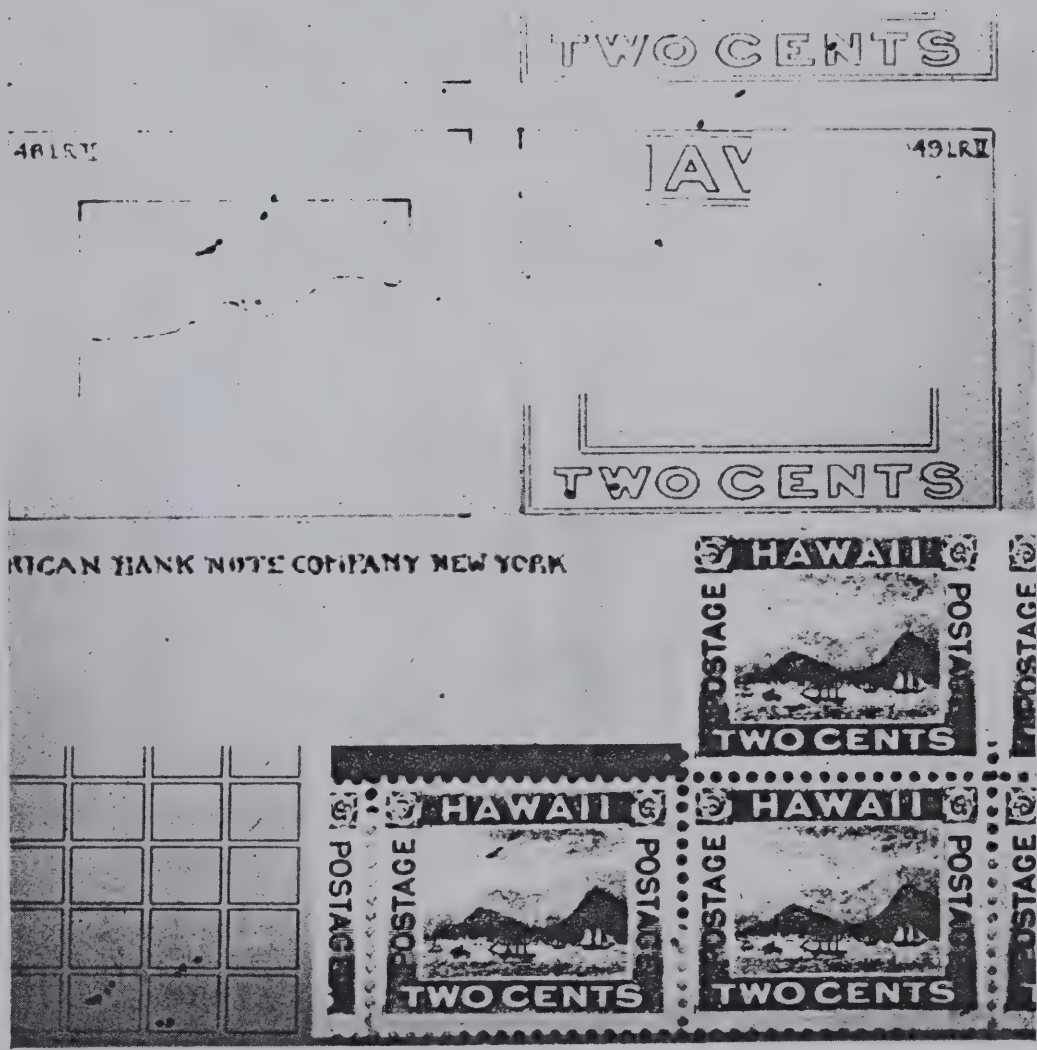

Fig. 132
Diagram and illustration of "Flying Goose" flaw.

ly worn toward the end of the third brown printing, and many of the flaws no longer showed in the last printing.

State II is the plate after it had been re-entered. Since many of the State I flaws had disappeared through wear, and many others were overcome through the re-entering, traces of only five State I errors show in the State II printings. Four faint new errors in **CENTS** are puzzling. They appear to be new multiple transfers that might have been erased. The new shifts listed are all the usual slight shifts of the transfer roll found on re-entered plates.

The "Flying Goose" flaw is so prominent as to deserve catalogue listing. It may be described as a dark object 2 mm. long midway in the sky above the sharp peak (Figs. 131, 132). It is sometimes called a "Comet." It is found on position 48LR-II, which has the imprint **(A)MERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW Y(ORK)** in the margin below it. It is one of a group of eight corrosion flaws extending across 44LR-II, 48LR-II and 49LR-II. The "flying goose" itself appeared later than the other related flaws, some time after the re-working of the plate. It is thus really rare on the brown stamp, and two hundred times as scarce as normal in the carmine printings. Two of the seven minor flaws show on the stamps with the "goose" as dots in the sky below the space between **W** and **A.** The damage to the plate listed in the table consists of twin marks like a quotation mark, in **W** of 24UL-II and above **I** in 12LR-II, apparently from some sharp tool.

Space precludes a complete analysis of the source of the errors. It must suffice to say that after many months of study, we believe their cause to lie in a too-deep cutting of the straight, heavy lines of **AWAII** and **CENTS,** the resulting canyons of which reproduced on the transfer roll as jagged teeth sticking out. We believe that these teeth constantly bothered the transfer man by catching on the plate and causing him to make false attempts, each attempt making its marks on the plate before the roll was lowered into its final and correct position. We have no record anywhere else in philately of a case of so many interesting plate varieties on one stamp.

To any collector wanting a stamp eminently suitable for study under the magnifying glass, and at the same time one possible to obtain in sufficient quantities for study, we can recommend the Two Cents brown of Hawaii. The plating chart (Fig. 130), will give the student something to start with, and will save him the wearisome hours of exploratory work which we and Mr. Ljungdahl had to do before the chart could be prepared.

— CHAPTER 28 —

Other Categories of Postal and Fiscal Paper

At this point it becomes difficult to write any narrative about the stamps, postal stationery, etc., without simply rehearsing the DETAILED LIST. Therefore no complete coherent narrative will be attempted; we shall merely include some notes, however disconnected, on points not covered in the DETAILED LIST.

OFFICIAL STAMPS

Fig. 133

Although inscribed **Dept. of Foreign Affairs,** these stamps were used for official correspondence by other government departments, and by members of the militia. They were also sold to stamp collectors unused, at face. Later, in order to prevent their unauthorized use, they were sold at face cancelled to order with a handstamp reading, **Foreign Office,** but with full gum. Stamps with this cancellation are much less desirable than those with a regular postal cancellation. Except for the 5c and 10c, these stamps were issued in the surprisingly small quantity of 10,000 of each value. Yet when their use was discontinued on August 12, 1898, an ample supply of all values remained on hand: in each case half or more of the entire quantity produced. These were all sold to a speculator at face. These stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Co.

KAHULUI RAILROAD CO. PARCEL STAMPS

These stamps are cancelled either with a red or blue pencil stroke, or with the handstamped word **CANCELLED** in several styles and sizes of type. None of the denominations are really common, but the 5c and 25c Schmidt printings are especially scarce. The method for distinguishing the 5c American Bank Note Co., printing from the 5c Schmidt Litho-

Fig. 134
American Bank Note Co., Printing

Fig. 135
Schmidt Lithograph Co., Printing

graph Co. printing in Dr. Gill's series in WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP is erroneous and must be disregarded. The designs of the two are identical. The difference is in the quality of the printing, as both are lithographed. On the 5c American Bank Note Co. stamps the leaves and scrolls are nicely shaded with fine dots. On the 5c Schmidt Co. printing, they are roughly shaded with coarse, uneven dots. The lettering, especially of the words **HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,** is awkward and uneven. It is to be hoped that our illustrations, (Figs. 134, 135), will make the differences clear. Judging from the relative number of straight-edge copies and copies perforated all around among those known to the present writers, the 5c Schmidt must have come in very small sheets imperforate on all sides, leaving very few fully perforated copies in the middle. It may have been as few as nine or twelve to the sheet, though this is only a guess by collectors who have even seen a pair. The evidence as shown by the stamps themselves seems to be that the Schmidt firm imitated the American Bank Note Co. design by taking a photograph of the 5c American, changing the corner and central figures of value for the 10c and 25c values, and making new lithographic stones. The fine detail would naturally be reduced in excellence by this procedure.

STAMPED ENVELOPES

Our DETAILED LIST is so complete as to sizes, styles of flap, weights of paper, envelopes with dotted address lines, and envelopes colored blue inside, that there is very little to add. The illustration of

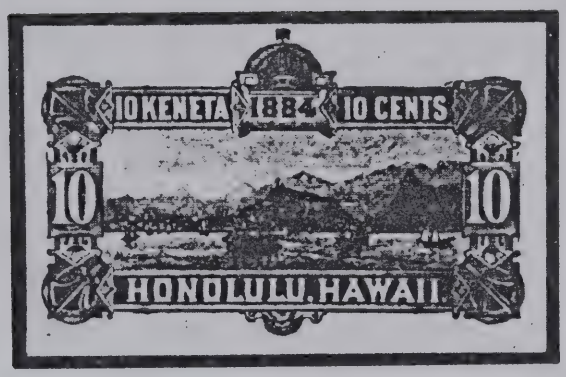

Fig. 136

the rounded and the pointed flaps, Fig. 142a, b, c, p. 350, show exact tracings of the envelope flaps. Sizes 5 and 10 come only with rounded flap. The user of the illustration is cautioned not to think he has discovered a size 5 with pointed flap. No such envelope exists.

It is somewhat difficult to tell the 2c pale rose envelope, No. 204, from the 2c pink, No. 211; the rounded vs. the pointed flaps should help here. The 2c carmine, No. 212, comes in a surprising variety of shades. The shade termed "red," No. 212.0003, sometimes is quite close to the color of the 4c vermilion. The 1c dark green Nos. 201 and 202, is not an extremely dark green; the rounded flap is the best double check.

With regard to the 10c envelopes, blue inside, we find ourselves in a difficult position. Taking the size 6 envelopes first, without overprint, Davey's No. 208.123 is listed by Dr. Ascher, C. F. Richards, and B. C. Kenyon, but omitted by Bruce Conde. None of us have ever seen a copy, nor have several collectors of postal stationery to whom inquiries have been addressed. It does exist overprinted, Davey's No. 216.123. Could the gentlemen who listed it without overprint have reasoned thus from an overprinted copy: "Here it is, overprinted; it must have existed without overprint before it could be overprinted"? But that is not necessarily the case; the entire lot could have been laid aside, none sold, and finally all used up at the time of the overprinting in 1893. Size 10, without overprint, Davey's No. 209.124, is listed by Bruce Conde, C. F. Richards, and B. C. Kenyon, but omitted by Dr. Ascher. None of the present writers has seen a copy. Dr. W. I. Mitchell, who has handled vast quantities of postal stationery of the world, states in a recent letter to us that this envelope, in his opinion, does not exist. The size 10 envelope, blue inside, overprinted, is listed only by B. C. Kenyon. We do not list it. Mr. Kenyon disposed of his great reference collection nearly fifty years ago, and does not recall at the present time which items listed by him he actually possessed. In favor of the existence of both envelopes without overprint is the fact that C. F. Richards

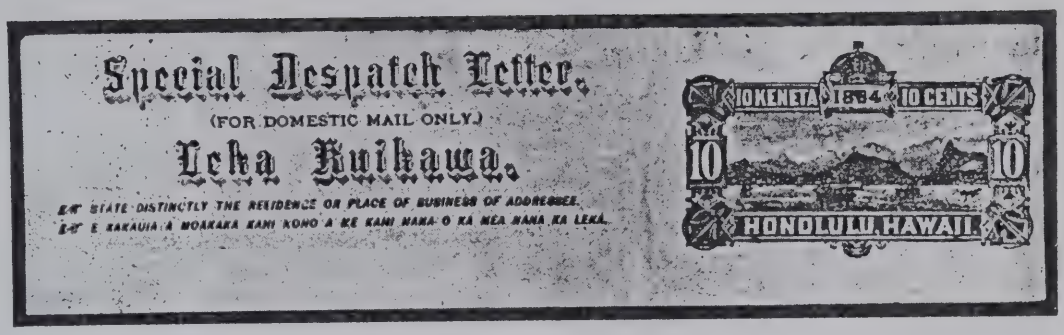

Fig. 137

listed them. We understand a listing by Richards to mean that he had actually seen the item; but in a case of this sort, it may mean that he found the item recorded as printed and delivered when he copied the records of the American Bank Note Co.

The so-called 10c Special Delivery envelope needs some explanation. It was produced in 1885, by order of Postmaster General Whitney, by imprinting an elaborate cachet in carmine ink in the upper left corner of the regular size 6 envelopes. C. F. Richards tells us that 2000 were thus imprinted, "part white, part blue inside." From some other source, we have the figures as 1500 white inside, 500 blue inside. We have here a further suggestion that No. 208.123 exists; but again, it is not necessarily the case. These imprinted envelopes were never put into use, but were stored in the Treasury until 1893, when the entire lot was sold to J. T. Waterhouse of Honolulu. He sold them as souvenirs in his curio store, after which a few were slipped through the mails. Being a postal item prepared for use but never sold to the public, it meets the definition of an essay, and we so list it under No. 561. (Fig. 137).

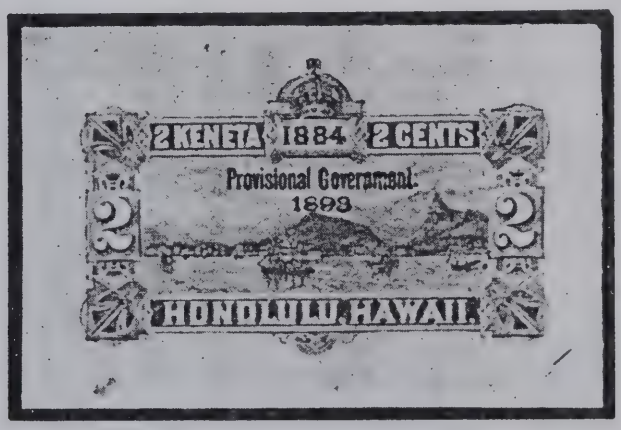

Fig. 138

A MINIMUM ESSENTIALS SET OF CUT SQUARE HAWAIIAN ENVELOPES

Since the collector of cut square envelopes cannot expect to know from which size of envelope his cut-out stamp came, nor from which flap style, and will hardly care for the different weights of paper, we indicate here what will constitute a set of cut square Hawaiian envelopes which may reasonably be regarded as complete.

Items enclosed in parentheses are optional.

1884

No. **201** or **202**, **203** or **204**, **(204.123)**, **205**, **(205.123)**, **206** or **207**, **(207.123)**, **208** or **209**, **(208.123** or **209.124)**.

1885-93

210, **(210.0002)**, **211**, **212**, (including as many shades as desired), **(212.0002**, **212.0003)**.

1893

Provisional Government (Fig. 138)

213, **218**, **219**, (including as many shades as desired), **214** or **215**, **216** or **217**, **(216.123)**.

1885

Special Delivery

231, (10c black, blue inside, **No. 231.123)**.

POSTAL CARDS

See Pages 353 to 356 for illustrations

Certain of the postal cards are on stock designated in the DETAILED LIST as cream white. This needs explaining. One of these cards, looked at by itself, is simply white. But when laid on a sheet of dead white typing paper, its cream content is at once evident. It is simply the distinction which a printer makes between cream-white and blue-white. Just before the DETAILED LIST went to press, a postal stationery collector showed us a piece of ordinary buff paper bearing the complete design of postal card No. 251: stamp, inscriptions, and frame. However, certain of the Hawaiian postal cards are printed on card stock which is made up of two sheets of slightly surfaced paper, with a thin card, not surfaced, between them to make them stiff. The result is a three-ply stock, which may separate because of moisture or by careful peeling.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. FRANKS

Fig. 139

Wells, Fargo & Co. carried letters outside the mails by having their customers enclose them in Hawaiian stamped envelopes impressed with the Wells, Fargo frank, Fig. 139. The same frank was impressed on United States stamped envelopes, and on blank envelopes to which adhesives had to be added. We believe that our list is by far the most complete that has been published of these franked envelopes, being a consolidation of several other lists. We are able to make some additions from a list sent to us by the late Charles F. Richards. It was a tear sheet from SCOTT'S MONTHLY JOURNAL of December, 1925 and contained a number of items not recorded elsewhere.

REVENUE STAMPED PAPER AND SEALS

We have gathered from various sources quite a list of embossed or printed fiscal markings impressed directly on the documents. Since a hundred years have passed since some of these markings were used, we cannot even guess whether any of them were impressed on document paper in advance, sold thus, and taken home to be used as occasion arose, or whether they were all applied to the document by the revenue collector when the instrument was recorded. But we do know that they are very interesting forerunners or collateral pieces to an adhesive revenue collection.

ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS

See Page 360 for illustrations

The $50.00 slate blue and carmine, inscribed HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, is a scarce stamp. We also find the 25c lilac hard to get. There was formerly catalogued by Richards and Cabot[52] a 25c lilac, rouletted 8; but the consensus of opinion of Messrs. Richards, Cabot, and Vanderhoof now is that no such stamp exists. The misunderstanding seems to have started with a listing by Forbin, and Richards had a copy of the imperforate with a rough edge, perhaps made by tearing along a straight-

52. Cabot, George D., PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE STATE AND CITY REVENUE AND TAX STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1940.

edge which had rough places, giving somewhat the effect of a poor roulette. The 20c on 25c green, gold surcharge, is a stamp about which the date of issue is still in doubt. We have it listed as 1894; but Charles F. Richards saw a copy pen cancelled 1891. It may have been dated back to correspond with the date of a transaction. On the two $5.00 stamps, rouletted and perforated, and also on the corresponding $10.00 stamps, the central figures of value and the words **STAMP DUTY** are in a different type on the two issues. Our listing of a violet stamp reading **Not liable to Duty** is due to Mr. L. C. Dewey of Honolulu, who called our attention to an obscure reference in the Richards book and sent us a copy.

A stamp of curious shape is occasionally seen, the design being a rectangle with a fancy frame, 3½ x 1 in., containing the legend: **KINGDOM OF HAWAII. / 25 Cents. / Internal Revenue Stamp -- Act of Aug. 4, 1892.** It is printed in black on a long, narrow band of grayish paper, 14 x 1⅜ in., often with gum stains. Since we had never heard of a used copy, and none of the older collectors or revenue officials in the Islands had ever seen one used, and since we had received conflicting explanations of the purpose of the stamp, Mr. H. E. Bauer of Honolulu looked up the Act of Aug. 4, 1892, for us. He found the first three sections to read:

> Section 1. There shall be levied, collected and paid an Internal Revenue tax of twenty-five cents each on every pack of whatever number of playing cards of any kind or description made, manufactured or sold in this Kingdom.
>
> Section 2. The Minister of Finance is hereby employed and directed to procure such adhesive revenue stamps as may be necessary to carry this law into effect.
>
> Section 3. The Tax Assessors . . . are hereby directed to paste one twenty-five cent adhesive revenue stamp on to each and every pack of playing cards of any number, kind, or description.

On April 24, 1893, the Legislature of the Provisional Government passed an act repealing "An Act to Impose an Internal Revenue Tax on Playing Cards, approved August 4, 1892."

Since it necessarily took a few months to get a design drawn, die and plate made, printing ordered and stamps delivered, the stamps were probably not ready very long before the repeal of the act. Very likely there was already agitation for the non-enforcement and repeal of the act some time before the actual repeal, and the chances are all in favor of the stamp never having been put into use. We therefore list it as an essay, No. 571.

PART III

The Postal Markings of Hawaii

by

WILLIAM J. DAVEY
AND
JOHN K. BASH

9
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PLATE I

PLATE 2

NOTE: 253.02 should be 253.03.

271.017

271.03

271.035

272.614

272.642

277.12

281.02

282.011

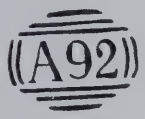
282.21

291.01

364

365

303



351

455

501

425

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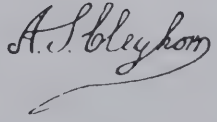


554

701

702

PLATE 3

HAMAKUA MILL CO

603

HOAEAE

604

KUKAIAU MILL CO

607

602

605

608

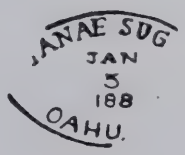
611

PAAUILO
HAWAII

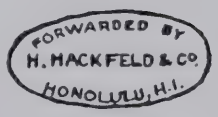
609

PAAUILO
Nov 20 1898

610



613



655

656

657

751

754

755

Décédé
Deceased

757

760

Unclaimed
Non reclamé.

766

DEAD LETTER OFFICE
NOV 2 1897
HONOLULU, H.I.

756

TOO LATE

765

762

Pas Reclamé
Unclaimed.

767

PLATE 4

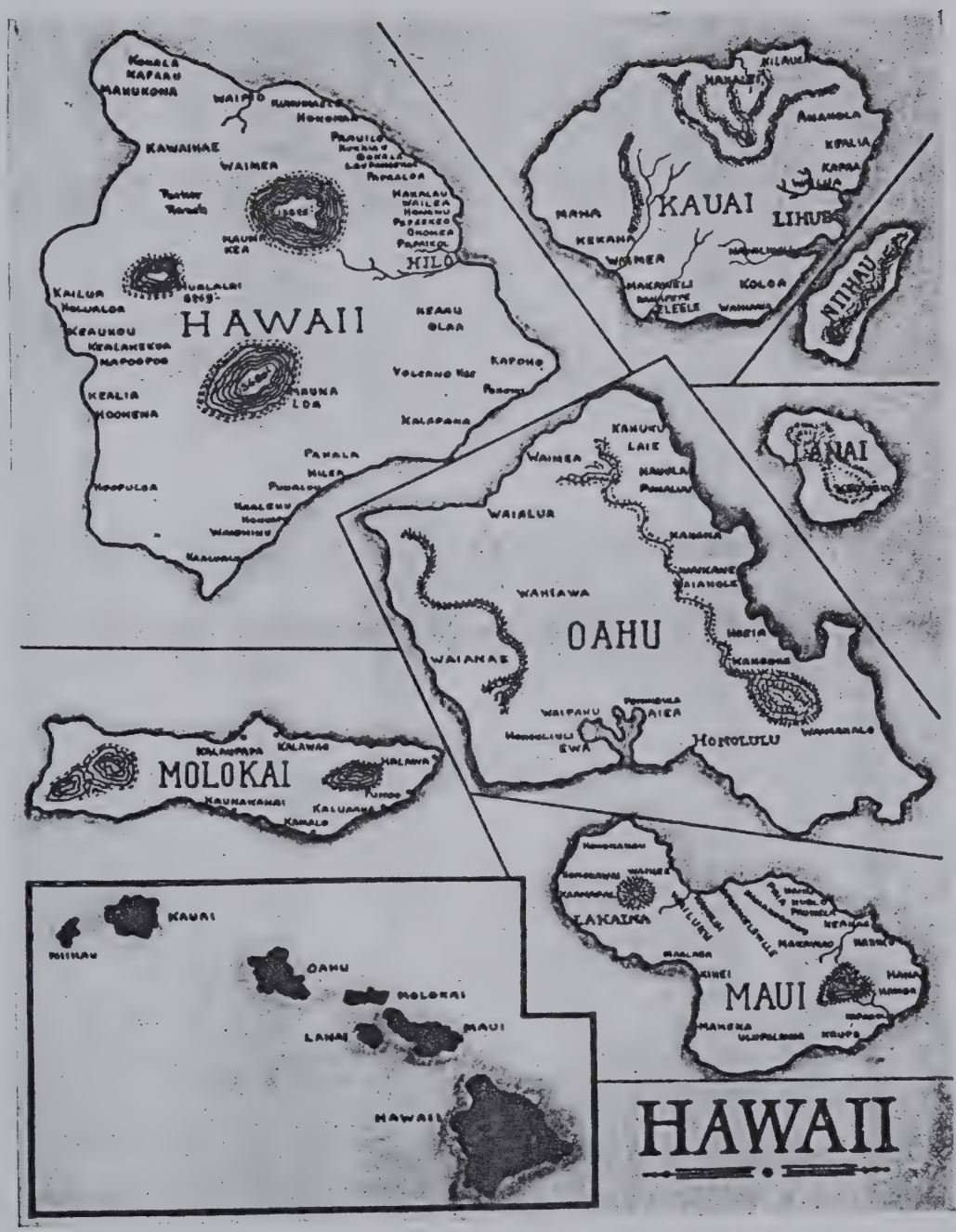


PLATE 5

Map of HAWAII, showing location of Post Office (See also end papers.)

— CHAPTER 29 —

A Detailed Listing of the Postal Markings of Hawaii

By William J. Davey

Preface

The work of classifying and listing the postal markings found on the stamps of Hawaii presents many difficulties. There is very little documentary evidence on the subject. The lack of large accumulations of the earlier material makes it almost impossible to arrive at definite conclusions. The system of unpaid postmasters and unofficial post offices during the early period of Hawaiian postal history adds to the confusion, and the small percentage of clear, distinct cancellations or markings found on these stamps makes it necessary to examine a large quantity to determine the size and the type. Finally, as this is the first known attempt to prepare an orderly list of the postal markings, the task is that much harder. With no former work to use as a basis, this attempt will no doubt contain many errors and omissions; the writer sincerely trusts that such will be brought to his notice for future use.

In working out the following list we have grouped the markings according to type rather than period of use, for some of the earlier types were in use as late as 1900. For convenience in identifying, the geometrical markings are grouped into three main types: Bars, Crosses, and Circles, the basic forms of design.

Measurements are given in most instances. But, as many of the early "killers" were homemade, it is impossible to show every variety of size. Therefore any such marking will be given only one number, and the overall variation in size as observed by our group will be stated. We must recognize that a careless or slurred strike, overinking, or underinking can make an appreciable difference, especially in the circle types. The measurements given have been taken from well inked and well struck impressions.

To keep the list as free as possible from description and discussion, each section and its contents are briefly outlined here.

The term "No." or "Nos." in Chapters 29 and 30 refer to the marking type numbers listed on pages 279 to 311, both inclusive.

Section 1: Bars, Nos. 1-50. This section contains all those markings having bars, more or less parallel, as the main feature of the design.

Section 2: Crosses, Nos. 51-100. All markings having crossed bars or the conventional cross as the main part of the design, including the "multiple rays," as these are really crosses, the rays having a common center.

Section 3: Circles, Nos. 101-150. The circles are the most common form of geometrical markings. Each type has many varieties. For instance, the four-circle type, size 20-22 mm.: in some the inner circles are evenly spaced; in others the center one is quite large and the others are close together; again, some have thin circles and others thick. In this listing these varieties are listed under one number. With sufficient help from fellow-collectors of Hawaii, it may be possible at some future date to subdivide such cases and list all known variants. Over-inked specimens of the thin circles could easily be taken for a thick type. Handstamps that have been applied with a slanting motion will measure more than the normal strikes.

Section 4: Letters, Nos. 151-200. The markings in this section consist of one or more letters, such as **H, H I,** etc. The period of use for these killers, taken from dated specimens, was 1864-84.

Section 5: Town marks, Nos. 201-300. This section contains the largest number of types, namely, those markings having the name of the city, town, or village post office aside from Honolulu. The year 1859 is really the beginning of the use of town marks, for it was by an Act of the Legislature of 1859, that interisland postage was established. Prior to this, all interisland mail matter was carried free by the masters of coasting ships.

For many years after 1859, only killers or defacers were used to cancel the stamps. The town mark was generally applied on the end of the cover opposite to the stamp, or in some cases on the reverse of the cover. It is this method of cancelling the older issues that makes it almost impossible to find town marks from certain offices that later were closed. In some offices the plan of tying the two handstamps together was tried, thus cancelling the stamp and postmarking the cover in one operation. Later still, the two devices were mounted on a common base. An impression of this common base can sometimes be found when the cancel was struck with a glancing motion. By the late 1880's, stamps were being cancelled with the handstamps bearing the name of the dispatching office. Some of the offices, however, continued to use a killer right up to the time of transfer to the United States.

Certain of the town marks have small side ornaments; there are nine types of these small decorations. In the listing in **Section 5,** the Dewey Decimal system of numbering is used, an explanation of which will be found at the end of this preface.

Section 6: Custom House Seals, Nos. 301-350. In this section we list only those custom house seals which we know have been used to cancel stamps or postmark postal matter.

Section 7: Ship Marks, Nos. 351-400. This section deals with the postal markings of the interisland and foreign ships which carried mail

among and from the Islands, marking the letters with their own devices. Mail carried by private ships that had no official status received Port of Arrival markings; these will be found in **Section 8.** Separate numbers have been given to the known handstamped markings, but one number only (399) has been given to pen-written mailing instructions, such as PER S.S. AUSTRALIA; BRIG THOMAS PERKINS, etc.

Section 8: Port of Arrival Markings, Nos. 401-450. In this section are those markings applied to postal matter which has been handed to the captain during the voyage or mailed at shipside just before departure. Such mail was postmarked at the port of arrival and being "ship letters" as defined by the United States Postal Statutes, usually received the proper accounting marks as well. Prior to the Postal Treaty of 1870, all mail from Hawaii, including that dispatched by the Honolulu Postmaster, was "ship letters" in the eyes of the United States Post Office Department and therefore received Port of Arrival markings. Such markings were normally struck on the cover some distance from the stamp. Stamps showing such markings prior to 1870 nearly always also show at least a small portion of a Hawaiian marking.

In **Section 8** we were faced with a problem. We all know that during the 1840's, before the opening of the San Francisco post office, when mail was brought "round the Horn" by whalers and merchantmen, it was landed and put into the mails at New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Philadelphia, and New Bedford, Mass. Yet with the exception of New York, Boston, and New Bedford, the group working on this listing do not have any such covers in their collections. We also believe that letters were occasionally landed at Astoria, Oregon, and going southwestward, at Auckland, New Zealand.

We have compromised by assigning a number to all cities which we know exist as Port of Arrival Markings, and also to those which we believe should still be found. The latter listings are enclosed in parentheses and following the town name will be found the phrase, "Number reserved." When our readers find such markings, we would appreciate their reporting them to THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION. We have assigned an integral number to each city, and a decimal sub-number to each definitely known marking from that city. Our listing of those we know is probably very incomplete, but with the help of our readers we hope to extend it as much as possible.

Section 9: Railway Markings, Nos. 451-500. There were three public railroads on the Islands, besides numerous plantation lines. The Oahu Railway and Land Co. ran its initial trip on September 4, 1889. They were always willing to carry postal matter to the regular post offices; such mail was postmarked with the Company's handstamp. The Island of Maui had a railroad known as the Kahului Railroad Company, Limited. This company ordered on August 3, 1894, a supply of stamps in six values

from the American Bank Note Co. to prepay charges on packages carried by the line. Later three denominations were supplied by a San Francisco firm. At the time of the sale of this railroad to the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Co., all remainders are said to have been destroyed. It seems strange that this company, having gone to the expense of having special stamps prepared, did not have a more fitting canceller than a simple rubber stamp with the word **CANCELLED.** The stamps are also found crossed with a red or blue pencil. This company evidently accepted mail franked with the regular Hawaiian postage stamps, for these can be found with both these forms of cancellation. The third railroad was on the Island of Hawaii, a short line from Punaluu to Pahala. No markings are known from this railroad.

Section 10: Cancellation for Official Stamps, No. 501. The official stamps were in use for two years. During this time they were used by several government departments and by the Citizens' Guard, although inscribed **DEPT. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** Some were sold to the public in mint state, while others were cancelled to order with a special handstamp reading **FOREIGN OFFICE** and sold at the Honolulu post office to collectors desiring them cancelled.

Section 11: Fiscal Markings on Postage Stamps, Nos. 551-600. In this list only those revenue markings found on regular postage stamps are included. In 1886 a law was passed licensing the sale of opium. To pay this excise, the regular $1.00 stamp was used, being cancelled with several types of Maltese crosses and sometimes with the initials of customs officials.

Section 12: Private Company Markings, Nos. 601-650. This section contains the names of plantations and private firms whose handstamps have been found used as cancelling devices for stamps. These cancellations were evidently accepted by the postal officials, as such postal matter is seldom found with a second or official cancellation. There is a possibility that some of these private company markings may have occurred on letters carried outside the mails.

Section 13: Forwarding Companies' Markings, Nos. 651-700. These are the markings of the Honolulu private expresses and forwarding agents who applied identifying handstamps to the mail they forwarded from the Islands.

Section 14: Registration Markings, Nos. 701-750. All registered postal matter was marked with one of the several types of large **R** handstamps and a number. When registered matter was handed in at one of the smaller offices, it received only a number. A form was filled out and forwarded to Honolulu. This form was stamped with the townmark of the dispatching office and received a second number at the Honolulu

main office. This second number was also stamped on the letter. The numbering handstamp nad spaces for six figures, and the low numbers began at the left side. Therefore a number in the hundreds read thus: 247--- with the blank space filled with hyphens.

Section 15: Service Markings, Nos. 751-800. This section contains miscellaneous markings such as those used on advertised letters, unclaimed letters, postage due markings, collection time markings, etc.

Section 16: Pen Cancels and Town Marks, No. 801. A single number has been allotted to all manuscript markings. This places them on record but does not attempt to classify them as to variety. While pen-struck stamps from many countries are regarded unfavorably, the earlier stamps of Hawaii were regularly cancelled with pen at the smaller offices and are quite properly collected in that condition. Pen cancellations are found mostly on the older issues. When a stamp or cover turns up showing a late use of this method of cancelling, it can be ascribed to several causes: a lost or mislaid handstamp, or the hurried dispatch from some plantation office. In cases where only the date is written with pen, perhaps the type for that date had been lost, or the office had little mail and dated it all in manuscript.

Section 17: Provisional Envelopes, Nos. 851, 852. Much has been written about the so-called provisional envelopes originating at Wailuku on the island of Maui, and such covers have at times been sold for good prices. Such items may be legitimate, but there are several points which cast a doubt on their status. All known provisional envelopes went either from Wailuku to Kahului, or from Kahului to Wailuku. Those originating at Kahului and postmarked there, as well as those originating at Wailuku and backstamped Kahului, have the year date missing from the Kahului marking, while all known covers from regular mail of the same period from or to Kahului have the year date present. The covers from Wailuku are marked **Paid** in ink, while those from Kahului are rubber-stamped **Postage Paid.** The emergency, if it ever existed, must have been expected to last for some time, to warrant the making of a rubber stamp. It has often been pointed out by writers on Hawaiian stamps that many postal freaks have appeared, and mostly from these two towns. We have bisects and pre-dated townmarks some eleven years in advance of their issue. All these freaks bear similar markings to those appearing on the "provisional envelopes."

An interesting cachet has recently been called to our attention. It was stamped on the reverse of a letter mailed by a member of the Oregon National Guard en route to Manila for service in the Spanish-American War. On being mailed at Honolulu, June 9, 1898, the cachet was applied over the sealed edges of the envelope and reads in three lines: FOREIGN POSTAGE PAID BY CITIZENS OF HONOLULU,

AMERICAN STAMPS / WILL BE GOOD ONLY AFTER YOU / ANNEX HAWAII. There is nothing to show that this cachet was applied at the post office, but it probably was, because soldiers' mail written during the voyage out would normally be collected on the ship and taken direct to the main post office on arrival in Honolulu harbor.

Collectors of Hawaiian stamps have often been warned not to pay fancy prices for colored cancellations. We know that through the entire 1850's and 1860's the Honolulu townmark was normally struck in red. The use of various colors must be regarded as usual throughout the time of the use of Hawaiian stamps.

From many thousands of cancelled stamps examined the percentage of colored cancellations is as follows:

Shades of purple	57%	Green	1 in 1000[1]
Black	34%	Magenta	1 in 1000[2]
Blue	5%	Brown	1 in 5000
Red	4%		

There seems to be no official record of the number of post offices in operation in 1859, when the period of Hawaiian townmarks begins; but from non-official sources it would seem that the number was thirty-three. A post office bulletin giving a list of all offices at the time of their transfer in June, 1900, contains eighty-five names. From the non-official sources just mentioned, it is shown that between the years 1856 and 1900, twenty-eight offices had been opened and closed. A few of these operated only a year or so, but in all instances their period of activity was that in which the stamps were cancelled with the killer and not with the townmark. This circumstance makes such townmarks impossible to obtain except on entire covers, and entire covers from such small places are very hard to locate. It is quite likely that many of these short-lived post offices never even had a handstamp, but rather cancelled the stamp with a penmark.

Mention has been made of non-official sources of information, and it is most fitting now to acknowledge the great help this information has been in compiling the list of post offices and their dates of operation as printed in connection with John K. Bash's statistical study following the listing of postal markings. Our thanks are here expressed for the long and careful research conducted by Laurence G. Williams of Honolulu. We wish to quote from a letter from him:

> . . . is taken from the records contained in the old Post Office ledgers and journals; old newspaper files; reports of the Minister of the

1. Our own feeling is that green is much scarcer than 1 in 1000. We believe 1 in 5000 would be nearer right.—J.K.B.
2. We should leave magenta out entirely. It is almost impossible to tell where purple leaves off and magenta begins.—J.K.B.

Interior; Thrum's Annual, which gives a list of various postmasters yearly from 1875 to 1900; from old Hawaiian directories, and from other sources. Much of this information, so obtained, is of a contradictory nature; much of it is vague, while some of it is almost pure guess-work. Under these conditions I have compiled what I believe to be as near a correct list of the post offices, as they existed in the old days, as it is possible to obtain.

In the early days any person who could be prevailed upon to do so, handled the mail, distrbuted the letters, sold stamps and generally fulfilled the duties of postmasters of small towns and villages. Some of these bore the official designation of postmaster, while others did not. Only the postmasters of the larger towns received any pay, and then only a very small sum. Just where the line of demarcation should be drawn between those towns having an official postmaster, and those where the individual took it upon himself to perform the duties of postmaster, it is impossible to say. Under these conditions any small village or locality could cancel letters before handing them over to the overland carrier if they so desired. Many did so, using pen cancellations, etc. Therefore, other towns not on the list may turn up in the future. I have included towns that were stations on the overland mail routes in this list, as most of them probably used their own cancels.

Thanks are also due to David Christie of Honolulu, who has supplied us with many out of-the-way postal markings and much valuable information. We have had our list of names of post offices checked for spelling and meaning by Henry P. Judd of Honolulu, the outstanding authority on the Hawaiian language, who has been so kind as to make all necessary corrections. Our list, which will be found consolidated with Mr. Bash's statistical study, is therefore as nearly correct as it is possible to make it with our present sources of information. The list of overland mail route towns, mentioned in Mr. Williams' letter, will be found at the end of Mr. Bash's list.

Before closing this preface, we wish to explain the Dewey Decimal System as applied to **Section 5,** Town Marks. This section runs through the entire range of the 200's. The integral intervals are as follows:

201-210	Straight-line town marks
211-220	Oval town marks
221-225	Circular town marks, no outer circles
226-230	Circular town marks, no outer circles, set in squares of heavy bars.
231-250	Single outer circle town marks
251-270	Circle town marks with double-lined outer circles
271-280	Circle town marks with single-lined outer and inner circles
281-290	Circle town marks with double-lined outer and single-lined inner circles
291-300	Circle town marks with double-lined outer and inner circles

The decimal subdivisions begin with TENTHS.

.1, .2, .3, and .4 designate variations in the wording or in the arrangement of the words.

.5 and .6 refer to the date; .5 means date entirely omitted, .6 means date arranged differently than in the parent-form of the marking.

.7, .8, and .9 designate differences in the killer with which a given town mark was combined.

The HUNDREDTHS indicate the type used for the words in the upper and the lower name spaces. (With very few exceptions, the date is in sans-serif type.)

.01 All words in serifed type
.02 All words in sans-serif type
.03 Upper words in serifed, lower words in sans-serif type
.04 Upper words in sans-serif, lower words in serifed type
.05 Upper words in serifed, lower words in italic type

The THOUSANDTHS refer to the type of side ornaments. (See Fig. 141, Page 285).

.001	Type a	.004	Type d	.007	Type g
.002	Type b	.005	Type e	.008	Solid dots
.003	Type c	.006	Type f	.009	Diamonds

In some cases where a given marking occurs with one or more characteristics to which a decimal number is assigned, but the marking comes in only one variety, no decimal is used; an integer is considered sufficient to identify the marking. If, later, a variation is discovered, and a supplementary listing is published, both the marking now listed and the newly discovered variety will be assigned decimal numbers. In a task of this magnitude it is almost impossible to be completely consistent with our own policy in every detail.

Perhaps we have been somewhat arbitrary in our decisions as to which of two varieties of a marking should be regarded as the parent-marking and which the variation. We have usually taken either the simpler form, or the form which greatly predominates in frequency of occurrence, as the parent-form.

We hope to have all possible additions and corrections reported by our readers. We would especially appreciate information which will lead to the identification of the towns using the killers listed in **Sections 1-4.** Only a few of these killers have been definitely fixed as to town of use and the filling of the gaps in our information on this point is a great field for future study by all collectors interested in Hawaiian postal history.

SECTION 1 — BARS

A. CIRCULAR GRIDS

(Diameter given in mms.)

Type

1. Circular grid of 3 bars, each divided into 3 parts, 22 mm., purple. Used on late issues only.
2. Circular grid of 4 bars, 18 mm. Usually blue, sometimes purple. Koloa, 1888.
3. Circular grid of 5 bars, each divided into 5 parts, 22 mm., black. Late 1860's.
4. Circular grid of 5 bars, each divided into 4 parts, about 28 mm. Found on the "Missionaries."[3]
5. Circular grid of 6 bars, 22 mm.
6. Circular grid of 6 bars, each divided into 4 parts, about 28 mm. Found on the "Missionaries," probably Honolulu.
7. Circular grid of 7 bars, 20 mm., black, and red, Honolulu, 1854. Seen on some of the "Missionaries" and the "Boston Engraved" issue.
8. Circular grid of 7 bars, 22 mm., each divided into 6 parts, black. Probably in the 1890's. The most common form of the "divided bars."
9. Circular grid of 7 bars, 25 mm., black. Fairly common. From Honolulu, 1867-68. [Plate 1.]
10. Same form as **No. 9**, with most of each bar cut away, producing a series of regular dashes, thus making a punch cancel or "scarifying cancel" which penetrated the stamp. Black, 1870. [Plate 1.]
11. Circular grid of 7 bars, 25 mm., each divided into 3 parts, black, blue. The middle bar had a projecting pin at its midpoint, which in most cases punched a hole in the stamp. A "punch" or "scarifying cancel". Lahaina, 1880's.
12. Circular grid of 8 bars, 20 mm., each divided into 9 short slugs, black. 1880's.
13. Circular grid of 8 bars, 25 mm., each divided into 3 parts. [Plate 1.]
14. Circular grid of many rows of small dashes, black. Used at Waiohinu, 1881.

B. SQUARE GRIDS

21. Square grid of 7 thick diagonal bars, 17 mm., blue, later black. On early issues only. Lahaina, 1860's.
22. Square grid of 9 diagonal bars, thinner than on **No. 21**, with 2 small triangles to complete the square, 17 mm. Usually black, occasionally red or blue. Found on most early issues; often on the Numerals. Used at Honolulu, Hilo, and Laupahoehoe. [Plate 1.]

C. OVAL GRIDS

31. Oval in solid color, with 2 vertical colorless bars crossed by 2 horizontal colorless bars. [Plate 1.]
32. Oval grid of 6 bars, each divided into 3 parts, 24 x 26 mm.
33. Oval grid of 8 bars, each divided into 6 parts.

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3. This may be an incomplete specimen of No. 6.—J.K.B.

D. FANCY DEVICES

41. Square grid of 4 thick bars, each divided into 4 square parts, forming a 4x4 checkerboard, with one quadrant entirely missing; purple. Used on late issues. [Plate 1.]

42. Design of 6 bent bars forming V's, 3 pointed upward, 3 downward, with vertices of each group pointed toward each other. Scarce. [Plate 1.]

SECTION 2 — CROSSES

A. COLORLESS CROSSES

51. This number covers all the simple colorless crosses formed by the quartering of a cork by two cuts at right angles to each other, leaving four inking surfaces. Seldom evenly spaced; usually of crude workmanship. All sizes. Usually black. Fairly common on the early issues. [Plate 1, representative sample.]

52. Same as **No. 51**, with two additional cuts dividing the surface into 8 sectors. 16 and 20 mm. [Plate 1.]

B. CROSSROADS

61. Crossroads formed by cutting a notch into each quadrant of **No. 51**; approximately 20 mm. Wide variation in size of notches and spacing of cuts. [Plate 1, representative sample.]

62. Fancy device formed by cutting diagonally across each quadrant of **No. 61**, forming a small square superposed on the crossroads. [Plate 1.]

63. Double crossroads of thin lines, formed by notching **No. 52** very deeply; 17 mm., purple. Fairly scarce. [Plate 1.]

64. Similar to **No. 63**, but thicker lines, 20 mm., purple. Common on stamps of 1864 ff.

65. Double crossroads, approximately 26 mm. Makawao, 1892.

Usual Strike of #71.

#119.

C. VARIOUS DEVICES IN COLOR

71. Two vertical bars crossed by single horizontal bar surrounded by circle, 20 mm. Found on the "Missionaries." Rare in a perfect strike. [Plate 1.]

72. Same as No. 71, with the circle worn away or removed. Found on the "Missionaries"; more common that **No. 71.** [Plate 1.]

73. Wheel of 13 radiating spokes without rim, 22 mm. Found on early portrait types. [Plate 1.]

74. St. Andrew's Cross with horizontal bar crossing the intersection, 25 mm., black. Used in the 1860's. [Plate 1.]

75. Propellor of 4 blades, 25 mm. [Plate 1.]

99. Maltese Cross. This is a fiscal marking. See Nos **551-553.**

SECTION 3 — CIRCLES

(All dimensions are diameter of the outermost circle.)

A. TARGETS OF 2 CIRCLES

101. Target of 2 circles, 18 mm. Scarce, found only on older issues. Black, purple. [Plate 1.]

102. Target of 2 circles, outer very thin, inner quite thick, 18 mm.

103. Target of 2 circles and center dot, approximately 19 mm. A very crude hand-cut killer. Black. [Plate 1.]

104. Target of 2 circles and 4 center-dots, 20 mm. Crudely hand-cut and unevenly spaced. About 1864.

B. TARGETS OF 3 CIRCLES

111. Target of 3 circles, 15 mm. This number includes all variants of the 3-circle targets of this diameter: circles heavy, circles thin, spacing differs, etc. Black, purple, blue, green, pink. Known from Olaa, Spreckelsville, Pohoiki, and undoubtedly used elsewhere.

112. Target of 3 circles, each divided into 6 segments, 16 mm., black. Segments of innermost circle are little triangles. Probably Honolulu, 1883. [Plate 1.]

113. Target of 3 circles, the center one solid, 18 mm. Black, Honolulu, 1880's; purple, Huelo, 1893.

114. Target of 3 circles, 21 mm., purple. Used in 1870's; scarce.

115. Target of 3 circles and three hollow center-pins, the 2 outer circles each divided into 4 segments, 21 mm. A "patent" or "scarifying cancel." A type used also in the United States. Ordered by Postmaster General Brickwood in 1876 to discourage the cleaning and reuse of stamps. Pins punched pieces out of stamps and envelopes. (After a year, the device was altered; see **No. 116.**) Black, Honolulu. Scarce in original state.

116. Later form of marking **No. 115,** as altered in 1877 by shortening the pins so that they printed as tiny circles, thus making a design suggesting a pumpkin face. Black, Honolulu, 1877-94. Common in altered state. [Plate 1.]

117. Target of 3 circles, each divided into many segments, 23 mm., black. Honolulu, 1876-83. A beautiful marking when well struck. Shown in Crocker's work on a laid paper "Numeral," probably struck by favor. [Plate 1.]

118. Target of 3 circles and center dot, formed by removing innermost circle from marking **No. 134;** black, 24 mm.[4]

119. Target of 3 circles and center dot, 25 mm., black. Honolulu, about 1866. Often found on 5c "Numerals" used to the United States.

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4. Observe the successive stages of a single marking: **Nos. 133, 134, 118.**

120. Target of 3 circles, each divided into four 90° segments, small dot in center, 25 mm. Purple; black.

C. TARGETS OF 4 CIRCLES

131. Target of 4 circles, 20 to 22 mm. This number covers all variants of the 4-circle targets within the stated size limits. Found in various colors and from numerous offices. The 20 mm. size with thick circles was used to cancel high values and obsolete issues sold to speculators at reduced prices.

132. Target of 4 circles, each divided into many short dashes, 23 mm., black. Perhaps used at Kawaihae. Quite scarce. [Plate 1.]

133. Target of 4 circles with center pin, outer 2 circles each divided into 4 segments, 24 mm. Originally a "scarifying cancel" in which the pin punched a tiny hole out of the stamp. A type also used in the United States. Black; Honolulu, 1870. (See No. 134).

134. Later form of marking **No. 133**, after the center pin had been shortened or worn to print as a solid dot. Black; Honolulu, about 1871-75. [Plate 1.]. (See No. 118).

135. Target of 4 circles, evenly spaced, 25 mm. Usually black; one copy in brown recorded. Fairly scarce. [Plate 1.]

136. Target of 4 circles close together, outer diameter 25 mm., inner diameter 10 mm. Scarce. [Plate 2.]

D. VARIOUS CIRCULAR DEVICES

141. Colorless star in solid circle, surrounded by separate outer circle, 19 mm. Blue, black, purple, on most issues to 1894. Fairly common. A rough forgery of this marking was among the Rudolph Thomas counterfeits; the genuine are clear, from a metal stamp. [Plate 2.]

142. Star of solid color, in hollow cogwheel, 17 mm., black. Very rare. [Plate 2.]

143. Single very thick circle divided into many trapezoidal segments, 17 mm., black. Usually very blurred and hard to measure. Scarce. [Plate 2.]

144. Two parallel lines in hollow circle, 21 mm., black. 1880's.

See also Section 4 (Letters) for letters within circles.

SECTION 4 — LETTERS

A. LETTERS H I

151. Small colorless **H I** in solid circle, 16 mm. Honolulu, 1869. [Plate 2.]

152. Large colorless **H I** in solid circle, 23 mm. Honolulu, 1872.

153. Colorless monogram **H I** in solid circle, 18 mm. About 1883. Scarce [Plate 2.]

B. LETTER H

161. Large **H**, 14 x 15 mm., black. About 1869. [Plate 2.]

162. Large **H**, 9 x 17 mm., brown. 1870's.

163. Large **H** in circle, 24 mm., black. Hilo, about 1875. [Plate 2.]

164. Large crude **H**, hand-cut. [Plate 2.]

165. Small colorless **H** in solid circle, 14 mm. [Plate 2.]

166. Large colorless **H** in solid circle, 20 mm.

C. LETTERS P O

171. Letters **P O** in target of 3 circles, 22 mm., black. Scarce. Early 1880's.

172. Large crude **P O**, hand-cut, impossible to measure. On 1864 issue. [Plate 2.]

D. MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS

181. Large **K** in at least 4 types, all hand-cut, varying in size and shape; late 1870's. [Plate 2, representative sample.]

182. Large **K** in circle, 23 mm., black. 1860's.

183. Small colorless **K** in solid circle, 15 mm., black. 1860's.

184. **K P** in circle, 25 mm., black. About 1875. Kawaihae.

185. Large **M** resting on horizontal line, 15 mm., black. 1860's. [Plate 2.]

186. Small colorless **M** in solid circle, 15 mm., black. 1860's.

187. **W** in circle, 20 mm., black. 1860's.

SECTION 5 — TOWN MARKS

A. STRAIGHT-LINE TOWN MARKS

201 **Honolulu, Hawaiian Is.** (serif italics) / month, day, year (serifed ordinary type). 1850-51. Earliest known date, Nov. 7, 1850; latest, June 4, 1851. Later dates probably exist. Earliest use was blue, later black.
See Fig. 5, Page 17

B. OVAL TOWN MARKS

211 (Hilo) Single oval. **COLLECTORS OFFICE** above, **HILO, HAWAII.** below, serifed capitals (See also No. 302.)

212 (Honolulu) Single outer and inner ovals. **GENERAL POST OFFICE** above, **HONOLULU.H.I.** below, three-line date. About 1869. [Plate 2.]

213 (Volcano House) Double outer oval, vertical position. **VOLCANO** curved around the top, **HOUSE** in straight line beneath it. Below **HOUSE** a scene, perhaps the volcano. No complete strike known. [Plate 2.]

C. CIRCULAR TOWN MARKS, NO OUTER CIRCLES

221.02 22 mm. **HONOLULU H.I.** above, **PAID ALL** below, sans-serif.

222.02 23 mm. **GENERAL POST OFFICE** above, **HONOLULU H.I.** below, sans-serif. About 1878.

223.029 24 mm. **POST OFFICE** above, **HONOLULU H.I.** below, sans-serif. Diamond-shaped side oraments. 1870's. [Plate 2.]

D. CIRCULAR TOWN MARKS SET IN A SQUARE OF HEAVY BARS

226.52 25 x 26 mm. **HONOLULU H.I.**, sans-serif. No date. Used on 2nd class mail. [Plate 2.]

E. SINGLE CIRCLE TOWN MARKS

231.02 23 mm. **HONOLULU. H'I.** above, sans-serif; below blank; 3-line date: month, day/hour/year.

231.7 **No. 231.02**, used in combination with oval killer of bars, numeral **1**, with bars at sides of numerals. [Plate 2.][5]

5. Nos. 231.02 and the killer 231.7 were mounted on a common base and were always struck together. Neither can occur alone except as a partial marking. They are given separate numbers for convenience in describing only. No. 231.02 was also mounted on a base with the killer, numeral 2, No. 231.8.

231.82 **No. 231.02,** used in combination with same oval killer as **No. 231.72,** but numeral **2.**

232.02 24 mm., otherwise same as **No. 231.02.**[6]

232.528 24 mm., **HONOLULU** above, **H'I** below, sans-serif. No date. Side ornaments small solid dots. Not combined with a killer.

232.92 **No. 232.02,** used in combination with oval killer of bars with solid sides, numeral **1.** [Plate 2.]

233.02 25 mm. **HONOLULU** above, **H. I.** below, 3-line date, sans-serif.

233.24 25 mm. Legend in 5 straight lines: **G.P.O./HAWN. ISLDS./PAID ALL/** month-day-year (sans-serif) / **A** (fancy serifed). About 1877, used on foreign mail. [Plate 2.]

233.528 25 mm. Same as **No. 233.02,** without date. Side ornaments small solid dots.

234.02 26 mm. **HONOLULU** above, **H. I.** below, 3-line date, sans-serif. Office name only 1 mm. from circle.

234.62 26 mm. Similar to **No. 234.02,** without year date. Office name 2½mm. from circle. [Plate 2.]

235.01 27 mm. Name of office above, name of island below, serifed.

235.02 27 mm. Same as **No. 235.01,** but sans-serif.

235.04 27 mm. Same as **No. 235.01,** but office name sans-serif, island name serifed. Known from Kekaha, on Kauai.

235.12 **No. 235.02,** as used at Honolulu, with **HAWAII** instead of **OAHU** below. No year date.

235.22 **No. 235.02,** as used at Honolulu, with **H.I.** instead of **OAHU** below.

236.11

242.03

235.32 **No. 235.02,** as used at Honolulu, with **HONOLULU, H.I.** above. **PAID ALL** below. Month and year sans-serif, day larger, serifed.

236.05 28 mm. **HONOLULU** (serifed) above, **U.S. Postage Paid** (serifed italics) below, month and day in center. 1851-57, red. Used to designate fully prepaid letters to the United States. [Plate 2.]

236.11 28 mm. **HONOLULU** above, **HAWAIIAN ISLANDS** below, serifed, month and day in center. 1851-57, red. Used to designate letters on which Hawaiian postage was paid, but United States postage was unpaid. (See above).

237.02 29 mm. Name of office above, **HAWAII.** below, sans-serif.

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6. Nos. 232.02 and the killer 232.9 were mounted on a common base and always struck together.

237.12 29 mm. **HONOLULU. H. I.** above, **PAID ALL** below, sans-serif. About 1879. [Plate 2.]

237.52 **No. 237.02,** as used at Kahului and Wailuku, is without date. [Plate 2.][7]

238.02 30 mm. **POST OFFICE** above, office name below, sans-serif. [Plate 2.]

238.42 30 mm. **KAHULUI POST OFFICE** above, error **MANI** (for **MAUI**) below.

242.03 34 mm. **HONOLULU** above, serifed; **U.S. POSTAGE PAID** below, sans-serif. This replaced **No. 236.05** about the end of June, 1857.

242.13 **HILO P.O.** above, serifed, **HAWAIIAN-ISLANDS** below, sans-serif, black. Also used at Lahaina. [Plate 2.]

243.02 35 mm. **LAHAINA** above, **HAWAIIAN-ISLANDS** below, sans-serif, date serifed. Blue, bluish green, occasionally black. Early 1860's. (See page 286).

243.03 35 mm. **HONOLULU** above, serifed, **HAWAIIAN-ISLANDS** below, sans-serif. This replaced **No. 236.11** at the end of June, 1857. Found early in red; later (1867) in black. [Plate 2.]

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7. We believe both the Kahului and the Wailuku markings are of post-1900 vintage and were applied by favor to Hawaiian stamps.—J.K.B.

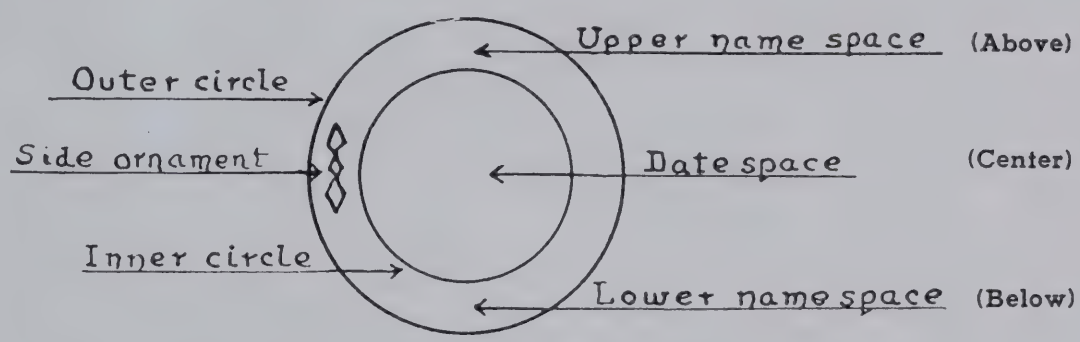

Fig. 140

Schematic diagram of typical single outer and inner circle town marks.

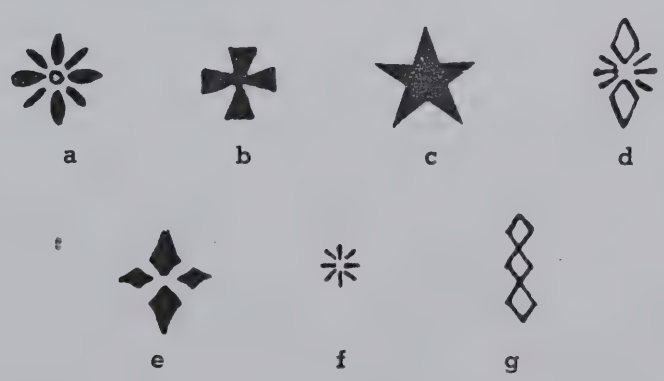

Fig. 141

Types of side ornaments occuring in the town marks.

243.02

244.02 36 mm. **KAWAIHAE P.O.** above, space below blank. Month and day in center, serifed.

245.02 37 mm. **G.P.O. HONOLULU H.I.** above, **PAID ALL** below, month and day in center, sans-serif, red. About 1870.

F. DOUBLE-LINED OUTER CIRCLE TOWN MARKS (Rubber Devices)

251.02 25 mm. Name of office above, name of island below, sans-serif.

253.01 27 mm. Name of office above, name of island below, serifed.

The two circles are very close together, the outer thick, the inner very thin: when worn or heavily inked, appears as a single heavy circle, easily mistaken for **No. 235.01.**

253.02 27 mm. Same as **No. 253.01,** but sans-serif. Easily mistaken for **No. 235.02.** [Plate 2.]

253.03 27 mm. Name of office above, serifed; name of island below, sans-serif.

253.41 27 mm. Same as **No. 253.01,** but tall thin type, (serifed), almost touching circle.

253.61 27 mm. Same as **No. 253.41,** serifed, with small arcs above and below date.

255.01 29 mm. Name of office above, name of island below, serifed.

255.12 29 mm. Same as **No. 255.03,** but with **P.O.** after office name, all sans-serif. Some specimens measure slightly over 29 mm. [Plate 2.]

259.01 33 mm. Name of office above, name of island below, serifed.

259.023 33 mm. Name of office above, name of island below, sans-serif. Side ornaments type c. [Plate 2.]

259.04 33 mm. Name of office above, sans-serif; name of island below, serifed. Known from Spreckelsville.

259.13 33 mm. **WAIOHINU** (serifed), above, **HAWAII, H.I.** (sans-serif), below; single-line date in center with **POST,** (serifed), above and **OFFICE,** (sans-serif) below. [Plate 2.]

261.13 35 mm. **WAIOHINU,** (serifed), above, **HAWAII, H.I.** (sans-serif), below; single-line date in center with **POST** above and **OFFICE** below both serifed.[8]

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8. John K. Bash believes that No. 261.13 is just a bad strike of No. 259.13. Wm J. Davey regards them as different devices.—H.A.M.

G. CIRCLE TOWN MARKS, SINGLE-LINED OUTER AND INNER CIRCLES (Rubber Devices)

271.017 26 mm. **KAHULUI** above, **MAUI** below, serif. Side ornaments type g. [Plate 3.]

271.03 26 mm. **HILO** above, serifed; **HAWAII** below, sans-serif; small curved dashes at each end of both words. Single-line date. [Plate 3.]

271.035 26 mm. **HILO** above, serifed; **HAWAII** below, sans-serif; side ornaments type e. [Plate 3.]

272.02 27 mm. Name of office above, **KAUAI** below, sans-serif; 3-line date.

272.614 27 mm. **LIHUE** above, name of island below, serifed. Single-line date, and side ornaments type d. [Plate 3.]

272.642 27 mm. **KAHULUI** above, sans-serif; **MAUI** below, serifed. Single-line date; side ornaments type b. [Plate 3.]

273.01 28 mm. **HONOLULU** above, **HAWAII** below, serifed; 3-line date. About 1884.

274.01 29 mm. Name of office above, name of island below, serifed.

275.01 30 mm. **HONOLULU** above, **HAWAII** below, serifed. 3-line date, sans-serif; unusually thick outer circle. 1884.

277.12 32 mm. **G.P.O. HONOLULU.** above, **PAID ALL.** below, month and day in center, all sans-serif. Red. [Plate 3.]

H. CIRCLE TOWN MARKS, DOUBLE-LINED OUTER AND SINGLE-LINED INNER CIRCLES (Rubber Devices)

In markings numbered 281 and 282, 29-31 mm. will be understood to mean varying from 29 to nearly 32 mm., and 32-33 mm. from 32 to nearly 34 mm.

281.01 29-31 mm. Name of office above, name of island below, serifed.

281.011 29-31 mm. Same as **No. 281.01;** side ornaments type a.

281.012 29-31 mm. Same as **No. 281.01;** side ornaments type b.

281.013 29-31 mm. Same as **No. 281.01;** side ornaments type c.

281.02 29-31 mm. Same as **No. 281.01;** sans-serif. No side ornaments. [Plate 3.]

281.03 29-31 mm. Same as **No. 281.01;** but name of office serifed, name of island sans-serif. Known from Heeia, on Oahu.

281.11 29-31 mm. Same as **No. 281.01,** with **P.O.** after office name, serifed.

282.01 32-33 mm. Name of office above, name of island below, serifed.

282.011 32-33 mm. Same as **No. 282.01,** side ornaments type a. [Plate 3.]

282.012 32-33 mm. Same as **No. 282.01,** side ornaments type b.

282.013 32-33 mm. Same as **No. 282.01,** side ornaments type c.

No. 282.013, as used at Keauhou (Hawaii), has a break almost 3 mm. long in the outer circle.
No. 282.011, as used at Kekaha (Kauai), shows a space in K EKAHA.
No. 282.011, as used at Naalehu (Hawaii), is distinctly oval in shape.

282.016 32-33 mm. Same as **No. 282.01;** side ornaments type f.

282.02 32-33 mm. Same as **No. 282.01;** sans-serif. No side ornaments.

282.046 32-33 mm. Same as **No. 282.01;** but name of office sans-serif, name of island serifed, and side ornaments type f. Known from Kaunakakai (Molokai).

282.11 32-33 mm. Same as **No. 282.01;** but as used at Honolulu, has **HAWAII** instead of **OAHU** below; serifed.

282.21 32-33 mm. Same as **No. 282.01**, but as used at Honolulu, has **GENERAL POST OFFICE** above, **HONOLULU.H.I.** below, serifed. [Plate 3.]

285.012 36 mm. **WAILUKU** above, **MAUI** below; large serifed letters; side ornaments type b.

J. CIRCLE TOWN MARKS, DOUBLE-LINED OUTER AND INNER CIRCLES (Rubber Devices)

291.01 40 mm. **LAUPAHOEHOE** above, **HAWAII** below, serifed. Single-line date. Outer circle has serrated edge. [Plate 3.]

SECTION 6 — CUSTOM HOUSE SEALS

(We list only those custom house seals which we know have been found used as cancellers on postal matter.)

301 **Cona.** Oval, 44 x 27 mm. **COLLECTOR/CONA/OFFICE.** 1860, black. From town of Puhau Mahilo, in district of Cona or Kona on island Hawaii. Only one copy recorded.

302 **Hilo.** Use of custom seal as canceller has been reported. It is probably the oval marking already listed as **No. 211.**

303 **Lahaina.** Circular seal with fully rigged sailing ship, surrounded by the words in colorless letters, **CUSTOM HOUSE. LAHAINA. MAUI. H I.** Always struck in blue. [Plate 3.]

SECTION 7 — SHIP MARKS

A. BRITISH NUMBERED KILLERS

(These numbered cancels were allotted to certain British mail steamers on the Atlantic to which merchant vessels, whalers and British warships not calling at San Francisco transferred letters mailed at shipside. Their use began June 14, 1859, according to C. F. Dendy Marshall. All are very rare.)

351 **A 92** [Plate 3.]
352 **A 95**
353 **A 98**

B. HANDSTAMPED MARKINGS OF SHIPS OF THE INTERISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.[10]

(Single-lined outer and inner circles, 29 mm., except as otherwise noted. The name of the vessel, preceded by STMR., above; HAWAIIAN MAIL SERVICE below; date in the center.)

361 **STMR. C. R. BISHOP**
362 **STMR. IWALANI**
363 **STMR. JAMES MAKEE**
364 **STMR. PLANTER** (Exception to general description: Double outer and single inner circles; small double arcs above and below the date. [Plate 3.]
365 **STMR. W. G. HALL** [Plate 3.]
366 **STMR. KILAUEA HOU**

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10. These are believed to be the only steamers owned or operated by the Interisland Steam Navigation Co. The markings are all found dated between 1883 and 1887 and all are scarce. The **STMR. PLANTER** was wrecked on the island of Niihau on Jan. 29, 1886, which terminated her markings. We find the **BISHOP** and the **MAKEE** to be the scarcest and the **HALL** most frequently encountered.—J.K.B.

C. HANDSTAMPED NAMES OF SHIPS IN FOREIGN TRADE

(Names of ships transcribed exactly as they appear in the handstamp, including punctuation; arranged alphabetically by full names of ships, omitting prefixes. The compilers of this list are well aware of its incompleteness. We are listing only such handstamps as we have seen or which have been reported in sufficient detail for listing. We hope to receive many additions from our readers.)

371 **ASAMA** Single outer and single inner circle. Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line.

372 **STMR. CITY OF NORFOLK** Straight-line, about 1855.

373 **BARK 'FANNY MAJOR'** Straight-line, 1855.

374 **"Frances Palmer"** Straight-line, 1855.

375 **BK. "FRANCES PALMER"** Straight-line, 1855.

376 **JAMES STEPHENS** Straight-line, 1855. In Asiatic trade, but carried mail from Honolulu to San Francisco.

377 **R.M.S. MARIPOSA/N.Z. MARINE P.O.** Double outer circle.

378 **MOKOLII** Rubber stamp. Wilder's Steamship Co.

379 **R.M.S. MONOWAI/N.Z. MARINE P.O.** Double outer circle.

380 **N-Z/MARINE P.O./** one-line date. 21 mm. circle, 1887.

381 **PER "RESTLESS"** Straight-line, 1854.

382 **SCHOONER "RESTLESS"** Straight-line, 1853.

383 **PER 'VAQUERO'** Straight-line, 1855.

D. MANUSCRIPT SHIP NAMES

399 This number covers all manuscript ship names found on Hawaiian letters as directions for carriage from the writers of the letters. The list is representative only and we hope to receive many additions.

Alameda, 1883
Annie, 1867
S.S. Australia, 1882
City of New York, 1880
Claudine, 1899
Columbus, 1840
Comet, 1863
Fanny Major, 1855
Fortunio, 1850
Hero, 1860
S.S. Kinau, 1895
Lausanne, 1840
Likelike, 1895
Mary, 1868
S.S. Mikahala, 1889
Nettie Merrill, 1861 (Interisland)
R. C. Wyllie, 1853
Speedwell, 1861
Thomas Perkins, 1839
Tornado, 1860
Valetta, 1866
Walter Claxton, 1851
Zoe, 1852.

E. RELATED REFERENCES

China & Japan Steam Service
Hawaiian Steam Service
Paid 8 Ship
Ship
Ship 6
Ship 8
Ship 12

For all these handstamps, see Section 8—Port of Arrival Markings.

SECTION 8 — PORT OF ARRIVAL MARKINGS

A. TOWN MARKS

(401 Astoria, Oregon. Number reserved.)

(402 Auckland, New Zealand. Number reserved.)

403 Boston.

403.1 Single circle. **Boston**/date/**Ms** 1820. (Fig. 2, page 6).

404 Hong Kong

404.1 Single circle, 22 mm.

405 Liverpool

405.1 Single circle, 25 mm.

(**405.02** Number reserved for British killer containing numerals **466**, assigned to Liverpool.)

406 New Bedford, Massachusetts.

406.1 Single circle, 32 mm. **NEW BEDFORD MASS.**/Month/Day. 1861.

407 New York

407.11 Single circle, about 30 mm. **NEW-YORK/SHIP**/Date/Various rates included within the circle. 1840's and 1850's.

407.12 Single circle, about 30 mm. **NEW-YORK/SHIP**/Date; various rates struck separately. 1840's and 1850's.

407.13 Single circle, about 30 mm. **NEW-YORK**/Date; **SHIP** and rate struck separately. 1840's and 1850's.

407.21 Single-line outer and inner ovals, about 33 x 26 mm. **NEW YORK/N.Y.** Date (including year) in center. Used on parcels in the 1890's.

408 Oakland, California

408.1 Single circle, combined with oval killer.

(**409** Philadelphia. Number reserved.)

(**410** Portland, Maine. Number reserved.)

411 Portland, Oregon

411.1 Single circle, about 25 mm. Late 1860's.

412 Portsmouth, England

412.1 Single circle, 20 mm.

413 San Francisco

413.11 3 straight lines, about 29 x 11 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO/—CALA.**/Month, day, hour. 1890's.

413.12 3 straight lines, about 40 x 33 mm., **REGISTERED**/Month, day, year/**San Francisco, Cal.**

413.21 Single-lined outer and inner ovals, 32 x 22 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO/CAL** with large letter in center. We have seen **D.** Used on parcels in the 1870's.

413.22 Single-lined outer and inner ovals, 31 x 20 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO/CAL** with large letter in center. We have seen **C, F, I.** Used on parcels in the 1880's and 1890's.

413.31 Single circle, 18 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO CAL.**/Month and day/Hour/Year with bars 54 mm. long. Black. 1890's.

413.32 Single circle, 22 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO**/Month and day/Hour/**CAL.** Black. 1890's.

413.33 Single circle, 25 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO**/Month/Day/**PAID ALL** Magenta. 1870's.

413.34 Single circle, 27 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO CAL.**/Month/Day/**PAID ALL** Magenta. 1880's.

413.35 Single circle, 27 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**/Month and day/Year/**PAID ALL** Black. 1890's.

413.36 Single circle, 27 mm., **STA. D SAN FRANCISCO, CAL**/Month and day/Hour/Year/**REC'D.** Black. 1890's.

413.37 Single circle, 31 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO**/Day/Month/**CAL.** Black. 1853.

413.38 Single circle, 31 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO CAL.**/Month/Day **/PAID** Magenta. 1869.

413.39 Single circle, 33 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO**/Day/Month/**CAL.** Orange red, 1850. Black, 1851 to about 1862.

413.40 Single circle, 33 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO**/Month/Day/Year **/CAL.** Black 1860.

413.41 Single circle, 33 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO CAL.**/Month/Day /Year**/12 PAID.** Red. 1857.

413.51 Double-lined single circle, 27 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO CAL.** /Month/Day/**PD.ALL** Red. Late 1880's.

413.61 Single-lined outer and inner circles, 26 mm., **SAN FRANCISCO**/Month/Day/Year/**CAL.** Black. 1860's.

414 Sydney, Australia

414.1 Single circle town mark combined with oval target containing letters **N.S.W.**

415 Vancouver, British Columbia

415.1 Single circle town mark, 25 mm.

416 Victoria, British Columbia

416.1 Single circle town mark, 25 mm.

417 Yokohama

417.1 Single circle town mark, very thick circle, 24 mm.

B. RATING AND ACCOUNTING MARKS

All straight line unless otherwise noted

421 **DUE** (and numeral)

422 **FOREIGN** (See Fig. 28, p. 74).

423 **FORWARDED** 4 mm. high.

424 **PAID** serifed. 6mm. high. 1852.

425 **PAID 8 SHIP. PAID** and **SHIP** 6 mm. curved, **8** 14 mm. 1851-52. [Plate 3.]

426 **PAQUEBOT** Unframed; used on mail carried by the Japanese lines.

427 **PAQUEBOT** Single-lined frame; on mail carried by Japanese lines.

428 **SHIP** 11 mm. high, serifed.

429 **SHIP 6** 8 mm. high.

430 **SHIP 6. SHIP** 8 mm. high, **6** 10 mm. high, sans-serif. 1862.

431 **SHIP 6 C** Single-lined oval.

432 **SHIP 6. SHIP** in arc over **6** surrounded by scroll ornaments, in circle 17 mm., irregularly broken at bottom. Very beautiful marking. San Francisco, 1850-60. Orange red, black (See Fig. 3, & 4).

433 **SHIP 6 C** Single-lined circle.

434 **8** 10 mm. high, in 17 mm. single-lined circle. San Francisco, 1851-55.

435 **12** 11 mm. high, usually combined with marking **428.** San Francisco, 1855-63.

C. CONTRACT ROUTE MARKINGS

(These markings were applied at the Port of Arrival, San Francisco, and indicate transportation by subsidized steamship lines.)

441 **CHINA AND JAPAN STEAM SERVICE.** Double-lined oval, ornament in center. Red, 1868.

442 **HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE.** Double-lined oval, 30 x 15 mm, red. 1867-73. [Plate 3.]

SECTION 9 — RAILWAY MARKINGS

451 Kahului Railroad. **CANCELLED,** large letters, 10 mm. high, sans-serif.

452 Kahului Railroad. **CANCELLED,** small letters, 4 mm. high, sans-serif.

453 Kahului Railroad. **CANCELLED,** small letters, 4 mm. high, serifed.

454 **OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.** Single-lined outer and inner circles, 32 mm. Firm's name above, **AIEA** below, 3-line date in center with **TICKET** above date, **OFFICE** below. 1890 ff.

455 **OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.** Same as No. 454, but **HONOLULU** below. [Plate 3.]

456 **OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.** Same as No. 454, but **WAIANAE** below.

SECTION 10 — CANCELLATION FOR OFFICIAL STAMPS

501 FOREIGN OFFICE. Double-lined outer and single-lined inner circles, 34 mm. **FOREIGN OFFICE** above, serifed, **HONOLULU, H.I.** below, sans-serif; no date; side ornaments type c, occurring in various states of the stars. The official stamps were sold cancelled to order with this handstamp; less desirable thus than with ordinary town marks and killers. [Plate 3.]

SECTION 11— FISCAL MARKINGS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

(These indicate fiscal use of postage stamps)

551 Small Maltese Cross, approximately 9 mm. across, arms joined at center. [Plate 3.]

552 Large Maltese Cross, approximately 13 mm. across, arms joined at center. Clear strikes show a small white dot in center. [Plate 3.]

553 Large Maltese Cross, approximately 12 mm. across; arms not joined at center. [Plate 3.]

554 Facsimile signature of **A. S. Cleghorn** (Collector of Customs and husband of Princess Likelike). [Plate 3.]

555 **J.M.K.** (Initials of a Collector of Customs.)

SECTION 12 — PRIVATE COMPANY MARKINGS

601 **BREWER & CO., LTD.** Single-lined outer and inner ovals, 43 x 25 mm. Firm's name above, **HONOLULU, H.I.** below, one-line date in center. 1894.

602 **CASTLE & COOK, LTD.** Single-lined outer and inner circles, 30 mm. **PAID** above, firm's name below, 3-line date. [Plate 4.]

603 **HAMAKUA MILL CO.** Straight-line. (In Paauilo district.) [Plate 4.]

604 **HOAEAE** Straight-line, large letters. A ranch in the Ewa district of Oahu Island. [Plate 4.]

605 **HUELO PLANTATION** Double-lined oval, **HUELO** above, **PLANTATION** below, no date; side ornaments type b. [Plate 4.]

606 **KOLOA.** Straight line, red, 15 x 4 mm.

607 **KUKAIUA MILL CO.** Straight-line. (In Paauilo district.) [Plate 4.]

608 **LAHAINA SUGAR CO.** Single circle, firm's name above, **MAUI** below, no date. [Plate 4.]

609 **PAAUILO/HAWAII** In two straight lines, large letters. [Plate 4.]

610 **PAAUILO/**date In two straight lines, small letters. [Plate 4.]

611 **MANA RANCH** Single-lined outer and inner circles, 33 mm. **MANA** above, **RANCH** below, 3-line date. About 1884. [Plate 4.]

612 **VOLCANO HOUSE** Straight-line, about 38 x 4 mm., italics. (A tourist hotel on the island of Hawaii, on the rim of the crater of Kilauea.)

613 **WAIANAE SUGAR CO.** Single oval, firm's name above, **OAHU** below, three-line date. About 1869-80. Illustration traced from incomplete strike. [Plate 4.]

SECTION 13 — FORWARDING COMPANIES' MARKINGS

651 A. P. Everett. Red oval, **FORWARDED BY/A. P. EVERETT/ Honolulu** on 1852 letter.

652 H. T. Fitch. Single-lined octagon, **Forwarded By/H. T. FITCH/Honolulu.** Red. 1855.

653 G. D. Gilman, Rectangle, **FORWARDED VIA S. FRANCISCO/BY G. D. GILMAN/LAHAINA.** On cover with a "Missionary" stamp.

654 J. W. Gregory. Oval,**GREGORY'S/HONOLULU/EXPRESS.** Red. 1857.

655 H. Hackfeld & Co. Single oval, **FORWARDED BY/H. HACKFELD & CO./HONOLULU, H.I.** [Plate 4.]

656 **G. W. McFARLANE & CO.** Single-lined outer and inner ovals, firm's name above, **HONOLULU (H.I.?)** below, single-line date in center. [Plate 4.]

657 Porter & Ogden. Single-lined oval, **Forwarded by / Porter & Ogden / Honolulu** in script type. Pre-stamp period. [Plate 4.]

(G. B. Post & Co. The marking, **FORWARDED BY/G. B. POST & CO./SAN FRANCISCO** is not a Hawaiian marking, but indicates forwarding from San Francisco to the eastern states, or to Honolulu, never from Honolulu to San Francisco.)

658 Makee Anthon & Co., Single-lined oval, **FORWARDED BY/SANDWICH ISLANDS/MAKEE ANTHON & CO.,** red, 1850.

659 Thomas Spencer. Octagon, **FORWARDED BY/THOMAS SPENCER/SHIP CHANDLER/HONOLULU/SANDWICH ISLANDS.** Pre-stamp period.

660 Starkey James. Single-lined oval, **FORWARDED BY / STARKEY JAMES/HONOLULU, OAHU,** red, 1850.

661 Waldo & Co. In rectangle 36 x 18 mm., **FORWARDED BY/WALDO & CO./MAUI,** red on 1846 letter from Lahaina.

662 Wells, Fargo & Co. Oval, 40 x 24 mm., **WELLS, FARGO & Co./EXPRESS/HONOLULU, H.I.** Single-line date. 1887.

SECTION 14 — REGISTRATION MARKINGS

701 **R** Large outline letter, 18 mm. high. **REGISTERED** reading up in left stroke of letter, **HAWAII P.O.** in right curve and tail. [Plate 3.]

702 **R** Same as No. 701, with small **No.** below foot of left stroke. [Plate 3.]

703 **R** Large letter in solid color.

704 **A.R.** 8 mm. high, denoting extra fee for acknowledgment of receipt of registered mail. Early 1890's.

705 **A.R.** Same as **No. 704,** but 10 mm. high.

SECTION 15 — SERVICE MARKINGS

751 ADVERTISED. Single circle, 33 mm. **HONOLULU** above, **ADVERTISED** below, 3-line date; side ornaments type c. [Plate 4.]

752 COLLECTION. Straight-line, **COLLECTION 3:20 P.M.**

753 COLLECTION. Straight-line, **COLL. 3:50 P.M.**

754 DEAD LETTER OFFICE. Double-lined outer circle, 28 mm. **DEAD LETTER OFFICE** above, **HONOLULU, H.I.** below, 3-line date. [Plate 4.]

755 DEAD LETTER OFFICE. Pointing hand with **RETURN/TO/WRITER.** [Plate 4.]

756 DEAD LETTER OFFICE. 3-line handstamp, 24 x 38 mm. Horizontally: **LETTER**/single-line date/**HONOLULU, H.I.** with **DEAD** at left reading up, **OFFICE** at right reading down. [Plate 4.]

757 DECEASED. Two straight lines, **Decede**/ornament/**Deceased.** [Plate 4.]

758 LATE FEE. Double-lined outer and single-lined inner circle, **LATE FEE** above, **MAUI** below. Listed from incomplete strike; there may be more words and/or date in complete impression.

759 **LATE LETTER MAIL,** double-lined outer and single-lined inner circles, serifed letters.

760 **PAID** in double-lined oval. Usually blue. Lahaina (?) [Plate 4.]

761 **PAID 6 C** in oval, red, 1853 or 1854. Reported from Knapp collection, only copy of which we have a record.

762 **Postage Paid** (in large and small capitals) in double-lined oval with two curved lines beneath words. Usually red. Honolulu. Found on the earlier Numerals. [Plate 4.]

763 POSTAGE DUE. Straight-line, **COLLECT**..... **Cents.**

764 POSTAGE DUE. Straight-line, **Charge Collect**..... **Cents.**

765 **TOO LATE.** Straight-line. [Plate 4.]

766 UNCLAIMED. Two straight lines, **Unclaimed Non reclame.** [Plate 4.]

767 UNCLAIMED. Two straight lines, **Pas Reclame**/ornament/**Unclaimed.** [Plate 4.]

SECTION 16 — PEN CANCELS AND TOWN MARKS

801. This number covers all pen cancellations, such as crosses or scratches, and also cases where the name of the office or settlement is written across the stamp or on the cover.

SECTION 17 — PROVISIONAL ENVELOPES

851. PAID. Manuscript **Paid** on stampless covers from Wailuku or Kahului.

852. **POSTAGE PAID.** Handstamp struck on stampless cover from Kahului.

SECTION 18 — UNCLASSIFIED

860. Oval type marking, **LAUP** above, **HILO** below, approximately 20 x 15 mm., red, on an early numeral, no date.

— CHAPTER 30 —

A Statistical Study of the Relative Scarcity of Hawaiian Town Marks

By John K. Bash

Preface

To the collector interested in such matters, the study of Hawaiian cancellations provides a field rich in postal history and variety of markings. There are many facets to the subject—markings of ships and railroads, private companies and plantations, numerous and frequently attractive killer cancels—but the heart of the collection will be the town marks, colorful, diverse, and, not infrequently, elusive.

Inasmuch as the interisland mail was carried without charge until 1859, there arose prior to this date no necessity for cancelling devices at offices other than Honolulu. Such mail as required Hawaiian postage, namely, that bound for other countries, passed through Honolulu and received the postmark of this office. This postmark, however, was apparently used primarily as a notation of the origin of the letter and of the postage paid rather than as a cancelling device, for covers of this period are often found with the stamps uncancelled or struck with a San Francisco postmark. With some justice, the early Hawaiian postmasters were apparently not much concerned with a possible reuse of their stamps. It might be noted that practically all the early foreign mail from Hawaii passed through the hands of the United States post office, generally entering the country at San Francisco and bearing the postmark of that office. The only exceptions worth mentioning are twofold: a very small amount of mail which went southwestward to Australia and perhaps to New Zealand, and an also very small quantity which went round the Horn by British warships and which received a Port of Arrival marking of Liverpool.

As we have seen in Chapter 2 of this work, the Hawaiian postal system began officially to function about November 1, 1850, and Mr. Maurice C. Blake has apprised us of the existence of a cover bearing the straight-line Honolulu postmark (Type 201) with the date November 7, 1850. This letter came over in the first mail officially dispatched eastward from Honolulu. We have been trying to trace down a cover of which we have a record from the C. A. Wilson sale supposedly bearing a Honolulu circular postmark of May 24, and a Manchester, England, receiving mark dated July 26, 1850, but we cannot locate the ownership of the cover and hence cannot verify its date. All other evidence on the subject points

to the beginning of the use of the circular postmark as about the time the "Missionaries" were first issued, which was October 1, 1851. We are still hopeful of locating the Wilson cover for further study.

Whether the Honolulu postmark was stamped on interisland mail prior to the introduction of the "Numerals" is not known to us as we have never seen such a cover. With the introduction of these stamps, however, instructions regarding their cancellation appear to have been very explicit, although official cancelling devices were not immediately provided. Evidence of this is found in the text of two letters written by Postmaster General Clark as recorded by Crocker in his HAWAIIAN NUMERALS.

The first, to the Rev. L. Lyons, postmaster at Waimea, Island of Hawaii, dated September 16, 1859, reads in part: "As we have no seals to forward to different postmasters, you will be under the necessity of crossing the Hawaiian stamp on letters sent by you through the mail with ink." The second, dated January 17, 1860, to the postmaster at Lahaina is in a similar vein: "I have not ordered any obliterating stamp for Lahaina, as I am unwilling on uncertainties to incur any expense that may be useless. It is a question whether the coming Legislature will continue the postage law. If it is abolished, stamps of any kind will be of no use. If they continue the law I will procure a stamp for Lahaina at once."

In the interim, in lieu of an official cancelling device, the postmasters at Lahaina and Hilo resorted to the use of the official port customs seal. The Lahaina customs seal, a marking found in blue and featuring a full-rigged sailing ship in the center, was probably not used beyond 1860, when it was replaced by a town mark Type **243.02.** Clear impressions are rare. The Hilo seal, a large black oval device, had a more extensive use probably extending into the late 1860's, when it was replaced by a town mark Type **242.13.** Here again, due in part to its large size, clear and complete strikes are rare. Type **860** may represent an early (1860) use of a home-made town cancel from Laupahoehoe, but its exact nature has not definitely been determined. Unfortunately, the great majority of the earlier Hawaiian postmarks did not include year dates, and statements regarding their periods of use must often be less precise than one would desire.

Aside, then, from Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo, no other definite town marks have been noted until well into the 1870's, the balance of the offices contenting themselves with a pen stroke or killer cancellation. A small **Paid** Type **760** is also found, but its office of origin is not definitely known to us. Manuscript cancellations from Hilo, Koloa, Waialua, Kau, Keaiwa, Hana, Kapoho, Kaupakuea and Waimea, Hawaii have

been noted on early issues, but these are uncommon. By the middle 1870's the port of Kawaihae appeared on the postmark scene with its rare town mark Type 244.02, and in the late 1870's and early 1880's, the mark Type 238.02 was placed in general use from many of the larger offices. For the last twenty years of the Hawaiian postal system town handstamps were normally supplied, although the continued use of killer cancels in some offices helps make examples of the corresponding town marks rather scarce.

The study of these Hawaiian town marks has been our special interest over a period of years. Thousands of stamps and covers have been examined. Close attention was given to the dates and manner of use of the individual markings, their colors, and perhaps most difficult of all, an approximation of their relative scarcity. But in presenting this information no claims of completeness can be made, for undoubtedly new marks remain to be discovered or recorded. In some cases, only a single specimen is available for comment. We merely record the progress to date in the hopes that it may be of interest to the student and consequently productive of more information.

The dates of use of the various marks as recorded in our study represent the month and year of the earliest and latest dates of the particular marking seen by or reported to us. In most cases, a town mark was used exclusively for a period of time and when worn out was discarded and replaced by a new and different variety. There are exceptions, however, particularly in some of the larger offices where two or more devices appear at times to have been used concurrently. Infrequently, when a mark does not bear a year date or the date of use is illegible or incomplete, we have estimated the year of use. Such estimates are distinguished by being placed in parentheses with a question mark, but may be considered a fairly reliable general indication of the period of its use. These recorded periods of use of individual town marks have proven useful both as an aid to identifying incomplete markings and as an indication of the degree of completeness of the postmark history of any particular office. For this reason the markings under each town are listed, not in numerical order, but as nearly as possible in chronological order.

Our readers may wish to know our procedure in estimating the scarcity of the individual town marks, hence the following description. Figures representative of the amount of business transacted at the individual Hawaiian post offices were available for the years 1888-92 and 1898-99, in published reports of the Hawaiian Postmaster General together with certain less refined data for other years. From this information an estimate was made of the relative amount of total business transacted by each office during its entire period of operation. Since, however, most

offces used more than one kind of town mark, it was necessary to distribute the total business of such an office among its various town marks on a percentage basis as defined by their time and manner of use. For example, other factors being equal, a town mark applied directly to the stamp is less scarce than one used in conjuction with a killer and hence generally obtainable only on a cover. Due to a general increase in postal services, a mark used for a period of years in the 1890's is very likely to be more common than one used for an equivalent period of years from the same office in the 1880's. In brief, having by these methods obtained an index figure indicative of the relative scarcity of each individual town mark, the marks were divided into ten groups of varying scarcity. **Group 1** marks are **very rare, Group 2** slightly less so, and so on until **group 10** which comprises the most common varieties. **Roughly speaking, the cancels in any particular group are about twice as scarce as those in the group with the next higher number.** We will be the first to admit errors of judgment.

We wish to express our appreciation and thanks to William J. Davey whose continued help and advice in this field over a period of years is in large part responsible for this study. The numbers from A DETAILED LISTING OF THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF HAWAII are used throughout this chapter. We also express our gratitude to Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris for his advice on the earlier Hawaiian postmarks.

We would appreciate hearing from those interested in this subject with the thought in mind of adding to, confirming, or correcting the data herewith presented. Please address all communications to THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION.

In the following study, Mr. Davey has furnished the meanings of the town names, their geographical locations and the historical and commerical facts about them. These meanings and facts have been carefully checked and verified or corrected by Henry P. Judd of Honolulu, the authority on the Hawaiian language. The map of the Islands (Plate 5) as well as the end papers are Mr. Davey's handiwork. The statistical data have all been worked out by us.

Directions for Using the Statistical Study

Where a list of town marks is given under a post office name, the sequence of columns is as follows:

Town mark type number; Colors noted; Scarcity group; Dates of use, Remarks.

Where no list of town marks is given, no such markings have been recorded, even though the place is known to have had a post office.

Town mark numbers: All from A DETAILED LISTING OF THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF HAWAII.

Color abbreviations: B, black; Bl, blue; G, green; P, purple (including the many shades running from slate almost to magenta); R, red. Where more than one color has been observed for a particular town mark, the first named is the most common.

Scarcity group: Group 1 markings are very rare, group 2 slightly less so, ranging up to group 10, which are the commonest.

Dates of use: Usually the earliest and latest dates seen or reported. Where estimated, enclosed in parentheses.

* Means not actually seen by us, but reported on reliable authority.

ISLAND OF HAWAII

Hawaii, the largest island of the group, contains over four thousand square miles of volcanic country. The name "Hawaii" is derived from that of the traditional first settler and discoverer.

HAKALAU (Leafy drying shed) 1883-1887. 1893-1900.

237.02	P	4	7/93-8/93	
281.02	P	7	3/95-3/99	

HALAWA (Watering trough) 1880-1891. No postmark known.

HAMAKUA (The back of the island) 1854-1867. No postmark known.

HILEA (Lazy) 1881-1900. A village on the south coast.

282.011	P	4	6/94-1/97	

HILO (Name of an ancient navigator) 1854-1900. The second largest city in the islands.

A manuscript cancel has been noted on the 1862 issue.

211	B	1	5/65	Also noted on early "Numerals."
242.13	B	3	12/67-8/78	Used with killer **22** and **163.**
238.02	B,P	3	4/82-8/82,7/94	Early use with killer **22.**
281.01	P,Bl	6	5/87-5/89	Note another variety of **281.01** below.
235.02	P	6	6/87-1/89	Always found with killer **131**
282.011	P	8	5/91-10/99	
281.01	P	8	7/91-6/95	Letters thinner than in **281.01** above.
274.01	P	9	3/93-1/95	
253.03	P	9	8/94-2/00	None noted used 1897-99
271.035	B,P	10	8/95-12/99	Used with killer **22** in 8/95
235.01	P	6	11/98-4/99	
253.01	P,R	6	9/99-1/00	Always found with killer **131**
271.03	P	7	3/00-6/00	

HOLUALOA (long shed) 1898-1900. A village in the north Kona district

235.01	P	3	10/98-6/00	Found with killer **131**

HONOKAA (Deflecting place of the wind) 1880-1900. Headquarters for the Honokaa sugar company.

282.016	Bl	4	11/85-2/86	Large thick letters, 4 mm. high.

HONOKAA (Cont.)

281.013	P	7	6/88-10/93	
282.016	P	7	4/94-7/96	Smaller letters than in type above, 3 mm. high.
235.02	P	6	1/97-5/99	
253.01	P	6	10/97	
255.01	P	6	5/98-4/00	Always found with killer **131**
235.01	P	6	2/99	
259.01	P	3	4/00	

HONOMU (Harbor of the Mu) 1896-1900. Headquarters for the Honomu Plantation.

253.01	P	5	3/97-12/99

HONUAPO (Turtle embrace) 1881-1900. Mill and camp of the Hutchinson Co. The story so often told of the illiterate postmaster had its origin here. He would on mail days spread out the letters on the beach and allow all to help themselves.

282.012	P	6	3/92-8/95

HOOKENA (To furnish drink) 1880-1900. A village on the west coast.

282.011	P	5	5/90-9/96	
281.01	P	5	7/95-4/99	Often used with killer **131**

HOOPULOA (To lengthen) 1880-1900. A village on the south-west coast.

282.01	P,B	4	4/94	Somewhat oval shaped
282.011	P,B	5	9/96-1/98	Year date generally illegible
255.01	P	4	6/00	

HUDSONVILLE 1858-1864. No postmark known.

KAAWALOA (The long harbor) 1865-1869. Site of Captain Cook's monument on Kealakekua Bay. No postmark known.

KAILUA (Two sea currents) 1856-1900. Chief port of the Kona district. Former abode of the Hawaiian kings.

282.016	P,B	8	12/88-4/00	Side ornaments differs from usual type f with 10 rays instead of 8
282.011	P	8	10/94-2/00	

KALAPANA (Shooting field) 1895-1900. A village in the Puna district.

235.01	B	1	7/99-1/00	Cancel reads **KALAPANA, Hawaii**

KAPOHO (Chalk) A village in the Puna district.

A manuscript cancel has been noted on an 1864 issue.

KAU (The breast) 1856-1864. The name of this office was changed to Waiohinu in 1865.

A manuscript cancel has been noted on an 1864 issue.

KAUPAKUEA (Raised houseridge) 1858-1869. A manuscript cancel has been noted on a "Numeral" stamp.

KAWAIHAE (Wild stream) 1854-1900. First point of land touched by the missionaries in 1820.

244.02	B	1	(1875?)	Noted with killer **184**
238.02	B	2	4/81-2/83	
282.011	P,B,G	6	7/89-1/96	Found in a brilliant turquoise-green
281.01	P	6	4/95-3/99	
259.01	P	3	12/99	

KEAAU (Hindering current) A village near the Olaa sugar mill. No postmark known.

KEAIWA (The brave) 1858-1880.

A manuscript cancel has been noted on an 1864 issue.

KEALAKEKUA (Path of the gods) 1856-1900.

282.016	P	4	1/86	
282.011	P	6	11/93-3/96	
281.02	P	7	6/96-4/00	

KEAUHOU (New regime) 1868-1874. 1881-1900. This is the landing for Volcano House.

282.013	P,Bl	6	6/91-9/97	

KOHALA (Pandanus drawn) 1858-1900. The birthplace of Kamehameha I.

238.02	B	2	4/80	
282.013	P	4	3/86	Large thick letters, 3½ mm. high
281.013	P	6	9/86-4/90	
282.011	P	8	3/93-5/00	
282.013	P	8	3/96-11/99	Smaller letters than in type above, 2½ mm. high
235.01	P	6	3/97-3/99	Found with killer **131**

KUKUIHAELE (Moving kukui trees) 1880-1900. Site of the Kukuihaele plantation.

282.01	P,Bl,B	4	3/83-7/89	
282.011	P	4	10/92	Spelled **Kukuihaeli**
281.02	P	7	3/95-8/99	

LAUPAHOEHOE (Leaf of lava) 1859-1871. 1880-1884. 1888-1900. Named from the shape of the local lava formation. An ancient Hawaiian settlement.

282.016	P	4	2/85-12/85	
282.011	P	7	9/91-4/99	
281.01	P	7	2/96-10/99	
291.01	P	3	7/99-10/99	
255.01	P	4	11/99-4/00	

LAUPAHOEHOE BEACH 1884-1888.

282.02	B,P	3	8/87	Possibly may be the office of Laupahoehoe under a different name

LAUPAHOEHOE PLANTATION 1884-1887. This was changed to Papaaloa. No postmark known.

MAHUKONA (Leeward smoke) 1881-1900. Situated on the northwest point of the island.

282.016	P.R	6	2/87-12/95	Red noted in 5/95
282.011	P	4	6/93	
281.01	P,R	7	1/95-3/97	Red noted in 3/97
253.01	P	5	12/97-3/99	
255.01	P	4	2/00-5/00	

NAALEHU (Lava ashes) 1886-1900. Headquarters for the Hutchinson sugar plantation.

282.011	P,Bl	5	7/93-3/97	Slightly oval shape, appears with killer **131**
235.01	P	5	2/99-1/00	Always found with killer **131**

NAPOOPOO (The holes) 1883-1900. A fishing village on Kealakekua Bay.

282.01	P	3	(1894?)	
282.011	P	6	3/95-9/95	
235.01	P	6	12/97-4/00	

OLAA (Of sacredness) 1895-1900. A village in the Puna district.
A manuscript cancel has been noted on an 1894 issue.

281.013	P.G	3	9/94-4/96	Always found with killer **111**
253.01	P	3	7/98-9/98	Found with killer **131**
235.01	P	3	2/99-5/00	Found with killer **131**

OLAA PLANTATION 1898-1900.

259.01	P	2	9/99

ONOMEA (Something palatable) 1863-1866. Later known as Papaikou. No postmark known.

OOKALA (Sharpened digging implement) 1883-1900. This is the headquarters for the Kaiwiki plantation.

253.41	P	6	7/84-6/95
259.023	P	5	9/98

PAAUHAU (Tax yard) 1883-1887. Headquarters for the Paahau sugar company.

253.41	P	1	1/87

PAAUILO (Maggot infested enclosure) 1883-1900. Headquarters for the Hamakua Sugar Co.

281.013	P,Bl,B	6	8/88	
282.011	P,R	7	11/91-4/95	
253.01, **235.01**	P	6	5/99-9/99	253.01 and 235.01 may well represent different stages of wear in the same canceler and hence have been considered together.
259.01	P	3	4/00	

PAHALA (Transgressors enclosure) 1880-1900. Headquarters for the Hawaiian Agricultural Co.

281.01	P	6	1/93-9/96	Used with killer **131**
235.01	P	4	11/97-1/98	
281.01	P	5	12/99-4/00	Larger letters than in **281.01** above

PAPAALOA (Dried up) 1898-1900. Headquarters for the Laupahoehoe sugar company.

255.01	P	3	4/99-7/99	Used with killer **131**

PAPAIKOU (Kou shed) 1896-1900. The Onomea plantation is located here.

255.01	P	3	4/97-2/00

POHOIKI (Small hollow) 1893-1900. A small settlement south of Hilo.

281.01	P	2	12/93-2/00	Used with killer **111**

PUEHUEHU (Scattered) 1880-1891.

282.016	B	1	3/83

PUNALUU (Scattered coral) 1886-1900. A village in the Kau district. There is also an office of this name on Oahu.

281.01	P	5	11/94-12/99

VOLCANO HOUSE 1898-1900. In the Hawaii National Park. Situated on the rim of the larger crater of Kilauea and overlooking the fire-pit of Halamaumau.

213 *	P	1	(1892?)	Probably a private marking.
281.02	P	3	6/99-4/00	

WAIMEA (Yellow water) 1854-1900. Headquarters for the Parker Ranch. There is an office of the same name on Kauai island.

A manuscript cancel has been noted on an 1864 issue.

281.01	P	7	5/87-12/99	See note re cancel **238.02** under the office of Waimea, Kauai

WAIOHINU (Shiny water) 1865-1900. Chief town of the Kau district.

238.02	B	2	7/81	Known with killer 14
282.013	P	3	5/83-1/84	
259.13 / **261.13**	P	7	7/87-2/00	**261.13** may well be a freak strike of **259.13** and hence they have been considered together.

WAIPIO (Curving water) 1880-1887. A picturesque settlement in the Waipio valley.

255.01	P	5	6/98-8/99

MAUI ISLAND

Maui is the second largest island of the group and contains 728 square miles. The name is that of a demigod.

HAIKU (Broken apart) 1858-1893. The Haiku sugar company once had a mill here.

282.013	B	2	(1883?)

HAMAKUAPOKO (Short Hamakua) 1882-1900. The Haiku company had a mill here about 1880. The name was spelled with a final **OKO** in the early cancels and with a final **OKU** from approximately the time of the Provisional Government—1893.

281.01	P,Bl,R	6	8/83-6/92	Earlier use in blue
281.011	P,B	8	9/93-11/99	Spelled **Hamakuapoku**

HAMOA (Fowl trough) 1888-1900. At the eastern end of the island.

281.01	P	4	11/87	
281.011	P	7	4/91-9/96	
235.01	P	6	10/96-4/00	Cancel appears dirty and worn.

HANA (To work) 1858-1900. Site of the Kaeleku mill.

A manuscript cancel has been noted on an 1864 issue.

281.012	P	4	4/86
281.11	P	7	10/92-7/94
235.02	P	5	10/96
255.01	P	5	2/97-9/99
235.01	P	5	4/00-5/00

HONOKAHAU (Shelter of the Hau trees) 1884-1900. A village on the northern coast of west Maui. No postmark known.

HONOKAWAI (Harbor of the water) 1884-1900. No postmark known.

HUELO (A tail) 1889-1900. A village in east Maui.

281.011	P	4	4/93-9/99	Often used with killer **113**

KAANAPALI (Rolling precipices) 1889-1892. Landing on the west coast of west Maui. No postmark known.

KAHULUI (Gathering together) 1856-1900. An important port on the northern coast. The postmaster of this office evidently favored stamp collectors, for it was from this office that so many of the freak cancels and other philatelic oddities came, such as bisects, stamps dated years before year of issue, stampless covers, etc.

238.42	B	2	5/82-11/85	**Maui** mispelled **Mani**
282.013	B	3	5/83	
281.013	B,P	5	11/84-6/89	Early use in black
281.01	B	5	3/85-3/86	Inner circle measures 18 mm.
255.12	B,P,R	4	12/87-9/91	
282.011	P,Bl	5	10/89-11/89	
281.01	P,B,R	6	4/92-6/95	Red noted in 6/94; inner circle measures 17 mm.
282.01	P,R	5	8/95-10/96	Red noted in 12/95
253.01	R	5	2/97-4/97	
235.01	R	5	12/97	Very similar to preceding cancel **253.01**
272.642	Bl,P	6	3/98-1/00	
255.01	Bl	3	1/00-2/00	
271.017	B	5	3/00-6/00	
237.52*	B	3	(1900?)	Possibly a favor cancel from the early 1900's

KALEPOLEPO (The dusty place) 1856-1869. No postmark known.

KAOPO (Night season) 1868. This is the old name for Kaupo. No postmark known.

KAUPO (Night season) 1880-1882. 1890-1900. A village and landing on the south coast of east Maui.

281.01	P	1	(1895?)

KEANAE (The mullet) 1867-1876. 1894-1900. A village on the north coast of east Maui.

281.01	P	2	(1895?)	
255.01	P	2	9/99	Always found with killer **131**

KEOKEA (White) 1894-1900. In the Makawao district. No postmark known.

KIHEI (Shoulder cape) 1893-1900. A village on the west coast of east Maui.

255.01	P	3	9/99-4/00

KIPAHULU (Sojourn at the forest edge) 1880-1900. Site of the Kipahula sugar company.

253.41	P	5	1/91-9/95	Has small arc below date
282.011	P	7	7/96-6/99	

KOOLAU (Windward) 1890-1892. This is the name of the old district on the northeastern slope of Haleakala. The Postmaster General's report for 1888-90 shows that mail was delivered to an office of this name, but that no mail was dispatched therefrom. No postmark known.

KULA (Dry upland) 1856-1861. No postmark known.

LAHAINA (Day of cruelty) 1850-1900. First white settlement and once the capital of the Islands. Site of the Pioneer mill.
Manuscript cancels have been reported.

303	Bl	1	6/60	Found only on early Numerals
243.02	Bl,B	2	8/62-12/62	Found on Numerals. Blue-green shades have been noted
242.13	B	2	1/68	
238.02	B	2	1/83	Found used with **11**
281.013	Bl	6	1/86-12/92	Found used with killer **11** and **111**
281.01	P,Bl	6	5/87-2/90	Isolated use noted in 1/99
281.011	P	7	6/93-12/96	Generally used with killer **131**
235.01	P	8	6/98-1/00	Always used with killer **131**
255.01	P	4	4/00-5/00	Always used with killer **131**

MAALAEA 1884-1890. A small shipping port. No postmark known.

MAKAWAO (View of wide expanse) 1856-1900. A village on the northeastern slope of Halekale.

238.02	B	2	10/79
282.012	P,Bl	7	4/86-3/97
281.011	P	6	7/98-1/00
259.01	P	3	6/00

MAKENA (Mourning for the dead) 1886-1900. A village on the west coast of east Maui. No postmark known.

NAHIKU (The siren) 1899-1900. For a few years this was the center of the rubber cultivation. On the north coast of east Maui.

253.01	P	2	9/99

NUU (A terrace) 1858-1863. In the Hana district. No postmark known.

PAIA (Fish yard) 1880-1900. Terminus of the Kahului railway and once the site of the Paia sugar plantation.

282.013	P,Bl	6	7/85-1/93	
281.013	Bl,P	6	6/87-4/88	
281.011	P	7	4/93-8/95	
235.01	P	7	7/97-6/00	Noted with killer **131**

PAIHIIHI (Neat, tidy) 1878-1879. No postmark known.

PAUWELA (Burned up) 1894-1900. A village near Haika in the Makawao district. No postmark known.

PEAHI (Fan) 1894-1900. A village just west of the Halehaku gulch. No postmark known.

SPRECKELSVILLE 1883-1900. A village just east of Kahului harbor.

281.01	P	4	3/89	Generally with killer **111**
259.04	P	5	9/92-9/94	Generally with killer **111**
282.011	P,R	8	10/95-6/00	Earlier uses with killer **111**

TORBERTSVILLE 1856-1859. The old name for Ulupalakua. No postmark known.

ULUPALAKUA (Ripe breadfruit ridge) 1859-1900. Site of the former Raymond Ranch, now owned by Frank Baldwin. No postmark known.

WAIAKOA (Koa's water) 1894-1900. In the Kula district. No postmark known.

WAIHEE (Water of flight) 1865-1878. 1894-1900. A village and plantation camp near the mouth of the Waihee stream in east Maui. No postmark known.

WAILUKU (Water of destruction) 1856-1900. The largest town of the island and seat of Maui, Lanai and Molokai.

238.02	B	2	3/82	Believed used with killer **135**
285.012	B	3	1/84	Outer circle missing on later strikes
281.01	B	5	1/85-9/86	Inner circle 16 mm. diameter
281.01	B	4	(1885?)	Inner circle 18 mm. Letters heavily serifed. Year dates blurred
282.01	P,B	6	7/89-8/91	May also have been used earlier
281.011	P	9	6/93-1/97	
235.01	P	5	(1895?)	Outer circle broken on both sides
281.02	P	9	3/98-5/00	
253.01	P	6	11/99-6/00	
237.52	B	3	(1900?)	Possibly a favor cancellation from the early 1900's

OAHU ISLAND

Oahu island is the third largest of the group with 600 square miles of territory. The native name means "A gathering place."

AIEA (A shrub, Nothocastrum) 1898-1900. Headquarters for the Honolulu plantation.

255.01	P	3	10/99-5/00	Always found with killer **131**

EWA (Crooked) 1856-1871. 1889-1900. Headquarters for the Ewa plantation.

281.013	P	2	12/89-1/91
282.011	P	3	4/92-3/00

HAUULA (Red hibiscus) 1856-1861. 1884-1885, 1898-1900. A settlement in the Koolauloa district.

272.02	P	2	(1898?)
255.01	P	2	1/00

HEEIA (Slide) 1891-1900. A settlement in the Koolauloa district. Center of rice growing.

281.01	P	4	3/92-10/94
281.03	P	5	2/97-8/99

HONOLULU (Fair haven) 1850-1900. Capital and commerical metropolis of the islands.

A. Markings for use only on foreign mail.

201	B,Bl	1	11/50-6/51	Pre-stamp marking
236.11	R	2	12/51-6/57	Used on collect letters. Found with killers **6** and **7**
236.05	R	3	7/52-6/57	Used on prepaid letters. Also noted with **7.**

HONOLULU (Cont.)

242.03	R	4	9/57-10/69	Used on prepaid letters. Noted with killers **9, 22** and **119**
212	Bl	1	12/69	Noted with **151**
245.02	R	1	8/70	Noted with **118**
277.12	R	3	3/71-5/72	Noted with **134, 151, 152, 164**
233.24	R	4	3/75-1/77	Noted with **117, 118**
221.02	R,P	4	3/77-6/79	Noted with **115, 117**
237.12	P	4	8/79-6/80	Noted with **116**
235.32	P	4	5/81-8/81	Noted with **116**

B. Markings used on first class local mail. Subsequent to about 1883 the markings then in use appear to have been applied without discrimination to both local and foreign mail, except as noted.

243.03	B,R	4	10/57-9/73	Early use on collect foreign mail, later on local mail. With **9, 22, 118.** Early (1857) red, later (1867) black
762	R	2	4/60	Found on "Numerals." Local only
222.02	B	3	12/76-7/78	Local only
223.029	B	3	8/78-3/79	Noted with killer **116.** Local only
234.62	B,R	7	7/81-1/86	Foreign mail in red. Noted with **113**
235.12	R,B	7	8/82-7/86	Foreign mail in red. Noted with killers **113, 116, 117, 131**
237.02	B	4	12/83-2/84	Believed local only
233.02	B	6	1/86-11/87	Noted with **113, 131**
235.22	B	6	3/88-9/88	Noted with **113**
234.02	B	5	1/89-2/89	Noted with **131**
231.72	B	10	8/89-11/98	
231.82	B,P	10	11/89-6/00	
232.92	B,P	10	1/99-6/00	

C. Markings used on registered mail.

273.01	R	5	6/83-7/84, 8/93	Noted with **112, 113, 131**
281.01	R	5	7/85-7/91	Noted with **113**
274.01	R,P	8	10/93-3/99	Noted with **131**
282.11	R	6	6/99-1/00	
255.01	R	6	4/00-6/00	

D. Markings believed generally used for parcel post, newspapers, etc.

275.01	P	4	(1885?)	Not certain of manner of use
226.52	B,P	10	3/97	Also found on issues of 1899
233.528	B	9	12/98-12/99	
232.528	B	9	3/99	
282.21	P	5	10/99	Not certain of manner of use

HONOULIULI (Dark green harbor) 1890-1900. In the Ewa district.

253.02	P	7	8/90-12/96
281.02	P,Bl	7	12/97-10/99
255.01	Bl	4	3/00-5/00

KAHUKU (Projection) 1856-1861. 1890-1900. Center for the Kahuku plantation and the northern terminus of the Oahu railway.

253.02	P	6	2/91-?/98
235.01	P	4	5/00

KANEOHE (Slim man) 1856-1867. 1881-1900. A village in the Koolaupoko district.

235.01	P	3	8/99-3/00

LAIE (Leaf of the Ie plant, Freycinetia) 1878-1879. 1886-1900. A Mormon settlement founded here in 1850.

282.011	P	4	4/99-11/99

PENINSULA. 1897-1900. Before the annexation an office was in operation on the peninsula, but was later moved to the railway at Pearl Harbor.

255.01	P	2	8/97-9/99	Always used with killer **131**

PUNALUU (Scattered coral) 1886-1900. A village in the Koolauloa district. There is also a Punaluu on the Island of Hawaii.

255.01	P	2	6/98-5/99	Always used with killer **131**

WAHIAWA (Foggy place) 1898-1900. Twenty-five miles from Honolulu. There is also a Wahiawa on Kauai Island. No postmark known.

WAIAHOLE (Small fish water) 1884-1900. In the Koolauloa district. No postmark known.

WAIALUA (Two streams) 1856-1900. Site of the Waialua Agricultural Company. A manuscript cancel has been noted on a "Numeral".

282.013	P	5	11/91-7/94
281.01	P	5	12/98-5/00

WAIALUA PLANTATION 1898-1900. No postmark known.

WAIANAE (Mullet water) 1882-1900. Ancient gathering place of Hawaiian fishermen.

282.016	P,B	7	11/85-1/97	
282.011	P	4	12/98-5/00	Usually found with killer **131**

WAIKANE (Water of Kane) 1881-1884. 1890-1892. 1898-1900. A small village a few miles beyond Kaneohe.

255.01	P	2	1/99	Always found with killer **131**

WAIMANALO (Brackish water) 1898-1900. Headquarters for the Waimanalo Plantation.

281.013*	P	3	(1898?)

WAIPAHU (Gushing water) 1897-1900. Site of the Oahu Sugar Co.

255.01	P	5	1/98-1/00	Always found with killer **131**

KAUAI ISLAND

Kauai Island is the fourth largest island of the group, situated ninety miles north of Honolulu and containing 547 square miles.

It is known as the "Garden Isle. " The meaning of the word Kauai is "to place out to dry."

ANAHOLA (Fish poison cave) 1856-1864. A village and landing on Anahola Bay in the Kawaihau district. No postmark known.

ELEELE (Black) 1898-1900. A village in the Kona district.

253.01	P	3	10/99-5/00	

HANALEI (Make a wreath) 1856-1900. In the extreme north of the island.

238.02*	B	2	9/81-4/86	
255.12	P	3	5/88-10/92	
281.01	P	4	3/91	Also noted on 2c brown of 1894
282.011	P	6	11/94-1/96	
253.01	P	5	3/98-1/00	

HANAPEPE (To crush) 1858-1866. 1893-1900. Known for its rice culture.

281.013	P	5	3/95-10/96	
253.01	P	4	1/00	

KAPAA (Fast, firm) 1880-1893. A village in the Kawaihau district. The post office was transferred to Kealia in 1893.

282.013	P,Bl	7	3/83-9/89	

KEALIA (Salt pan) 1893-1900. Headquarters for the Makee Sugar Co.

282.011	P	9	6/93-4/00	

KEKAHA (Lands unsuited for taro growth) 1882-1900. Site of the Kekaha mill.

282.016	B	4	2/89	
282.011	B,P	7	12/90-1/97	Space in **K EKAHA.** Earlier use in black
235.04	P	7	9/97-5/00	

KILAUEA (Rising smoke cloud) 1877-1900. Site of the Kilauea sugar mill.

282.016	P	5	8/82-12/85	
281.01	P,R	7	1/90-2/96	Red noted in 6/94
282.011	P	7	4/96-1/00	

KOLOA (Wild duck) 1856-1900. In 1835 a lease was granted by the Hawaiian king to Ladd and Co., who constructed the first mill and plantation in the islands.

A manuscript cancel has been noted on a "Numeral".

238.02	B	2	11/82-3/83	
282.012	P,Bl,B	8	4/86-5/00	None noted between 8/89 and 3/99
251.02	P,Bl	8	5/92-1/97	Earlier use in blue
282.011	B	7	1/96-1/97	

LIHUE (Goose flesh) 1870-1900. County seat of Lauai county.

238.02	B	2	3/83	
253.41	Bl	5	7/86-1/90	Large sized type
282.011	P,Bl	8	5/91-12/95	Earlier use in blue
255.12	P	7	1/96-1/97	
253.01	P	7	1/97-1/98	
235.01	P	7	4/97-7/97	
272.614	Bl,P	9	3/98-5/00	Earlier use in blue

MAKAWELI (Fearful eye) 1890-1900. Site of the Hawaiian Sugar Co.

282.013	P,R	7	1/91-12/97	Red noted in 10/96 and 1/97
255.01	P	7	4/98-5/00	Always found with killer **131**

MANA (Power) 1893-1900. Site of the famous "barking sands," a low swampy area at the west end of Kauai.

282.012	P	5	5/98-12/98
255.01*	P	4	10/98

MOLOAA (Parched) 1864-1870. In the Kawaihau district. No postmark known.

NAWILIWILI (The wiliwili tree, erythrina) 1859-1874. The port for Lihue. No postmark known.

WAHIAWA (Place of awa) 1855-1874. In the Koloa district. There is an office of the same name on Oahu. No postmark known.

WAIMEA (Yellow water) 1856-1900. Site of the celebrated Waimea canyon. Captain Cook first landed here in 1778. Before Mr. Isenberg, the first postmaster at this office, was issued a killer, he adopted an unusual method of defacing the stamps by ripping them across with his thumb nail. There is also a Waimea on the Island of Hawaii.

238.02	P,B	3	9/81-8/87	May possibly include Waimea, Hawaii as cancel **238.02** omits island name
253.61	P,B	4	5/84-7/90	Earlier use in purple
282.011	P	9	4/92-7/98	
255.01	P	6	11/98-5/00	Noted with killer **131**

WAIOLI (Singing water) 1884-1886. An old mission in the Hanalei district. No postmark known.

MOLOKAI ISLAND

The island of Molokai has an area of 260 square miles. The name means "A temple ceremony."

HONOMUNI 1881-1882. No postmark known.

KALAUPAPA (Flat leaf of land) 1888-1900. The leper colony. It is known that mail was received here, but there are no known cancels from this office—it is likely that any mail dispatched from the leper settlement was fumigated and possibly sent in batches to Honolulu for distribution by the usual postal channels. No postmark known.

KALAWAO (Mountainside wild woods) 1876-1886. Site of the boys' home of the leper colony. No postmark known.

KALUAAHA (The coir-net pit) 1856-1882.

238.02*	B	1	9/82

KAMALO (Dry) 1884-1900. A village in the southwest.

282.012	P	7	6/94-3/00

KAUNAKAKAI (To go along in company of fours) 1858-1900. Harbor on the south coast.

282.046	P,Bl	6	11/84-5/87
282.011	P	7	6/91-4/95
281.01	P,R	7	2/93-6/00
255.01	P	6	1/99-9/99

PUKOO (Supporting conch shell) 1882-1900. Harbor on the south coast.

282.013	B	1	1/83

LANAI AND NIIHAU ISLANDS

Lanai is privately owned and contains about 90,000 acres. Niihau is also privately owned.

KEOMUKU (The shortened) 1899-1900. On the island of Lanai.
255.01 P 3 10/99-3/00

LANAI (Day of contention) 1867-1872. 1879-1900. No postmark known.

NIIHAU (Bound with hau bark) 1864-1875. A small island to the southwest of Kauai, with an area of only 73 square miles. No postmark known.

OLD OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES

The following list contains the names of the stations on the old overland mail routes. Although they were probably never official post offices, some may have their own cancels. The names are arranged in alphabetical order—the name of the island is shown after each office name together with the probable date of operation.

HALAWA, Molokai, 1888-1900. In eastern Molokai.

HONOIPU, Hawaii. (Calabash harbor) 1880-1881. A landing in the north Kohala district, later abandoned.

KAALAEA, Oahu. (Red ochre) 1881. In the Koolaupoko district.

KAILUA, Oahu. (Two seas) 1868. In the Koolaupoko district.

KAINALIU, Hawaii. (Surf) 1881-1882. A village in the north Kona district.

KAHAKULOA, Maui. (The long rock) 1880-1900. At the mouth of the Kahakuloa valley in East Maui.

KALALAU, Kauai. (Blunder) 1887-1890. In the Hanalei district.

KOOLAU, Oahu. (Windward) 1868-1890. Short for Koolaupoko, a district in the city and county of Honolulu.

MOANUI, Molokai. (Great fowl) 1889-1891.

NIULII, Hawaii. (Small cocoanut tree) 1884. In the Kohala district.

OLOWALU, Maui. (Sound of many voices at one time) 1886-1892. A village on the southwest coast of West Maui. Formerly there was a small mill located there.

ONOULI, Hawaii. (Dark Ono fish—Acanthocybaim solandri) 1865-1869.

PAPA, Hawaii. (Flat) 1891-1900. A village in the south Kona district.

PAUKAA, Hawaii. (Completely gone) 1888-1900. South Hilo district.

PEARL CITY, Oahu. 1892-1900. A small town located near Honolulu.

PELEKUNU, Molokai. (Strong smelling) 1890-1900.

PEPEEKEO, Hawaii. 1888-1900. A village and landing in the South Hilo district. Site of the Pepeekeo sugar mill.

WAILAU, Molokai. (Four hundred waters) 1889-1892.

WAIMANU, Hawaii. (Bird water) 1884-1900. A beautiful valley in the Hamakua district.

PART IV

Appendices

— A P P E N D I X A —

Sailings from Honolulu 1849-1860

By

Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris,
U.S.N. (Ret'd).

— A P P E N D I X B —

Detailed List of the Stamps of Hawaii

By

William J. Davey

— A P P E N D I X C —

Detailed List of the Forgeries of Hawaii

By

William J. Davey

— A P P E N D I X D —

A Synopsis of the Postal History and Postage Rates of Hawaii

By

Henry A. Meyer

— B I B L I O G R A P H Y —

— APPENDIX A —

Sailings from Honolulu

1849-1860

By Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N. (Ret'd)

(Sailings from 1849 are given herewith together with explanatory notes.)

In order to identify early year dates, we attempted to make a complete list of sailings from records in Honolulu but, perhaps on account of the present disturbed condition incident to the war, failed to procure any information from that source. We therefore arranged with Mr. Elliott Perry to make a thorough search of existing records in the United States. The newspaper files were examined in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., in Baltimore, Boston and Worcester, and such a list is given herewith. Unfortunately, it is neither entirely complete nor without inconsistencies as, in some instances, files of newspapers were missing and even cross checking from various files failed to entirely clarify it. Some sources gave dates of departure from Honolulu and sometimes the number of days in passage to San Francisco, with, and at times, without the number of days involved in the sea trip. In consulting this list of sailings, which includes a period of about ten years, to 1860, inclusive, it should be kept in mind that "day of departure" at Honolulu probably meant "day of clearance and closing of the mails"; that very probably, in instances, weather conditions delayed these sailing vessels from actually departing, and that there might have been similar delays on account of weather between the arrival and delivery of mails to the post office in San Francisco. However, the sailings as given from Honolulu to San Francisco are sufficiently complete and accurate to permit, in nearly all instances, the identification of the ship that carried the mail and the establishment of the year dates. As stated, it is not complete and is subject to correction and modification, which we hope will be forthcoming from those having additional and more accurate information.

We are particularly concerned with the year dates up to and including late June, 1857, previous to which the San Francisco, California, postmark was without year date, after which time the larger San Francisco postmark cancellation gave the year date. When it was replaced by the smaller two concentric circle cancellation in 1862 and 1863, this at first bore the year date but as it continued in use, this became illegible or was entirely worn away. The succeeding type of cancellation of a small single circle coming into use about 1867, bore no year date.

LIST OF SAILINGS

(From Various Sources, especially "The Polynesian" with Notes on Arrival of Ships at San Francisco).

All dates indicate clearings or sailings from Honolulu except where noted otherwise, or with asterisk, thus*.

Where no figures are indicated in the various columns, no data was available in the sources used.

Dates and duration of voyage indicated in bold face were calculated from the information at hand.

Question marks indicate apparent discrepancies between the duration period and dates given.

Spellings of ship's names may vary, due to errors in the early newspapers from which this data was gathered.

1849—From THE POLYNESIAN

"**May 19, 1849**—MAIL VIA PANAMA. This route so long talked of, has now got into pretty regular operation between New York and California, and letters and papers have, by it, reached these islands to February 12th.

September 8, 1849—THE POLYNESIAN not issued September 1st, because French soldiers landed and took military possession of the fort and government buildings. Joint guarantee of the independence of the Hawaiian Islands by England and France."

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Louisa	5/12*			From (?)
Mary	6/8			
Elizabeth	6/12			
Julian	7/1			
Don Quixote	7/2			
Starling	7/4			
Montreal	7/7			
Amazon	8/2*			From Lahaina, 42 days from Tahiti
Ann	8/11			
Honolulu	8/11			
Correo d'Cobija	8/12			
James Monroe	8/25			
Mary Frances	9/5			
Mary Stuart	9/16			
Fraternite	9/25			
Joseph Albino	9/25			

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Privateer	9/26			
Connecticut	10/20			
Starling	10/22			
Caroline	11/19			
Margaret	11/27			
Don Quixote	12/3			
David Henshaw	12/14			
Planet	12/17			
Maria	12/22			
Pacifico	12/22			
Daniel Grant	12/29			
Kalama	12/29*			From Lahaina

1850

January 5, 1850—Letters from Panama correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD of September 15, 1849: "There are upwards of four hundred letters addressed to individuals in California and Sandwich Islands lying in the Post Office. They are all from the United States. They will remain where they are, until the transit postage of one rial is paid on each. Where is the mail agent, who was appointed a few months since, at a salary of $600 per month? He certainly is not on the Isthmus."

FROM THE POLYNESIAN

February 2, 1850—A long article on proposed United States Treaty begins: "Our readers are aware that no treaty as yet exists between the United States and the Sandwich Islands Government." (The treaty of 1849 was ratified and went into effect in August, 1850.)

April 27, 1850—List of letters received from California remaining on hand at the counting room of S. H. Williams & Co. on April 25th.

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Robert Bruce	1/1			
Brothers	1/1			
Tepic	1/15			
Primus	1/19			
Cheerful	1/19			
Victoria	1/28			
Planet	1/28			
Josephine	1/31			
S. Roberts	2/2			
Wilhemine	2/2			

1850 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Euing	2/7			U. S. Survey Cutter
Friendship	2/11			
Mariposa	2/12			
Petrel	2/27			
Sacramento	3/1*			Via Lahaina
Drummond	3/2*			Via Lahaina
Mariposa	3/3*			Via Lahaina
Pacifico	3/4*			Via Lahaina
Adario	3/5*			Via Lahaina
Mazethca	3/5			
Connecticut	3/6			
Decatur	3/9			
Wanderer	3/11			
Caroline	3/11			
Mary	3/11			
Tepic	3/13			
Deborah	3/29			
Russell	3/29*			From Lahaina
Eudora	4/2			
Roe	4/2			
St. Andrew	4/5			
Maria	4/6			
W. H. Shaler	4/15			
Starling	4/18			
Pacifico	4/29			
Orator	5/4			
Fortunio	5/4*			Via Lahaina
Sir J. Franklin	5/14			
Meta	5/18*			Via Lahaina
Jane	5/17*			Via Lahaina
Will Watch	5/25			
River Chief	5/29			
J. R. S.	6/3			
Swan	6/3			
Union	6/5*			From Lahaina
Mary Wilder	6/6*			From Lahaina
Harmony	6/6			
Raven	6/8*			From Lahaina
Fortune	6/15*			From Lahaina
Robert Bruce	6/22*			From Lahaina
Gazelle	6/22*			From Lahaina
Josephine	6/24*			From Lahaina
Penelope	6/28			
Honolulu	7/1*			From Lahaina
Brothers	7/1*			From Lahaina
Arwayma	7/1*			From Lahaina
Jesuran	7/1*			From Lahaina

1850 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Roe	7/2*			From Lahaina
Maria	7/3*			From Lahaina
Emeline	7/3*			From Lahaina
Postman	7/3			
Florius	7/3			
Roe	7/5			
Lydia Ann	7/5			
Mary S.	7/5			Sold in August to Hawaiian Registry and renamed "Snake"
Two Brothers	7/6	37		
Sea Gull	7/6*			From Lahaina
Odd Fellow	7/13*			From Lahaina
Mary and Emma	7/15*			From Lahaina
Cachalot	7/20*			From Lahaina without clearance
Anglona	7/20*			From Lahaina
Julius Pringle	7/20*			From Lahaina
John Allyne	7/23*	22		From Lahaina
Montgomery	7/24*	21		From Lahaina
Muta	7/25*			From Lahaina
Mary Ann	7/25			
Adventure	7/25			
John	7/28*			From Lahaina
Almira	8/3*			From Lahaina
Fawn	8/3*			From Lahaina
Philomena	8/5			
Augustus	8/6			
Astoria	8/7*			From Lahaina
Eagle	8/12*			From Lahaina
Romulus	8/15*			From Lahaina
Rose	8/15*			From Lahaina
Frances Henrietta	8/15*			From Lahaina for Honolulu and home
Frances Henrietta	8/23			For New Bedford
Brightman	8/19			
Tobacco Plant	8/19			
Chandler Price	8/21			Whaler for New Bedford
Connecticut	8/23			
Albatross	8/28			Without Clearance
Chilo	?	23		
Japan	9/9*			From Lahaina
Monticello	9/10*			From Lahaina
Juno	9/13*			From Lahaina
Laura Bevan	9/19*			From Lahaina
Emeline Howard	9/19*			From Lahaina
Maria	9/19*			From Lahaina

1850 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Maria	9/27			
Starling	9/25			
Ann Catherine	10/3			
Penelope	11/2			To sail with mail
Geo. Davis	12/5			Cleared
Geo. Davis	12/7?			

1851

May 17, 1851. From THE POLYNESIAN. Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations read 12th of May 1851. * * * "So it is with the United States of North America. The treaty with that Republic, signed on the 20th of December 1849, was ratified here on the 24th of August 1850, and is now a law of the land * * *."

October 4, 1851—"Postage Stamps of the denomination of 2, 5 and 13 cents have been prepared and can now be obtained at the Post office. As all letters for foreign ports are required to be prepaid, they will be found convenient."

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Dutchess of Clarence	1/11			
Corsair	1/28			Probably with mail
Col. Fanning	4/19			
Ark	4/22			
Thetis	4/29			
John Calvin	4/29			
Cheerful	5/1			
Deborah	5/19			For Columbia River with mail (?)
Joseph Butler	6/4			
C. J. Dow	6/4			
Baltimore	6/14			
Adirondack	6/21			
Mary Catherine	7/2			
President	7/12			
R. Bowne	7/16 or 19			
Constant	7/19			
Edgar	7/24			
Wilhelmine	8/8			Cleared for Maui and San Francisco
Empire	8/18			
Catherine	8/23			
Golden Rule	9/19	18?	10/5	Mail closed or to close. No clearance picked up.

1851 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Odd Fellow	9/12?	28	10/8	
Emelie	9/23?	18?	10/5	Mail closed or to close. No clearance picked up
Laura Bevan	*	29	10/11	From Lahaina
Orion	9/13	33	10/16	110 days from Liverpool via Honolulu
Eagle	9/16*	31	10/17	From Owyhee
Robert Bruce	9/21*	26	10/17	From Lahaina
Ayrshire Lass	9/23*	25	10/18	From Lahaina
Petrel	9/30*	18	10/18	From Lahaina
Susan Sturges	9/28*	25	10/23	From Waimai
Zoe	10/7*	23	10/30	From Owyhee
E. L. Frost	10/9*	20	10/30	From Lahaina (Maui ?)
Iowa	10/6*	21	10/30	From Lahaina
Roanoke	10/7*	21	11/1	From Lahaina
Florius (Flavius?)	10/25	20	11/15	
Aldebaran	10/27	22	11/18	From Boston via Valparaiso
Cynosure	10/25*	18	11/21	From Lahaina
Oriental	10/24 or 25*	16	11/10	From Lahaina
Kohinoor	10/31*	16	11/21	From Lahaina
Corsair	11/5	27	12/2	
Monticello	11/5	24	11/29	
Mary W. Ward	11/5*	18	11/25	From Lahaina
Loo Choo	11/17	19	12/6	Mail closed or to close. No clearance picked up
Avondale	11/26	30	12/26	120 days from Montevideo
Potomac	11/30	26	12/26	60 days from Apia, Navigator Islands
Baltimore	12/10	16	12/27	
Loo Choo (?)	12/10	16	12/27	Mail closed or to close. No clearance picked up

1852

NOTE: The abbreviation "S. I." appears to have been used for the Society Islands as well as for the Sandwich Islands.

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Golden Rule	12/18*	14	1/1	From S. I.
Wyandott	12/17*	16	1/2	From S. I.
Hermann	12/18*	20	1/7	From Kawaihai
Laura Bevans	12/26*	15	1/10	From Lahaina
Curlen	12/31*	18	1/18	From Lahaina
Gazelle	12/22*	25	2/16	From Lahaina
Geo. Washington	12/21*	27	2/17	Honolulu & Lahaina S. I.
Constitution	2/5	11	2/18	Steamer, large mail

1852 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Honolulu	1/27	23	2/18	British Schooner
E. L. Frost	2/6	17	2/23	
Wyandott	Feb.			To sail soon after Feb. 14
Maid of Julpha	2/28*	25	3/23	From S. I.
Eagle	2/25	30	3/26	
Baltimore	3/9*	15	3/26	From Oahee
Elizabeth Newell	3/4	23	3/27	
William	3/10*	17	3/27	From Lahaina
Ayrshire Lass	3/8	20	3/28	
Laura Bevans	3/9*	14	4/4	Closed 3/9. Cleared at Honolulu 3/6, from Lahaina
Lydia Snow	3/10*	29	4/8	From Raitea with oranges
Wyandott	3/21*	27	4/17	From Hawaii
Vandalia	3/31?	18	4/19	U. S. Sloop of War
Prince Minchiko	3/26	26	4/21	Russian Bark
Emily Bourne	3/21	38	4/21	From Sydney via Honolulu
Picard		?	4/21	From Sydney 11/25 via Tahiti and Honolulu
Zoe	3/31	20	4/21	To G. B. Post
Emma Packer	3/28	24	4/21	
Geo. Washington	4/8*	19	5/1	From Sandwich Islands
Gazalie (Gazelle?)	4/13*	15	5/2,5/1?	From Lahaina with U. S. mail
Edward Frost	*	?	5/14	From S. I. Apr. 24
Noble	4/27	18	5/15	Mexican Brig.
Curlew	5/3*	13	5/16	From Kawaihi
Manuker	4/27*	27	5/24	From Lahaina
Isabella	5/3	25	5/28	89 days from San Juan via S.I.
Baltimore	5/8,5/4?			
Maria	5/12*	16	6/5?	Via Lahaina
Speed	*		6/7	101 days from Sydney via Tahiti and Lahaina
Eagle sailed	5/13	26	6/7 or 6/9	Cleared at Honolulu 5/10
John Young	5/31	29	6/29	
Zoe	9/13	19	10/2	To G. B. Post Co.
Wallace	10/5	16	10/21	
M. A. Jones	10/5	21	10/26	
Elizabeth Newell	10/25*	19	11/13	From Atoi, S. I.
Geo. Washington	10/21	25	11/15	To G. B. Post Co.
Baltic (Baltimore?)	11/2	19	11/22	
Whtton (?)	11/10	20	11/30	To J. H. Hutton Co.
Zoe	11/27*	15	12/12	From Sandwich Islands
H. T. Bartlett	11/24	28	12/22	
Manchu	12/1	21	12/22	From Owyhee to G.B.Post Co.
Wallace	12/6	17	12/23	
W. Allen	11/27	26	12/23	

1853

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Damel	12/20*	17	1/6	From Hilo, Owyhee
Mary A. Jones	12/17	21	1/7	
Caroline	12/18	20	1/7	To G. B. Post Co.
Lauretta	1/1	30	1/31	
Excel	1/22	25	2/16	To G. B. Post Co.
Juno	1/28	18?	2/19	
Zoe	2/4	14?	2/21	To G. B. Post Co.
Sierra Nevada	2/28*	15	3/15	From Lahaina
Jacqueline & Elise	2/21	24	3/17	
Wallace	2/26	23	3/21	
Eliza Taylor	*		3/31	From S. I.
Gilbert	3/1*	33	4/3	From Lahaina
Emeline	2/28*	35	4/4	35 days from Owyhee
Matthew Vassar	3/12*	23	4/4	From Sandwich Islands
Prince de Joinville	3/14*	28	4/11	From Sandwich Islands
Judson	3/11	33	4/13	
Elizabeth Newell	3/24*	23	4/16	From Sandwich Islands
Corinthiana	3/21*	26	4/16	From Naimea, Sandwich Islands
Lyra	3/31*	20	4/20	From Lahaina
Zoe	4/9	16	4/25	To G. B. Post Co.
Time	4/6*	30	5/6	From Oahu, S. I.
Oriental	4/19		5/13	
Ida	4/30*	23	5/23	From Lahaina
Boston	5/2	24	5/26	
Swiss Boy	5/3*	28	5/31	From Sandwich Islands
Julius Pringle (N)?	4/22*	40	6/1	From Huhania, S. I.
E. L. Frost	5/16*	18	6/4	Cleared from Honolulu? From Lahaina
Emma Packer	5/17*	17	6/5	Lahaina (Huhania?) From Tahiti 41 days via Woahu?
Caprice	5/17(15)?	14?	6/14	From Oahu, S. I.
Zoe	6/14 or 15	19 or 20	7/4	
Gazelle	*		7/5	From Lahaina
Rialto	*		7/5	From Lahaina
Colorado	6/7	30	7/7	
Juno	6/7			
Emeline	*		7/22	From Owyhee, S. I.
Boston	7/2	28	8/2	Mail to close 7/2
Rebekah	7/9?	21?	8/15	Via Kohala Kauai, S. I.[1]
E. L. Frost	8/30		Sept.?	Sailing should have arrived with U. S. mail
Zoe	8/16		Sept.?	Sailing should have arrived with U. S. mail
Boston	9/10			

1. Kohala is on Hawaii, this may be Koloa.

1853 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Zoe	10/18	15?	11/9	Returned 11/21
E. L. Frost	11/5		Nov.?	Sailing should arrive?
Porbroma			11/14	
Sea Serpent	11/18			
Boston	11/21(19?)	17 or 19	12/8	Cleared Honolulu 11/19 Returned 12/15
Rialto	*		12/27	From Ouahee, S. I.

Records for first two weeks of September apparently missing. Those for October and November apparently are complete, but show no arrivals in October or last two weeks of November.

1854

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Zoe	12/29/53			With largest mail ever sent from this port
E. L. Frost	1/7/54			Cleared 1/5
Indianola	1/2*			From Lahaina, 3 mast schooner
Boston	1/14	26	2/9	To sail with mails (from Polynesian)
Prince de Joinville	1/21?	20?	2/12	
Ortolan	*	20	2/12	From Kawaihae, S. I.
Restless	2/7	16	2/23	
Gay Head			2/27	From Sydney, N. S. W. Via Tahiti & Honolulu
F. Copeland & Co.	*?		2/27	Hilo, S. I.
Fellows	3/11			To sail about that date
John Wesley	3/15			Wrecked, mail saved 3 bags
Prince de Joinville	3/23	18	4/10	
Restless	3/31	17	4/17	(Cleared 22nd to return)
Sovereign	4/22			Polynesian—to sail with mail about the 19th. Cleared on the 22nd and mail closed that day
Wavelet	5/15	20	6/8	Mail to close 3 P.M. on Monday 15th
Restless	5/22	16	6/7	
Spartacus	*		6/13	From Sandwich Islands
Supply	*		6/13	From Sandwich Islands
Flying Dart	6/5	15	6/22	About Thursday 6/1. Cleared 6/3. Mail closes Monday 6/5
Kaluna	6/10			Mails next week after that date if she sails
Fanny Major	6/27			

1854 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Lady Jane	6/28			
Polynesian	6/29			Steamer with mails
Restless			8/9	Returned 15th
Polynesian	7/29	14	8/12	
Wavelet	7/23	22	8/14	
Oud Nederland	8/8			To sail with mails about that date
Archibald Gracie	8/21	21	9/16	Mail closed on Mon. 8/21. Cleared 8/21
Coronation	8/29			
Restless		15	9/23	
Peytona	9/6	17	9/25	Advertised to sail about that date
Lady Jane	9/16			To sail positively
E. L. Frost	10/3	20?	10/25	
Vaquero	10/12	18	10/30	
Targuina	10/7	19	10/26	
Prince de Joinville	10/16	27	11/16	
Henry William			11/6	From Sydney, via Navigator Is. and Honolulu
Restless	10/28	18	11/17	Returned 23rd
Susquehanna	10/30			With U. S. and Europeon Mails
Flying Dart	11/13*	16	11/29	Hawaii, S. I.
Lady Jane	11/11	21	12/1	To sail with mail
Caroline E. Frost	11/20	19	12/9	To return 19th
C. E. Foote	11/17			
Mallory	11/20 11/23?	16 or 19	12/9	
Madonna	11/20	19	12/9	
T. H. Allen	11/29 to sail 12/2 mail closed	22	12/23	
Vaquero	12/7	16	12/23	

Some records for months showing no arrivals appear to be complete. Other such records appear to be incomplete. Some sailings (with or without mail) noted at Honolulu should have and probably did arrive in January and March.

1855

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Kaluna	12/18*	23	1/10	From Hilo
Restless	12/26	20	1/15	
Gen. Pierce	12/28	27	1/24	

1855 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Susan Abigail	1/15	20	2/6	
Hermione	1/27	14	2/10	
Fanny Major	1/17	15	2/1	
Frances Palmer	Mail to close 1/27	11	2/11	A very fast trip if the record is correct
Frances Helen	1/26	29	2/24	
Mary A. Jones	2/4	22	2/26	From Sydney 105 days and Tahiti Dec. 30
Fanny Major			3/2	
Vaquero	2/13	19	3/4	
Auckland	2/17	20	3/9	
E. L. Frost	2/26	17	3/15	
City of Norfolk	2/27	20	3/19	From Melbourne
Restless			3/23	
T. H. Allen	3/6	18	3/24	
Lady Jane	3/30	13	4/12	
Julia Ann	4/1	11	4/12	From Newcastle N. S. W.
Frances Palmer	3/18	27	4/14	
What Cheer	4/8	20	4/28	
Sea Bird			4/30	
Fanny Major			5/2	
Grecian	4/21	23	5/15	
Vaquero	4/23	17	5/10	
Pons Aelii	Closed 5/12 5/11	25 or 26	6/6	From Liverpool via Valparaiso and Honolulu
Yankee	5/9	14	5/22	
Archibald Gracie	5/16	22	6/7	From Sydney via Honolulu
J. G. Brown			6/7	From Newcastle, N. S. W. via Honolulu
Harriett	5/24	14	6/7	From Society Islands via Honolulu
New World	5/26	21	6/16	From Melbourne 124 days via Sandwich Islands
Rob Roy			6/16	From Tahiti via Honolulu
Frances Palmer	6/5 closes	19	6/24	
Edward Koppish	6/9	21	6/30	From Tahiti via Honolulu
R A A A I	6/14			
Vaquero	6/17	17	7/4	Returned 7/12
Yankee	7/2	26	7/28	To return 8/4
Ork	7/2			
Metropolis	7/20	26	8/15	
Frances Palmer	7/28	26	8/23	
Rover	*		8/23	From Sydney via Lahaina
Willimantic	8/11 closes			
Rover	*		8/24	From Sydney via Lahaina
Yankee	8/29	18	9/16	

1855 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Frances Palmer	9/23	23	10/16	
Primo	9/3	40	10/13	
What Cheer			10/30	From Sydney 59 days
Flying Dart	10/28*	15	11/12	From Hawaii
Yankee	11/3	14	11/19	
Forward	11/8*	18	11/26	From Kauai, S. I.
Frances Palmer	12/1	11	12/14	
Gen. Pierce	11/17			
Fanny Major	12/6	16	12/22	72 days from Sydney via Tahiti—43 days
Agate	12/10 close	12	12/27	

1856

July 26—List of advertised letters in THE POLYNESIAN, dated July 18 had no postmaster's name, possibly because Whitney had resigned and Jackson had not yet been appointed.

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Yankee	1/2	20?	1/17	
Targuina	1/19	16	2/4	
Henry	2/2*	16	2/18	Kawai
Maria	1/31*	18	2/18	Kawai
L. P. Foster	2/2	17	2/19	
Frances Palmer	2/9	12	2/23	
Yankee	3/5	15	3/20	
Kate Hill	3/8	18	3/26	
Fanny Major	3/?	20	4/12	
Olivia	3/?*	18	4/12	Sandwich Islands
Frances Palmer	3/31	23	4/23	
Long Island	4/5*	21	5/1	Lahaina
Julius Pringle	4/14	19?	5/6	
Queen of the Isles	4/24	18	5/13	
Yankee	5/2	17	5/20	
Maria	5/13	20	6/3	
Henry	5/16	19	6/5	Kawai, S. I.
Fanny Major	5/27	22	6/16	
What Cheer	6/4			
Frances Palmer	6/6	20	6/27	
Alarm	6/7	22	6/29	(British sloop-of-war)
Gen. Wood	6/12			
Anna G. Doyle	7/8*	14	7/22	Huenerne
Ellenita	6/30	25	7/27	New Canadian Brig.
Yankee	11/8 or 7?	15	11/23	
Falkenberg	7/7			

1856 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Frances Palmer	7/31	23	8/24	
Fanny Major	7/26	30	8/25	
Vaquero	8/25			
Yankee	9/4	17	9/21	
Alcibiades	9/2	19	9/21	French brig. of war
Ellenita	9/21	20	10/13	With mail
Frances Palmer	10/8	16	10/25	
Fanny Major	10/21	27	11/18	
Yankee	11/8 or 7?	15	11/23	With mail
Flying Dart	11/2?*	18	12/4	Hawaii
Frances Palmer	12/6	15	12/22	
L. P. Foster	12/6 (11/20?)	14	12/22	With mails
Post	12/15 18?			With mails Cleared 12/18

It is believed that the above are all the arrivals which appeared in one San Francisco paper during the year 1856. Total 39.

Others; L. P. Foster, Maria & Ellenita, two each. The arrivals charted form a fairly regular pattern and in many instances they are in the seven day period following the departure of the New York mail from San Francisco, hence the mail from Hawaii which went by ship from San Francisco frequently laid over from one to nearly two weeks at San Francisco during 1856.

1857

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
General Morgan	*	14	1/20	Kawaii
Yankee	1/7 1/8? 1/1?	13	1/23	With mail
Fanny Major	1/21	16	2/6	With mail
Ambuscade	2/3	19	2/22	French corvette
Post	2/16	23	3/11	With mail
Reporter	2/19 or 21		3/?	With mail
Yankee	3/11	23	4/4	With mail
Fanny Major	to sail 4/4			
	4/8	18	4/28	With mail
General Morgan	4/17	20?	5/15	With mail
Yankee	to sail 5/18			
	5/21	16	6/7	With mail
Colorado	5/23*	19	6/11	From Tahiti 40 days via Lahaina
Fanny Major	6/27	20	7/17	With mail
Vaquero	6/30		7/?	With mail
Julius Pringle	7/10	27	8/7	
Yankee	8/1	26	8/27	
Fanny Major	8/27	24	9/20	

1857 (Continued)

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Sebastopol	8/30?	30?	9/29	67 days from Sydney via Honolulu
Yankee	10/6	16	10/22	
Flying Dart	9/30	24	10/24	
Perseverante	10/12	23	11/4	French frigate from Tahiti 40 days via Hilo and Honolulu 10/14 with mail
Fanny Major	11/9	14	11/26	
Yankee	12/9	17	12/26	
		1858		
Vaquero	12/24/57			
Fanny Major	1/21	17	2/7	
Kalama	1/31*	19	2/19	Lahaina
St. Mary's	1/27	29	2/21	U. S. Sloop-of-War
Olivia	2/5*	18	2/23	Kalva, S. I.
Yankee	2/27	15	3/15	Cleared on the 25th and sailed 27th
Alcibiades	2/27	16	3/16	French brig. of war on Feb. 18 was to sail with mails on first fair wind
Golden State Gate?	3/16*	16	4/4	Via Lahaina
Fanny Major	3/28	18	4/15	
What Cheer	4/4	17	4/21	75 days from Melbourne
Yankee	5/1	18	5/19	
Liholiho	4/29	22	5/21	
Fanny Major	5/31	22	6/22	
Vaquero	6/25	24	7/20	78 days from Melbourne
Yankee	7/13	20	8/3	
Emma	7/25	22	8/16	
Friendship	7/24*	25	8/18	From Kawaihae, S. I. with sheep
Fanny Major	8/8	24	9/1	
Yankee	9/16	11	9/27	
Marianna	9/15	30	10/15	131 days from Melbourne, Sydney and Tahiti
Glencoe	10/7	16	10/24	
Glimpse	10/13	14	10/27	81 days from Melbourne
Flying Dart	10/18*	20	11/7	Kauai, S. I.
Young Greek	10/27	14-1/2	11/11	
John Marshall	10/23	28?	11/13	
Fanny Major	10/27	17	11/14	
Yankee	11/18	13	11/29	Also Dec. 1 arrival noted
Eurydice	11/21	20	12/12	French Corvette
Frances Palmer	12/2	20	12/23	
Lewis Perry			12/31	50 days from Tahiti via Koloa, S. I.

On February 18, 1858, it was noted that the Alcibiades was to sail with the mails with the first fair wind. It cleared and sailed on the 27th of that month. The Yankee cleared on the 25th and sailed on the 27th. Either or both may have taken mail.

1859

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Glimpse	12/25/58	19	1/15	
Aeolus	12/29*	20	1/18	Koloa
Friendship		30	2/3	In ballast
Yankee	1/21	20	2/12	
Meleta	2/12	17?	3/3	
Frances Palmer	2/17	14	3/4	
Adelaide	3/4	20	4/5	
Yankee	3/30	19	4/18	
Frances Palmer	4/14	16	5/1	
Metropolis	4/15	25	5/10	
Nelson	5/7	27	6/3	
Yankee	5/30	16	6/18	
Advance	5/20	34	6/25	
Felix	6/18	22	7/12	
Frances Palmer	6/30	23	7/24	
Onward	7/31	10	8/10	80 days from Melbourne via Jarvis Island. 40 (?) days in ballast.
Yankee	7/31	23	8/23	
Frances Palmer	9/14	15	9/29	
Yankee	9/13 or 14	37	10/20 or 21	
Frances Palmer	10/28	15	11/13	
Milwaukee	11/11	25	12/7	90 days from Melbourne
Eliza Adams	11/16	24	12/10	Whale ship with 850 bbls. oil
Architeel	11/17	25	12/11	To take mails
Yankee	12/6	18	12/24	
Tempest	12/7	20	12/27	

1860

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Wavelet	12/19/59	17	1/6-7	
Frances Palmer	12/31	15	1/15	
Vernon	11/11*	78	1/29	Lahaina
Comet	1/24	16	2/10	
Amethyst	1/27	15	2/12	
Yankee	1/28	14	2/12	
Hero	2/22	20	3/14	
Frances Palmer	2/28	17	3/17	

Name of Ship	Date of Departure	Duration of Voyage	Arrival in San Francisco	Remarks
Powhatan	3/18	10	3/29	U. S. Steam Frigate 44 days from Kanagua and returned with Japanese Ambassador
Jenny Ford	3/9	25	4/3	Bound to Victoria
Toando	3/4	30	4/3	
Yankee	3/27	13	4/10	
Comet	4/3	14	4/18	
Camilla	4/5	36	5/15	159 days from Melbourne
Frances Palmer	5/1	17	5/19	
Commodore		21	5/30	90 days from Melbourne via Rarotonga 92 days
Ionia	5/9	23	6/2	
Yankee	5/23	17	6/9	
Isle of France	5/30	34	7/4	120 days from Sydney
Comet	6/23	20	7/13	
Frances Palmer	7/18	14	8/1	
Yankee	8/9	14	8/24	
Comet	9/8	19	9/28	
Frances Palmer	10/2			
Yankee	10/27			
Comet	11/26			
Olivia	12/1			
Frances Palmer	12/8			

Date of Arrivals at San Francisco Charted by Months for 1860

	Yankee	Frances Palmer	Comet	Others
January		15		7 and 29
February	12		10	12
March		17		14 and 29
April	18			5
May		19		15 and 30
June	9			2
July			13	4
August	24	1		
September			28	
October	*	*		
November			*	
December		*	*	*
Total arrivals	5	6	5	Total 29

* Sailing dates from Honolulu. Dates of arrival at San Francisco do not appear in the records noted, but should have been in the months indicated. It is not certain that the 1860 records from which the notes were taken are quite complete.

— APPENDIX B —

A Detailed List of the Stamps of Hawaii

By William J. Davey

PREFACE

In undertaking to compile a complete list of all recorded varieties of the stamps of Hawaii, we realize that we are starting out on a vast project—larger by far than the meagre list in any general catalogue might suggest. We propose to cover not only the postal adhesives, but also the postal stationery of all kinds, private stamps, every sort of fiscal issue, and all known proofs and essays. It is our ambition to make this the most comprehensive list of Hawaii ever published.

The group compiling this book agreed to make a radical experiment in numbering. They agreed to use for sub-varieties a decimal notation, inspired by a study of the Dewey Decimal System used for numbering library books. The advantages of such a notation are at least threefold:

(1) The possibility of inserting newly discovered varieties at any place and at any time, without disturbing existing numbers.

(2) The same decimal digits mean the same sub-variety throughout any major division of the catalogue. Thus the decimals not only **identify** the sub-varieties, but they **classify** them as well.

(3) After using the catalogue for some time, certain frequently occurring decimals come to associate themselves in one's memory with the variety they represent.

We do not expect by this experiment to revolutionize the numbering of catalogues. It is not our ambition to upset existing systems or to set ourselves up as reformers. We merely decided to use this system experimentally ourselves because Hawaii lends itself especially well to such a scheme. After explaining the system, we proceed directly to the detailed list, which has been set up strictly chronologically throughout each major division.

The Dewey Decimal System as Applied to the Detailed List of the Adhesives, Envelopes, Postal Cards and Revenues of Hawaii

Integral Groups

1-100	The Postal Adhesives
101-150	Official Stamps
151-200	Private Railway Parcel Stamps
201-250	Stamped Envelopes

251-300 Postal Cards
301-400 Wells Fargo Impressed Franks
401-450 Revenue Stamped Paper and Seals
451-500 Adhesive Revenue Stamps
501-600 Essays

Proofs have the same integral prefix as the corresponding issued stamps.

Decimal Subdivisions

.1 Paper variety
- **.11** Thickness
  - **.111** Pelure
  - **.112** Thin
  - **.113** Medium
  - **.114** Thick
- **.12** Color (Used only of variants from normal)
- **.13** Stitch watermark

.2 Perforation varieties
- **.21** Imperforate (When normally perforated)
  - **.211** Imperforate all around
  - **.212** Imperforate vertically
  - **.213** Imperforate horizontally
  - **.214** Horizontal pair, imperf. between
  - **.215** Vertical pair, imperf. between
- **.22** Double row of perforations
  - **.221** Both directions
  - **.222** Vertically
  - **.223** Horizontally
- **.23** Straight edge from Layout V
- **.24** Perforation rows widely spaced
  - **.241** Both directions
  - **.242** Vertically
  - **.243** Horizontally
- **.25** Perforations of other than normal gauge
- **.26** Rouletted (when perforated condition is normal)

.3 Plate varieties
- **.31** Worn plate
  - **.311** Worn condition shows all over subject
  - **.312** Shows around border of design
  - **.313** Shows in oval or circles containing figures
  - **.314** Shows in lettering
  - **.315** Shows in face or hair
- **.32** Re-entered

  Subdivided as under **.31**
- **.33** Double transfer
  - **.331** Complete or practically so
  - **.332** Partial
  - **.336** Multiple transfers
- **.34** Extraneous dots in design
- **.35** Extraneous lines in design
- **.36** Extraneous objects in design
- **.37** Legend abnormal
- **.38** (Unassigned)
- **.39** Tab attached bearing monogram

.4 Printing varieties
- .41 Dry Print
- .42 Printed on both sides
- .43 Impression of another stamp present
- .44 Pseudo tete-beche variety in the "Numerals"
- .45 Inverted center
- .46 Double print
- .47 Slipped print
- .48 Unassigned
- .49 Address lines on stamped envelopes

.5 Typesetting varieties (This applies especially, but not exclusively, to the "Numerals.")
- .51 Different settings
  - .511 Type I
  - .512 Type II
- .52 Legend too long (Characters have spread)
- .53 Something extraneous inserted
- .54 One or more characters raised, lowered, shifted, or slanting
  - .541, .542 I of **INTER**
  - .543, .544 Central figure of value
  - .545 to .548 All other characters or combinations
  - .549 A character slanting
- .55 One or more characters missing
  - .551 I of **INTER**
  - .552 to .558 Part of any legend
  - .559 Any whole legend
- .56 Characters broken
  - .561 Central figure of value
  - .562 D of **ISLAND**
  - .563, etc. All other characters

.6 Overprint varieties (This applies especially, but not exclusively, to the **Provisional GOVT.** overprints of 1893.)
- .61 Different settings (Miscalled "frames")
  - .611 Setting I
  - .612 Setting II (Actually Setting I corrected)
  - .613 Setting III
- .62 Shade or color of overprint
  - .621 Dark pink
  - .622 Light red
  - .629 Error of color
- .63 Misplaced overprint
  - .631 Pair, one without overprint
  - .632 Overprint on sheet margin and adjoining stamp
  - .633 Inverted
  - .634 Diagonal
  - .635 Divided horizontally
  - .636 Divided vertically
  - .637 Diagonal, divided horizontally
  - .638 Letter out of place: Slipped G
  - .639 Other letters out of place

.64 Double overprint
- .641 Both heavy
- .642 One faint
- .643 One normal, other inverted at lower left of envelope
- .644 One diagonal
- .645 One divided horizontally
- .646 One divided vertically
- .647 Pair, one single, one double
- .648 Date double (at top and bottom)
- .649 Two colors

.65 Part of overprint missing
- .651 Period
- .652 to .654 Letters
- .655 3 missing, leaving 189
- .656 9 missing, leaving 18 3
- .657 Entire date
- .658 Date and **GOVT.**
- .659 (Unassigned)

.66 Broken letters
- .661 **G** of **GOVT.**

.7 Die proofs
.8 Partial die proofs } See special decimal list preceding proof section
.9 Plate proofs
.0001, etc. Shades

Section 1—The Postal Adhesives

THE "MISSIONARY" ISSUE

October 1, 1851

Typographed in Honolulu at Government Printing Office. Typeset designs, on white pelure paper. Imperforate. **Hawaiian Postage** at top of stamps.

Type I: Vertical stroke of **P** in **Postage** under center of **H** in **Hawaiian.**
Type II: Vertical stroke of **P** in **Postage** under left vertical stroke of **H** in **Hawaiian.**

1 2c blue
- **1.511** Type I (Fig. 33)
- **1.512** Type II (Fig. 34)

2 5c blue
- **2.511** Type I (Fig. 35)
- **2.512** Type II (Fig. 36)

3 13c blue
- **3.511** Type I (Fig. 37)
- **3.512** Type II (Fig. 38)

1852 (about November)

H. I. & U. S. Postage at top of stamp

4 13c blue
- **4.511** Type I (Fig. 39)
- **4.512** Type II (Fig. 40)

The "Boston Engraved" Issue

May, 1853

Portrait of King Kamehameha III. Line engraved by Dearborn of Boston, and recess printed by Holland of Boston, in sheets of 20 (4 x 5), on wove paper. Each subject of the 5c value and many of the 13c value show individual characteristics. Imperforate. Surface of paper often has acquired a grayish patina.

5 5c blue (various shades) on thick white paper. (Fig. 46).
- **5.324** Re-entered, Position 2 (Fig. 49)

6 13c deep red on thick yellowish white paper. (Fig. 47).
- **6.47** Slipped print

1857 (about February)

7 5c on 13c deep red on thick yellowish white wove paper, black manuscript surcharge. (Figs. 58, 59).

1857 (July or August)

8 5c blue on thin white wove paper. (Fig. 46).
- **8.324** Re-entered, Position 2 (Fig. 49)
- **8.47** Slipped print

First Issue of the "Numerals"

August 1, 1859

Typographed at COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER office, Honolulu on wove paper from typeset forms. Imperforate. These and the following "Numerals" were printed from a form of ten handset subjects arranged in two vertical rows of five, thus ten different varieties of each are to be found. **Hawaiian Postage** normally 19 mm. long, including period.

9 1c light blue on thin slightly bluish paper. Plate I.[1] (Fig. 61).
- **9.553** **nt** of **Cent** missing, position 9.

10 2c light blue on thin slightly bluish paper. Plate II. (Fig. 62).
- **10.542** Lowered **I** in **INTER**, position 10.

11 2c black on thin to medium grayish paper. Plate III. (Fig. 62).
- **11.549** **I** of **ISLAND** slanting, position 2.
- **11.551** **I** of **INTER** missing, position 3.
- **11.553** **POS** of **POSTAGE** missing, position 10.
- **11.554** **OS** of **POSTAGE** missing.
- **11.562** Broken curve of **D** of **ISLAND**, position 2.

October, 1859

Typographed at COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER office in Honolulu on thin wove paper.

12 2c light blue on slightly bluish paper. Plate IV. (Fig. 62).
- **12.52** **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** 20 mm. long instead of normal 19 mm., position 9.
- **12.53** **J** between **INTER** and **ISLAND.**

This variety is reported in older works, but has not been seen by any of us.

- **12.541** Raised **I** in **INTER**, position 10.
- **12.542** Lowered **I** in **INTER**, position 10.

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1. Crocker's plate numbers are used for the "Numerals" throughout this list.

13 1c light blue on slightly bluish paper. Plate V. (Fig. 61).

13.52 **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** 21 mm. long instead of normal 19 mm., position 9.

13.553 **Ce** of **Cent** missing, position 8.

14 2c black on grayish paper. Plate VI. (Fig. 62).

14.46 Double print

14.53 **J** between **INTER** and **ISLAND**, position 5.

See note to No. 12.53

14.547 Central **2** raised, **2 Cents** raised, position 9.

14.548 Central **2** raised, **2 Cents** lowered, position 9.

14.559 **2 Cents** missing.

14.562 Broken curve of **D** of **ISLAND**, position 10.

1860 (probably February)

Typographed at Government Printing Office, Honolulu, on medium thick wove paper.

15 1c black on grayish paper. Plate VII. (Fig. 61).

15.44 Tete-beche, horizontal pair.

16 2c black on greenish blue paper. Plate VIII. (Fig. 62).

This paper is often found badly discolored, ranging from greenish yellow to greenish gray. A bright, fresh color is exceptional.

17 2c black on grayish paper. Plate IX. (Fig. 62).

17.42 Printed on both sides.

17.562 Broken curve of **D** in **ISLAND.**

The "Boston Engraved" Issue

1861

Same plate and printer as 1853 and 1857 issues (Nos. 5 to 8).

18 5c blue on thin bluish wove paper. (Fig. 46). 20,000 copies issued.

18.324 Re-entered, Position 2 (Fig. 49)

18.47 Slipped print.

Listed on authority of C. F. Richards. We have not seen a copy

The "Boston Lithographed" Issue

1861

Lithographed by an unknown firm in Boston from a stone made of transfers from a line engraved die, maker unknown. Size of sheet not definitely known (See Chapter 18). Imperforate. Thin white laid paper. Portrait of Kamehameha IV, three quarters to left.

19 2c pale rose (shades) on horizontally laid paper. (Figs. 73, 81)

20 2c pale rose (shades) on vertically laid paper. (Figs. 73, 81).

20.35 Vertical line through right **2** and dash below left **2.**

20.37 **ELUA KENETA** almost touches lower frame line.

Second Issue of the "Numerals"

1863

Typographed at Government Printing Office, Honolulu, on wove paper. Imperforate.

21 1c black on medium thick white paper. Plate X. (Fig. 61).

21.545 **INTER** raised, position 9.

22 2c black on medium thick white paper. Plate XI. (Fig. 62).

- **22.541** I of **INTER** raised, position 7.
- **22.545** **INTER** raised, position 9.
- **22.551** I of **INTER** missing.
- **22.561** Central **2** without point of foot, position 4.
- **22.562** Broken curve of **D** in **ISLAND**, position 5.

23 2c black on medium thick deep gray blue paper. Plate XII. (Fig. 62).

- **23.541** Raised **I** in **INTER**, position 9.
- **23.542** Lowered **I** in **INTER.**
- **23.545** **HAWAIIAN** lowered, position 9.
- **23.561** Central **2** without point of foot, position 4.

24 2c dark blue on thin bluish paper. Plate XIII. (Fig. 62).

- **24.541** Raised **I** in **INTER**, position 7.
- **24.542** **HAWAIIAN POSTA** lowered, **GE** normal, position 9.
- **24.548** **HAW IIAN** lowered, **A** missing, space in **POSTA GE**, position 9.
- **24.561** Central **2** without point of foot, position 4.

The "Boston Lithographed" Issue

1863

Further printings of the 1861 stamps in a brighter color. Imperforate.

25 2c carmine rose on horizontally laid paper. (Figs. 73, 81).

26 2c carmine rose on vertically laid paper. (Figs. 73, 81).

Third Issue of the "Numerals"

1864

Typographed at Government Printing Office, Honolulu, on laid paper. Imperforate.

27 1c black on medium to thick white paper. Plate XIV. (Fig. 61).

- **27.44** Tete-beche horizontal pair.
- **27.52** **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** 21 mm. long instead of normal 19 mm.
- **27.553** **A** of **ISLAND** missing.
- **27.554** **WAIIAN POSTAG** missing, **HA E** still present, position 10.
- **27.555** **WAIIAN POSTAGE** missing, **HA** still present, position 10.
- **27.556** **WA IAN POSTAGE** missing, **HA I** still present, position 10.

28 2c black on medium to thick white paper. Plate XV. (Fig. 62).

- **28.52** **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** 21 mm. long instead of normal 19 mm., position 9.
- **28.551** **I** of **INTER** missing, position 3.
- **28.553** **S** of **POSTAGE** missing, position 9.

"Bank Note" Issue

May or June, 1864

Line engraved and recess printed by National Bank Note Co., New York, on thin wove paper. Full face portrait of Kamehameha IV. Perforated 12. Layout I.

29 2c orange red on thin yellowish paper. (Fig. 84). 2,160,000 copies issued.

- **29.111** Pelure paper.
- **29.211** Imperforate (one sheet issued).
- **29.222** Double perforation: 4 holes in vertical line in upper left corner
- **29.35** Vertical line through left **2** and through first **A** of **HAWAII.**

Fourth Issue of the "Numerals"

Typographed at Government Printing Office, Honolulu, on wove paper. Imperforate.

30 5c dark blue on deep gray blue paper. Plate XVI. **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** at each side. (Fig. 63).

30.44 Tete-beche horizontal pair. (Fig. 65)

31 2c dark blue on thick white paper. Plate XVII. **INTERISLAND** at left. (Fig. 66).

31.561 Central **2** without point of foot, position 10.

32 1c dark blue on thick white paper. Plate XVIII. **INTERISLAND** at left. (Fig. 67).

32.43 Inverted impression of No. 30 under normal impression of No. 32. (Fig. 69)

32.46 Double print. (Fig. 64)

32.553 **t** of **cent** missing.

33 5c dark blue on thick deep blue paper. Plate XIX. **INTERISLAND** at left. (Fig. 68).

33.0002 Indigo.

33.44 Tete-beche horizontal pair. (Similar to Fig. 65)

"Bank Note" Issue

1865

Line engraved and recess printed by National Bank Note Co., New York. Full face portrait of Kamehameha V. Perforated 12. Layout I. Faint rectangular frame lines around design.[2]

34 5c greenish blue on thin bluish wove paper. (Fig. 85). 350,000 copies issued.
The greenish tinge in this stamp is more readily seen by looking across the surface rather than directly at the stamp.

34.222 Double vertical perforation.

34.223 Double perforation: Extra row across the bottom, about 5 mm. from the normal row.

34.6 Overprinted **SPECIMEN** in black, bold serifed capitals, 18 x 2½ mm. (Fig. 88).

Reissues

1868

The 5c and 13c stamps of 1853, printed from original plates on medium thick wove paper by original printer. Imperforate.

35 5c dull blue on grayish white to brownish paper. (Fig. 46).

35.324 Re-entered, Position 2 (Fig. 49)

35.602 Overprinted **SPECIMEN** in red, thick type (12½ x 2 mm.). (Fig. 52).

36 13c pale rose (shades) on grayish white to brownish paper. (Fig. 47).

36.601 Overprinted **SPECIMEN** in black, (10 x 2 3/10 mm., not including period), tall thin type. (Fig. 51).

36.602 Overprinted **SPECIMEN** in black, (12½ x 2 mm., not including period), thick type. (Fig. 52).

36.651 Overprinted **SPECIMEN** in black, tall thin type, period missing, positions 18 and 20. (10 x 2 3/10 mm.) (Fig. 51).

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2. These are guide lines ruled on the plate to aid the siderographer in entering the subjects.

1869

Design of the 2c of 1861, from a new 15-subject line engraved steel plate made from the original die. Recess printed, probably by original printer. Imperforate.

37 2c light scarlet on thin white to yellowish wove paper. (Figs. 75, 82).

37.6 Overprinted **CANCELLED** in black, 14½ x 2 mm. not including period. (Fig. 75).

"Bank Note" Issues 1871-84

1871

Various portraits as named with each stamp. Line engraved and recess printed by National Bank Note Co., New York, in sheets of 50, on thin white wove paper. Layout II; later printings of No. 40 in Layout II-A. Perforated 12.

38 1c mauve. Princess Kamamalu. (Fig. 101). (275,000).

This mauve color is distinctly different from the later printings in violet and purple. It is a very soft, pale color, sometimes mistaken for a faded copy.

38.13 Stitch watermark.

39 6c green (many shades). King Kamehameha V. (Fig. 102). (725,000).

39.0001 Yellowish green.

39.13 Stitch watermark.

39.211 Imperforate (one sheet issued).

40 18c dull rose (shades). Mataio Kekuanaoa. (Fig. 103). (175,000).

40.0001 Dull rose.

40.0002 Brown rose.

40.0003 Claret (late shade).

(Only striking shades listed by name.)

40.114 Thick paper.

40.331 Double transfer.

40.39 From Layout II-A, margin copy with tab attached bearing monogram **ABNCo.**

(Only one copy on each sheet can be recognized as coming from this late printing by the American Bank Note Co.)

1875

Various portraits as named with each stamp. Line engraved and recess printed by National Bank Note Co., New York, in sheets of 50, on white wove paper. Perforated 12. Layout I, unless otherwise stated. Quantities printed noted with each stamp.

41 2c brown. King Kalakaua. (Fig. 104). (3,600,000 including reissue).

41.0002 Light brown ("chestnut").

41.112 Thin paper (National Bank Note Co. printing).

41.114 Thick paper (American Bank Note Co. printing). (100,000).

41.13 Stitch watermark.

41.211 Imperforate (one sheet).

41.23 Straight edge from Layout V. (Reissue of 1886, Fig. 106).

The wide straight edge from the gutter between panes is the only way of recognizing a copy from Layout V.

41.242 Vertical perforations widely spaced: 25½ mm. instead of normal 22-24 mm.

41.332 Double transfer in lower left **2.**

41.46 Double print.

42 12c black. Prince Leleiohoku. (Fig. 105). Layout II.

42.112 Thin paper (National Bank Note Co. printing). (100,000).

42.114 Thick paper (American Bank Note Co. printing). 1879. (125,000).

1878

Designs of 1870 issue, in new shades. Printed by National Bank Note Co. in sheets of 50. Perforated 12. Layout II. Quantities printed noted with each stamp. White wove paper.

43 1c violet on thin paper. Princess Kamamalu. (Fig. 101). (250,000).

44 6c blue green on thick paper. King Kamehameha V. (Fig. 102). (375,000).

1882 (April 1)

Various portraits as named with each stamp. Line engraved and recess printed by American Bank Note Co., New York, in sheets of 50 on white wove paper. Perforated 12. Layout IV; No. 45 perhaps also in Layout VI. Quantities printed noted with each stamp.

45 1c blue (shades). Princess Likelike. (Fig. 107). (275,500).

45.1121 Light blue on thin paper.

45.1122 Blue on thin paper.

45.1143 Dark blue on thick paper.

45.1144 Indigo on thick paper.

45.341 Dot in **W** of **HAWAII**, position 3.

45.342 Dot in pearl under second **A** of **HAWAII**, position 4.

45.343 Two dots in **W** of **HAWAII**, position 19.

45.344 Dot in first **I** of **Hawaii**, positions 31, 33, 34.

45.345 Dot in second **A** of **HAWAII**, position 35.

45.351 Lower border line joins subjects 44 and 45.

46 10c black on thin paper. King Kalakaua. (Fig. 108). (200,000).

47 15c red brown on thin paper. Queen Kapiolani. (Fig. 109) (75,000).

1882 (about July)

Designs of 1865, 1875, and 1882 issues in new colors. Printed by American Bank Note Co., New York, from National and American plates in sheets of 50; on white wove paper. No. 48 also in sheets of 100, not distinguishable. Perforated 12. Layouts and quantities printed noted with each stamp.

48 1c green. Princess Likelike. (Fig. 107). Layout IV; last printing (1892) in Layout VI. (2,250,000).

48.1121 Green on thin paper.

48.1122 Dark green on thin paper.

48.1141 Green on thick paper.

48.1142 Dark green on thick paper.

48.341 Dot in **W** of **HAWAII**, position 3.

48.342 Dot in pearl under second **A** of **HAWAII**, position 4.

48.343 Two dots in **W** of **HAWAII**, position 19.

48.344 Dot in first **I** of **HAWAII**, positions 31, 33, 34.

48.345 Dot in second **A** of **HAWAII**, position 35.

48.351 Lower border line joins subjects 44 and 45.

49 2c lilac rose. King Kalakaua. (Fig. 104). Layout I. (750,000).

49.112 Thin paper.

49.114 Thick paper.

50 5c ultramarine. King Kamehameha V. (Fig. 110). No rectangular frame lines around design. Layout I. Last printing (1892) is said to have been in Layout III, but we have not seen such a sheet. (2,137,500).

50.1121 Ultramarine on thin paper.

50.1122 Deep ultramarine on thin paper.

50.1141 Ultramarine on thick paper.

50.1142 Deep ultramarine on thick paper.

50.1151 Ultramarine on extremely thick paper.

50.211 Imperforate.

50.213 Imperforate horizontally. (Fig. 111).

50.31 Worn plate.

50.315 Hair solid color, left side of head.

1883

Partly designs of 1875 and 1882 issues, in new colors, partly new designs as named with each stamp. Recess printed by American Bank Note Co., on white wove paper, in sheets of 50, except No. 51, which was printed in sheets of 100 cut into panes of 50. Perforated 12. Layouts and quantities printed noted with each stamp.

51 2c rose. King Kalakaua. (Fig. 104). Layout V. (6,275,000).

This stamp is sometimes called carmine to distinguish it from the lilac rose stamp No. 49, but it is a true rose and entirely unlike the lilac rose shade.

51.112 Thin paper.

51.114 Thick paper.

51.211 Imperforate.

51.23 Wide straight edge from gutter between panes. (Fig. 106).

51.331 Double transfer.

52 10c vermilion. King Kalakaua. (Fig. 108). Layout IV. (87,500).

53 12c red lilac. Prince Leleiohoku. (Fig. 105). Layout II. (37,500).

53.112 Thin paper.

53.114 Thick paper.

54 25c grayish purple. Statue of King Kamehameha I. (Fig. 113). Layout IV. (50,000).

54.332 Double transfer in **25** at right side, position 32.

54.351 Line downward from outstretched hand.

54.352 Vertical line through helmet to border.

54.353 Heavy line from little finger to dent.

55 50c red orange. King Lunalilo. (Fig. 114). Layout IV. (50,000).

55.112 Thin paper.

55.113 Medium paper.

55.332 Double transfer in left **50.**

56 $1.00 salmon. Queen Emma. (Fig. 115). Layout IV. (100,000).

This color is often miscalled rose or rose red.

1884

Design of 1882 issue, in new color. Printed by American Bank Note Co. from plate of 1882 issue, in sheets of 50, on white wove paper. Perforated 12. Layout IV.

57 10c red brown. King Kalakaua. (Fig. 108). (562,500).

57.112 Thin paper.

57.114 Thick paper.

Official Imitation of 1869 Reissue

1885

Design imitating No. 37. New die and plate made by American Bank Note Co. Printed in sheets of 50, on medium, yellowish to buff wove paper. Imperforate. (For distinguishing marks see pp. 181, 185).

58 2c orange red. King Kamehameha IV. (Figs. 76, 78). (10,000).

58.6 Overprinted **SPECIMEN** in gray blue, 11½ x 1½ mm. (Fig. 76). (5,000).

Reissues of "Bank Note" Issues

1886

Reissue of No. 38 in new shade. Printed by American Bank Note Co. on thick white wove paper from National plate of 50 subjects. Perforated 12. Layout II.

59 1c purple. Princess Kamamalu. (Fig. 101). (162,500).

59.13 Stitch watermark.

1887

Reissue of No. 29 in new shade. Printed by American Bank Note Co. from National plate after extensive re-entering. Thick white wove paper. Perforated 12. Layout I-A. For marks of re-entering see Chapter 22, Page 209.

60 2c bright vermilion. King Kamehameha IV. (Fig. 84). (125,000).

60.211 Imperforate.

Listed on authority of a price quotation in Kohl's Catalogue, 10th Edition. We have no further evidence of its existence.

60.321 Re-entering prominent in entire design.

60.351 Vertical line through left **2** and first **A** of **HAWAII.**

Official Imitation of "Boston Engraved" Issue

1889

Designs imitating 1853 issue, Nos. 5 and 6, King Kamehameha III. New dies, and plates of 20 subjects, prepared by American Bank Note Co. Recess printed on thick cream wove paper. Imperforate. For distinguishing marks see Chapter 15, p. 143 ff.

61 5c dull greenish blue. (Figs. 54 and 57). (10,000).

(Color miscalled "bright blue" by some authors.)

61.6 Overprinted **REPRINT** in black, 10½ x 1½ mm. (Fig. 53).

62 13c pale orange red. (Fig. 55). (10,000).

(Color miscalled "bright red" by some authors.)

62.6 Overprinted **REPRINT** in black, 10½ x 1½ mm. (Fig. 53).

Reissues

1889

Reissue of 1869 reissue. Design of No. 37. New plate of 15 subjects made from retouched die of No. 37 by American Bank Note Co. Imperforate. For distinguishing marks see Chapter 18, pp. 181, 185.

63 2c carmine red on medium yellow wove paper. King Kamehameha IV. (Figs. 77, 80). (37,500).

63.12 Buff paper.

63.601 Overprinted **SPECIMEN** in black.

Reported by older writers, but we have never seen, nor do we have a reliable report of a copy.

63.602 Overprinted **REPRINT** in black, 10½ x 1½ mm.

1890

Reissue of 1865 stamp. Design of No. 34, printed by American Bank Note Co. from National plate of 50 subjects after extensive re-entering. Perforated 12. Layout I. No rectangular frame lines around design.

64 5c black blue on very white thick wove paper. King Kamehameha V. (Fig. 85). (62,500).

64.323 Re-entering prominent in ovals and lower scrolls.

"Bank Note" Issues

1891

Portrait of Queen Liliuokalani. Engraved and printed by American Bank Note Co., in sheets of 100, cut into panes of 50. Perforated 12. Layout VI.

65 2c dull violet on thick white wove paper. (Fig. 116). (2,500,000).

65.213 Imperforate horizontally. (Fig. 117).

Provisional Government Issue

1893

Various stamps from No. 40 to No. 65, overprinted as in Fig. 118. Typesetting and printing by Hawaiian Gazette Co., Honolulu. Settings of fifty subjects. Error, no period, in subject 6 of Setting I, soon corrected. Corrected setting known as Setting II; other setting known as Setting III. For further details, see Chapter 25, p. 237. "B" means black, "R" red overprint.

We list here varieties of the overprint, but not varieties of the stamp, such as shades and thicknesses of paper. For those details, see listing of basic stamps.

66 1c purple, on stamp No. 59 (R) (62,500). Settings I, II.

66.621 Dark pink.

66.622 Light red.

66.635 Divided horizontally.

66.636 Divided vertically.

66.638 Slipped **G.**

66.641 Double, both heavy.

66.651 Period missing.

66.655 **3** missing, leaving **189 .**

66.661 Broken **G.**

67 1c dark blue (shades) on stamp No. 45 (R) (75,000). Settings I, II.

67.621 Dark pink.

67.622 Light red.

67.631 Pair, one without overprint.

67.636 Divided vertically.

67.638 Slipped **G.**

67.642 Double, one faint.

67.647 Pair, one single, one double.

67.651 Period missing.

67.657 **1893** missing.

68 1c green, on stamp No. 48 (R) (762,500). Settings II, III.

- **68.621** Dark pink.
- **68.622** Light red.
- **68.631** Pair, one without overprint.
- **68.632** Overprint on sheet margin and adjoining stamp.
- **68.634** Diagonal.
- **68.635** Divided horizontally.
- **68.636** Divided vertically.
- **68.642** Double, one faint.
- **68.644** Double, one diagonal.
- **68.647** Pair, one single, one double.
- **68.657** **1893** missing.

69 2c brown, on stamp No. 41 (R) (37,500). Settings I, II.

- **69.23** Straight edge, from layout V.
- **69.621** Dark pink.
- **69.622** Light red.
- **69.638** Slipped **G.**
- **69.651** Period missing.
- **69.661** Broken **G.**

70 2c bright vermilion, on stamp No. 60 (B) (6,250). Setting I.

- **70.635** Divided horizontally.
- **70.636** Divided vertically.
- **70.638** Slipped **G.**
- **70.651** Period missing.
- **70.657** **1893** missing.
- **70.661** Broken **G.**

71 2c rose, on stamp No. 51 (B) (250,000). Settings I. III.

- **71.23** Straight edge from layout V.
- **71.635** Divided horizontally.
- **71.636** Divided vertically.
- **71.641** Double, both heavy.
- **71.651** Period missing.
- **71.655** **3** missing, leaving **189 .**
- **71.656** **9** missing, leaving **18 3.**
- **71.657** **1893** missing.

72 2c dull violet, on stamp No. 65 (R) (1,325,000). Settings II, III.

- **72.621** Dark pink.
- **72.622** Light red.
- **72.633** Inverted overprint.
- **72.635** Divided horizontally.
- **72.636** Divided vertically.
- **72.638** Slipped **G.**
- **72.641** Double, both heavy.
- **72.644** Double, one diagonal.
- **72.646** Double, one divided vertically.
- **72.647** Pair, one single, one double.
- **72.655** **3** missing, leaving **189 .**
- **72.656** **9** missing, leaving **18 3.**
- **72.658** **GOVT./1893** missing.

73 5c ultramarine, on stamp No. 50 (R) (587,500). Settings II, III.

- **73.621** Dark pink.
- **73.622** Light red.
- **73.633** Inverted overprint.
- **73.636** Divided vertically.
- **73.639** **1** lower than **893.**
- **73.641** Double, both heavy.
- **73.644** Double, one diagonal.
- **73.647** Horizontal pair, one single, one double. (Fig. 119).
- **73.657** **1893** missing.

74 5c black blue, on stamp No. 64 (R) (46,350). Settings I, II, III.

- **74.621** Dark pink.
- **74.622** Light red.
- **74.635** Divided horizontally.
- **74.638** Slipped **G.**
- **74.642** Double, one faint.
- **74.651** Period missing.
- **74.661** Broken **G.**

75 6c blue green, on stamp No. 44 (R) (40,000). Settings II, III.

- **75.621** Dark pink.
- **75.622** Light red.
- **75.629** Black overprint, error of color[3].
- **75.635** Divided horizontally.
- **75.636** Divided vertically.
- **75.642** Double, one faint.
- **75.657** **1893** missing.

76 10c black, on stamp No. 46 (R) (50,000). Settings II, III.

- **76.621** Dark pink.
- **76.622** Light red.
- **76.634** Diagonal overprint.
- **76.636** Divided vertically.
- **76.637** Diagonal, divided horizontally.
- **76.642** Double, one faint.

77 10c vermilion, on stamp No. 52 (B) (27,500). Setting II.

- **77.641** Double, both heavy.

78 10c red brown, on stamp No. 57 (B) (112,500). Setting II.

- **78.629** Red overprint, error of color[4].
- **78.642** Double, one faint.

79 12c black, on stamp No. 42.114 (R) (90,500). Settings II, III.

- **79.621** Dark pink.
- **79.622** Light red.
- **79.635** Divided horizontally.
- **79.641** Double, both heavy.
- **79.642** Double, one faint.
- **79.645** Double, one divided horizontally.
- **79.646** Double, one divided vertically.
- **79.652** **VT.** of **GOVT.** missing.

80 12c red lilac, on stamp No. 53 (B) (3,750). Setting II.

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3 Either Setting I or Setting II. One sheet, 50 subjects.
4. Setting II. One sheet, 50 subjects.

81 12c red lilac, on stamp No. 53 (R) (7,500). Setting II. Light red overprint only.

81.638 Slipped **G.**

82 15c red brown, on stamp No. 47 (B) (20,000). Settings II, III.

82.634 Diagonal overprint.
82.641 Double, both heavy.
82.644 Double, one diagonal.
82.652 **v** of **Provisional** missing.
82.653 **s** of **Provisional** missing.

83 18c claret[5], on stamp No. 40.0003 (B) (100,000). Settings I, III.

83.631 Vertical pair, one without overprint.
83.632 Overprint on vertical sheet margin and adjoining stamp.
83.634 Diagonal overprint.
83.635 Divided horizontally.
83.636 Divided vertically.
83.638 Slipped **G.**
83.641 Double, both heavy.
83.642 Double, one faint.
83.645 Double, one divided horizontally.
83.646 Double, one divided vertically.
83.651 Period missing.
83.652 Only **nal** of **Provisional** present—diagonal.
83.656 **9** missing, leaving **18 3.**
83.657 **1893** missing.

84 25c grayish purple, on stamp No. 54 (R) (25,000). Settings I, III.

84.621 Dark pink.
84.622 Light red.
84.635 Divided horizontally.
84.648 Date double: at top and bottom of stamp.
84.651 Period missing.
84.661 Broken **G.**

85 50c red orange, on stamp No. 55 (B) (25,000). Settings I, III.

85.635 Divided horizontally.
85.636 Divided vertically.
85.638 Slipped **G.**
85.642 Double, one faint.
85.651 Period missing.
85.652 **Pro** of **Provisional** missing.
85.653 **visio** of **Provisional** missing.
85.654 **G** of **GOVT.** missing.
85.657 **1893** missing.

86 $1.00 salmon, on stamp No. 56 (B) (41,500). Settings I, II.

86.651 Period missing.

1894 (February 28)

Pictorial designs as named with each stamp. Designed by E. W. Holdsworth of Honolulu. Line engraved and recess printed by American Bank Note Co., in sheets of 200, cut into panes of 50. Thick white wove paper, perforated 12. Designs in horizontal format, Layout VII; vertical format, Layout VIII.

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5. Several late shades were overprinted: claret is the most typical.

87 1c yellow. Arms of Hawaii. (Fig. 122). (2,500,000).

88 2c brown. Honolulu Harbor. (Fig. 123). (5,000,000).

- **88.331** Double transfer, entire stamp.
- **88.332** Double transfer, top and bottom lines.
- **88.333** Double transfer in word **HAWAII.**
- **88.334** Double transfer in word **CENTS.**
- **88.336** Multiple transfer.
- **88.361** "Comet" or "Flying goose" in sky, position 48, lower right pane. (Figs. 131, 132).
- **88.46** Double print.

89 5c carmine. Statue of King Kamehameha I, without word **CENTS.** (Fig. 124) (2,187,500).

Color miscalled "rose lake" by some writers.

90 10c yellow green. Star and Palms. (Fig. 125). (312,500).

91 25c dark blue. Portrait of President Sanford B. Dole. (Fig. 127). (125,000).

1894 (October 27)

Vignette of S. S. Arawa. Designed by E. W. Holdsworth of Honolulu. Line engraved and recess printed by American Bank Note Co., in sheets of 100, cut into panes of 50. Thick white wove paper, perforated 12. Layout IX.

92 12c blue. (Fig. 126). (125,000).

- **92.332** Double transfer in **LIC** of **REPUBLIC,** positions 44 and 50 of the right pane.[6]
- **92.351** Colored line from ship to border, between two **I's** of **HAWAII.**
- **92.352** Vertical line from near top of second mast.
- **92.353** Vertical and horizontal lines near **O** of **OF.**

1899

Designs of 1894 issue, in U.P.U. colors. Otherwise same as 1894 issue.

93 1c gray green. Arms of Hawaii. (Fig. 122). (2,187,500).

94 2c light carmine. Honolulu Harbor. (Fig. 123). (2,500,000).

Miscalled "rose" by some writers.

- **94.0001** Salmon.
- **94.213** Imperforate horizontally. (Fig. 129).
- **94.334** Double transfer in **CENTS.**
- **94.361** "Comet" or "Flying goose" in sky, #48, L.R. pane. (Figs. 131, 132).

95 5c blue. Statue of King Kamehameha I, with **CENTS** added. (Fig. 128). (1,250,000).

Section 2—Official Stamps

1897

Portrait of Lorrin Andrews Thurston. (Fig. 133). Line engraved and recess printed by the American Bank Note Co., on white wove paper, in sheets of 50. Perforated 12.

101 2c green (10,000)

102 5c dark brown (50,000).

103 6c deep ultramarine (shades) (10,000).

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6. Mr. David Christie says every 12c stamp shows evidence of a double transfer if examined under a powerful glass, but is noticeable only on these positions.

104 10c bright rose (shades) (50,000).
105 12c orange (shades) (10,000).
106 25c dull violet (shades) (10,000).

Section 3—Railway Parcel Stamps (Private Issues)

Kahului Railroad Company, Limited

1894

Numeral design. (Fig. 134). Lithographed by the American Bank Note Co. Printed in sheets of 100, cut into panes of 50. White wove paper, perforated 12.

151 5c blue (100,000).
152 6c red (100,000).
153 15c green (75,000).
154 18c black (100,000).
155 50c purple (50,000).
156 $1.00 gray brown. (50,000).

1898

Design of 1894 issue, but much coarser print, especially noticable in the dots composing the shading of the leaves at the sides, in the engine-turning of the background, and in the shading under **CENTS.** (Fig. 135). Lithographed by the Schmidt Lithograph Co. of San Francisco. Apparently a master-transfer was made by photography from the 5c of the American Bank Note Co. issue, and the figures of value changed as needed. Size of sheets not known; 5c believed to have been in very small sheets. Perforated 12.

157 5c dark blue.
158 10c dark rose.
159 25c yellow.

Section 4—Stamped Envelopes

The stamped envelopes of Hawaii are found in two styles of flap, three sizes, and three weights of paper.

Styles of flap:

Style A: Rounded, Figs. 142a, 142b.
Style B: Pointed, Fig. 142c.

Sizes: (They may vary by as much as 3 mm.)

Size 5: 136½ x 76 mm. = 5 3/8" x 3".
Size 6: 152 x 86 mm. = nearly 6 "x 3 3/8".
Size 10: 241 x 102 mm. = nearly 9½" x 4".

Weights of paper: Thin, Medium, Thick.

Special varieties: Paper colored blue inside, medium and thick paper. With printed lines for address, thin and medium paper.

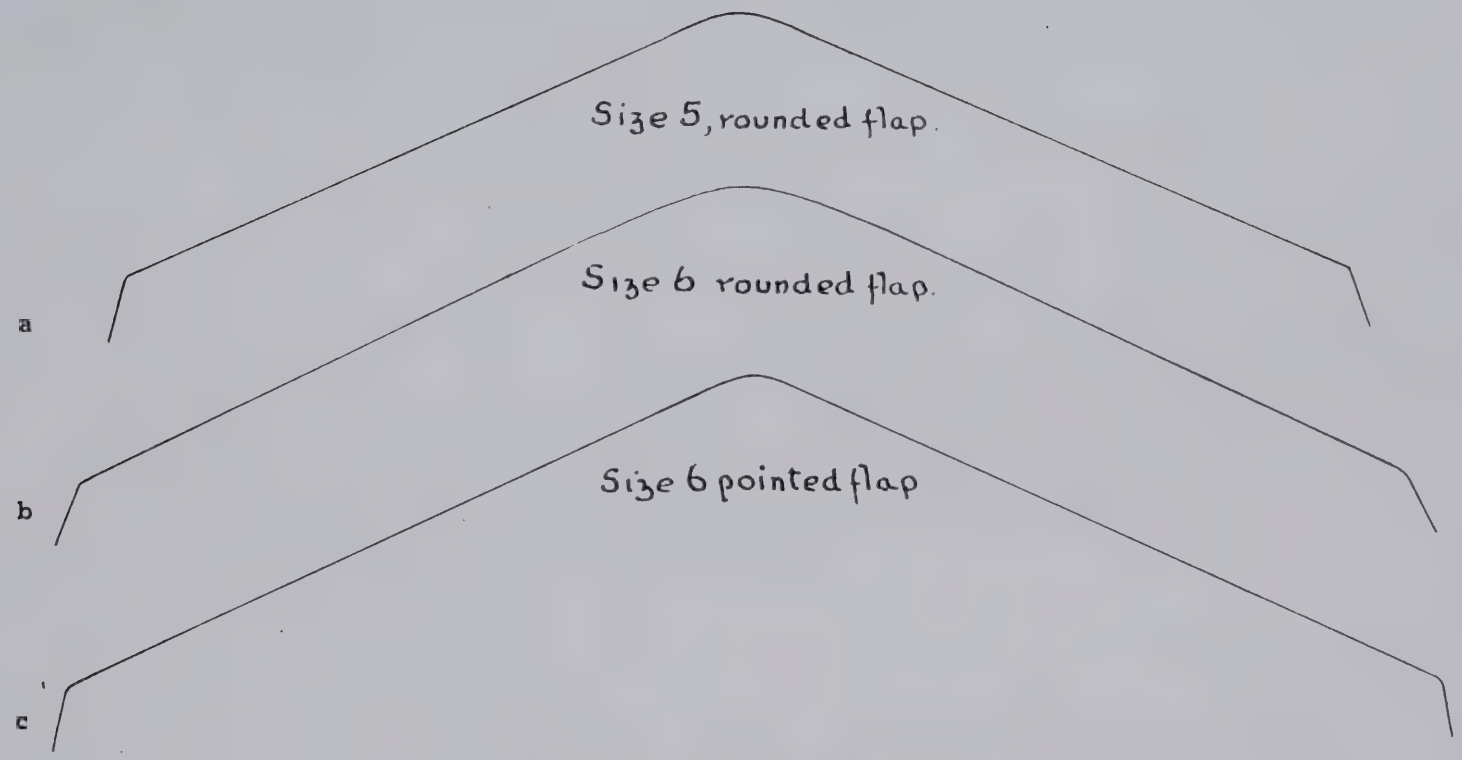


Fig. 142 a) Size 5—rounded flap.
b) Size 6—rounded flap.
c) Size 6—pointed flap.

1884

Design: Honolulu Harbor. (Fig. 136). Original dies engraved on wood; from these electros were cast. Printed by the American Bank Note Co. Rounded flap.

201 1c dark green, size 5, thin paper (10,000 including No. 202).
202 1c dark green, size 6, medium paper (included in 10,000 for No. 201).
203 2c pale rose, size 5.
- **203.112** Thin paper (50,000).
- **203.113** Medium paper (50,000).
- **203.114** Thick paper (50,000).
- **203.492** With address lines—thin paper (50,000).
- **203.493** With address lines—medium paper (50,000).

204 2c pale rose, size 6.
- **204.112** Thin paper (10,000).
- **204.113** Medium paper (13,000)
- **204.123** Blue inside—medium paper (2,000).

205 4c vermilion, size 6.
- **205.113** Medium paper (8,000).
- **205.114** Thick paper (10,000).
- **205.123** Blue inside—medium paper (2,000).

206 5c blue (shades), size 5, medium paper (20,000).
207 5c blue (shades), size 6.
- **207.112** Thin paper (20,000).
- **207.113** Medium paper (48,000).
- **207.114** Thick paper (50,000).
- **207.123** Blue inside—medium paper (2,000).

208 10c black, size 6.
- **208.113** Medium paper (22,500).
- **208.114** Thick paper (20,000).
- **208.123** Blue inside—medium paper.

209 10c black, size 10, thick paper (9,000).
- **209.124** Blue inside (1,000).

1885-93

Similar to 1884 issue but with pointed flap. (Fig. 142c).

210 1c light green (shades), size 6. (125,000).
- **210.0001** Light green (shades).
- **210.0002** Yellow green.
- **210.113** Medium paper.
- **210.114** Thick paper.

211 2c pink, size 6, medium paper (5,000).
212 2c carmine (shades), size 6 (150,000).
- **212.0001** Carmine (shades).
- **212.0002** Rose.
- **212.0003** Red.
- **212.113** Medium paper.
- **212.114** Thick paper.

Provisional Government Issue

1893

Issues of 1884 and 1885-93, overprinted **Provisional Government:/1893.** (Fig 138). Typesetting and printing by Press Publishing Co., Honolulu.

A. On Issue of 1884, Rounded Flaps

213 2c rose, size 6, thin paper, black overprint. (Quantity included with **No. 219**)

214 5c blue (shades), size 5, medium paper, dark pink overprint (Quantity included with **No. 215**).

215 5c blue (shades), size 6, dark pink overprint. (47,225 including No. 214).

- **215.112** Thin paper.
- **215.113** Medium paper.
- **215.114** Thick paper.
- **215.641** Double overprint.
- **215.652** **n** of **Provisional** missing.

216 10c black, size 6, dark pink overprint. (Quantity included with No. 217).

- **216.113** Medium paper.
- **216.114** Thick paper.
- **216.123** Blue inside—medium paper.
- **216.641** Double overprint.

217 10c black, size 10, thick paper, dark pink overprint. (28,000 including No. 216).

- **217.641** Double overprint.

B. On Issue of 1885-93, Pointed Flaps

218 1c yellow green, size 6, dark pink overprint. (16,000).

- **218.113** Medium paper.
- **218.114** Thick paper.
- **218.641** Double overprint.

219 2c carmine (shades), size 6, black overprint. (37,000 including No. 213).

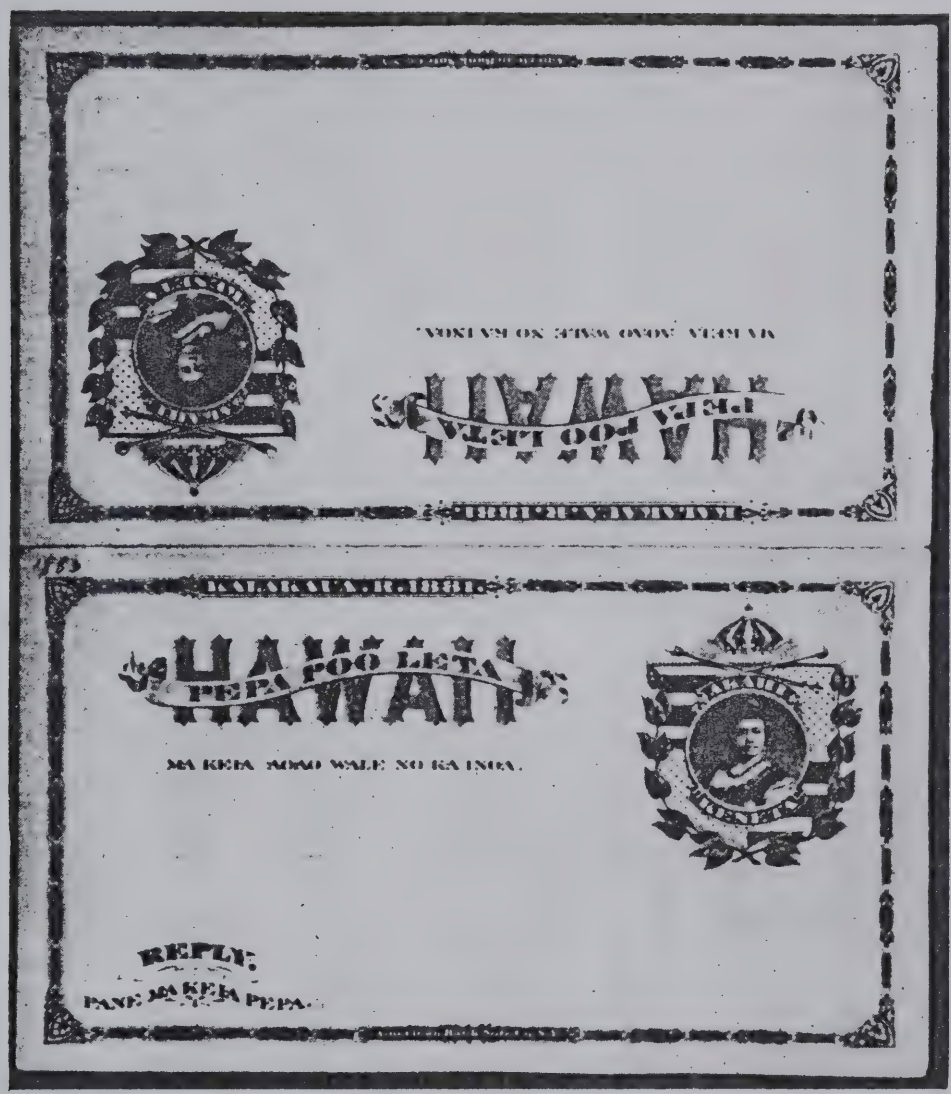
- **219.113** Medium paper.
- **219.114** Thick paper.
- **219.641** Double overprint.
- **219.643** Double overprint, one normal, other inverted at lower left.

Special Delivery Envelope

1885

See Essay **No. 561**, p. 374, also Fig. 137, p. 260.

Fig. 145



a

b

Fig. 143

a—Single Card.
b—Reply Card.

a

b

Fig. 144

a—Single Card.
b—Reply Card.

Section 5—Postal Cards

A. Single Cards

1882

Designs as stated with each card. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. in sheets of 6, (2 x 3). Cut apart and delivered in bundles of 100.

251 1c vermilion on buff card (shades of buff), Queen Liliuokalani. (Fig. 143a). (125,000).
252 2c black on cream-white card, View of Diamond Head. (Fig. 144a). (57,500).
253 3c bluish green on cream-white card, Royal Emblems. (Fig. 145). (30,000).

1889

Same design, on different color card.

254 1c vermilion on orange card, Queen Liliuokalani. (Fig. 143a). 200,000).

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ISSUE

1893

Cards of 1881 issue, overprinted as in Fig. 138, by Press Publishing Co., Honolulu.

255 1c vermilion on orange card, black overprint. (28,760).
255.641 Double overprint.
256 2c black on cream-white card, dark pink overprint (10,000).
257 3c bluish green on cream-white card, dark pink overprint (8,574).

Fig. 146

Regular Issue 1894

Designs as stated with each card. Engraved and printed as 1882 issue. Size of border: 130½ mm. x 72½ mm.

258 1c vermilion on orange card, Iolani Palace. (Fig. 146). (100,000).
259 2c bluish green on white card, Chart of the Pacific. (Fig. 147). (30,000).

1897

Same designs as 1894 issue, but size of border slightly larger: 1c, 133 x 73½ mm., 2c, 132 x 73½ mm.

260 1c vermilion on pinkish card. (Fig. 146). (200,000).
261 2c bluish green (shades) on white card. (Fig. 147). (220,000).

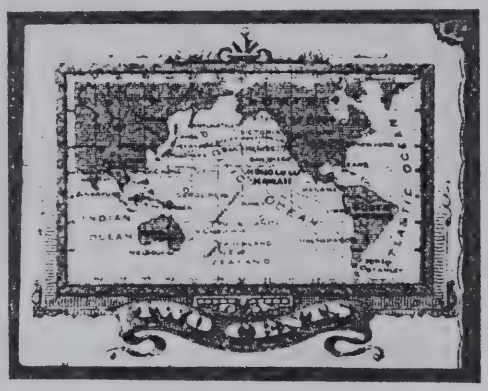


Fig. 147

B. Double Cards (Prepaid Reply)

1882

Same designs as 1882 single cards, with inscriptions changed to identify the reply card.

281 1c plus 1c purple on buff card. (Figs. 143a, 143b). (5,000).
282 2c plus 2c dark blue on cream-white card. (Figs. 144a, 144b). (5,000).

1889

Same designs as 1882 double cards, with color changed.

283 1c plus 1c dull violet on salmon card. (Figs. 143a, 143b). (5,000).
284 2c plus 2c blue on cream-white card. (Figs. 144a, 144b). (15,000).

Section 6—Wells Fargo & Co. Franks

A. On Hawaiian Stamped Envelopes

1884

All on white paper, white inside unless otherwise noted.

Envelopes of 1884 issue, with rounded flaps, imprinted with Wells Fargo & Co. frank. (Fig. 139). 1884 is date of envelopes, but not necessarily of imprinting franks upon them.

301 5c blue, size 6, brown frank.
- **301.1121** Thin paper, brown frank.
- **301.1122** Thin paper, gray brown frank, defective **G** in **FARGO.**
- **301.1231** Medium paper, blue inside, brown frank.

302 5c blue, size 6, thin paper, blue black frank.

303 10c black, size 6, brown frank.
- **303.1131** Medium paper.
- **303.1231** Medium paper, blue inside.

304 10c black, size 10, brown frank.
- **304.1141** Thick paper, brown frank.
- **304.1142** Thick paper, gray brown frank, defective **G** in **FARGO.**

305 10c black, size 10, thick paper, blue black frank.

B. On United States Stamped Envelopes

Sizes:

Size 4½: 5 7/8" x 3 3/8" = 149 x 85 mm. (Knife 49)[7] (Called "Size 6" in Hawaiian envelopes).
Size 5: 6 5/16" x 3½" = 160 x 89 mm. (Knife 50).
Size 7: 8 7/8" x 3 7/8" = 225 x 99 mm. (Knife 34).

Colors: White and amber

Watermarks:

1878. Monogram **USPOD** and small star (#5)[7].
1882: Monogram **USPOD** and **82** (#6).
1886: Monogram **US** (#7).

Designs:

5 cents: Garfield (Scott type U59).
10 cents: Jefferson (Scott type U51).

1878

United States envelopes of 1878 issue, watermarked monogram **USPOD** and small star, imprinted with Wells Fargo frank. 1878 is date of envelopes, but not necessarily of imprinting.

321 10c black brown on white, size 7, red brown frank.

1879

United States envelopes, same description as 1878 issue, similarly imprinted.

322 10c chocolate on white, size 7, red brown frank.
323 10c chocolate on amber, size 7, red brown frank.

1882

United States envelopes of 1882 issue, watermarked monogram **USPOD** and **82**, imprinted with Wells Fargo frank.

331 5c brown on white, size 4½.
- **331.0001** Light gray brown frank.
- **331.0002** Deep red brown frank.

332 5c brown on amber, size 4½.
- **332.0001** Light gray brown frank.
- **332.0002** Deep red brown frank.

333 10c chocolate on white, size 7, brown frank.
334 10c chocolate on amber, size 7, brown frank.

---

7. Sizes, Knife, and Watermark numbers according to Bartels Catalogue of U. S. Stamped Envelopes. Fifth Edition (Thorp).

United States envelopes of 1886 issue, watermarked monogram **US**, imprinted with Wells Fargo frank.

341 5c black brown on white, size 4½, brown frank.

342 5c black brown on white, size 5, light gray brown frank.

343 5c black brown on amber, size 5, deep red brown frank.

344 10c chocolate on amber, size 7, brown frank.

C. On Plain Envelopes For Use With Adhesives

381 White envelope, blue inside, size 4½, light red brown frank centered at top.

382 White envelope, size 4½, light red brown frank in upper left corner.

383 White envelope, size 7, light red brown frank near top center.

384 White envelope, size 7, light red brown frank in upper left corner.

Section 7—Revenues: Stamped Paper and Seals

Very little is known of the history of these impressions. In the following list they are arranged where possible in the order of recorded dated copies, which is not necessarily the correct chronological order of their appearance. Since the description in some cases is from a lone specimen, allowance must be made for the existence of variants.

Fig. 148

401 **1845** No value. Colorless embossed circular impression for use in Hawaiian legations and consulates. Crown surmounted by small cross and surrounded by double circle. Between circles the legend: **LEGATIO MOI HAWAII MA.** The name of the place was inserted at the bottom between the circles.

402 **1845** No value. Similar to **No. 401**, with legend: **KANIKELE NU HAWAII MA.**

403 **1845** No value. Similar to **No. 401**, with legend: **KANIKELE HAWAII MA.**

404 **1846** No value expressed; perhaps $1.00 (See description of Proof **No. 404.7001.**) Colorless embossed circular impression, diameter 1 inch, for use on royal land patents, etc. Crown surmounted by small cross; legend: **HOAILONA PAI O KE ALII** above and **ROYAL STAMP** below, curved around inside the circle.

Fig. 149

Fig. 150

Fig. 151

Fig. 152

Fig. 153

Fig. 154

Fig. 155

REPUBLIC
OF
TWENTY
CENTS
HAWAII

Fig. 156

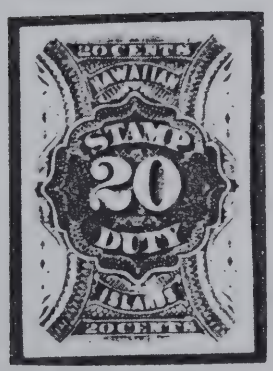


Fig. 157

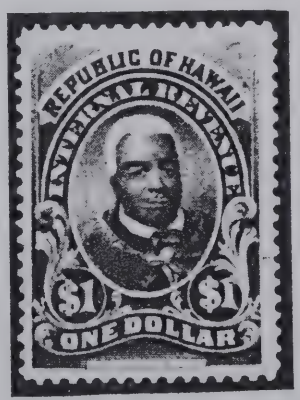


Fig. 158

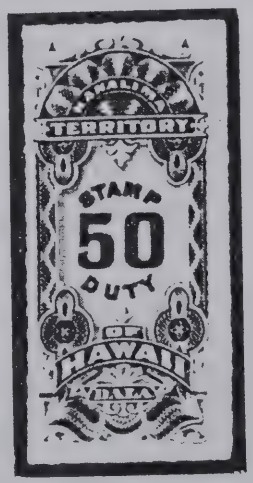


Fig. 159

Fig. 160

405 1850 50c. Same design and words as **No. 404.** Printed from a "reverse die" which makes the background appear black, leaving the crown and lettering white. Known copy on document, "Permit to Tranship." Above stamp is legend: **Price of blank and stamp 50 cents.** (Fig. 148). H. E. Bauer reports variant, lettering and crown larger.

406 Same as **No. 405,** but on a green seal (2 varieties of seal).

407 1878 Colorless embossed circular impression, diameter 1¼ in. Central numeral of value, **0** and around it, in double circle, **NOT LIABLE TO STAMP DUTY.**

408 1877 $1.00. Same design as **No. 407.** In center, **ONE/ 1 /DOLLAR.** Around this, in double circle, **HAWAIIAN STAMP DUTY.**

409 1878 $5.00. Same design as **No. 408.** In center, **FIVE/5/DOLLARS.**

410 1878 $10.00. Same design as **No. 403.** In center, **TEN/ X /DOLLARS.**

411 1878 $50.00. Same design as **No. 408.** In center, **FIFTY/ L /DOLLARS.**

1878 Triangle impressed in red with smaller triangle within; between them, **STAMP/DUTY/PAID.** Date inside the smaller triangle. This marking was long considered a stamped revenue marking, but it is now known to be a fiscal cancellation.

412 Colorless embossed circular impression, diameter 1 7/8 in. Full-rigged sailing ship, surrounded by legend: **COLLECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS/HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

413 Same impression on green seal with serrated edge, diameter 2 3/16 in.

414 Same impression on blue seal with serrated edge, diameter 2 3/16 in.

Section 8—Adhesive Revenue Stamps

1877

Large central numerals in various border designs. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. on white wove paper in sheets of 70. Rouletted 8. **STAMP**/Numeral/**DUTY** on bicolored stamps probably typographed.)

451 25c green (Fig. 149). (160,000).

452 50c orange (Fig. 150). (190,000).

452.0001 Orange brown (probably a changeling).

453 $1.00 black (Fig. 151). (580,000).

453.0001 Gray black.

454 $5.00 vermilion, value in blue black. (Fig. 152). (21,000).

455 $10.00 red brown, value in green. (Fig. 153). (14,000).

456 $50.00 slate blue, value in carmine. Inscribed **HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.** (Fig. 154). (3,500).

1893 (?)

457 20c on 25c green, black surcharge. (Fig. 155).

457.633 Inverted surcharge.

1894 (?)

458 20c on 25c green, gold surcharge. (Fig. 156).

458.641 Double surcharge.

458.649 Double surcharge, one black, one gold.

1894

Lithographed, probably by the Schmidt Lithograph Co., San Francisco, on white wove paper. Perforated 14.

459 20c carmine. (Fig. 157). Printed in sheets of 50. (10,000).
459.211 Imperforate.

460 25c lilac. (Fig. 149). Probably printed in sheets of 50. (25,000).
460.211 Imperforate.

1897

Line engraved and recess printed by the American Bank Note Co., on white wove paper in sheets of 100, cut into panes of 50. Perforated 12.

461 $1.00 dark blue, King Kamehameha I. (Fig. 158). (60,000).

1901

Design of No. 456, with inscription changed to **TERRITORY OF HAWAII.** Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. on white wove paper in sheets of 70. Rouletted 8.

462 $50.00 slate blue, value in carmine. (Fig. 159). (7,000).

1901-10

Territorial issue, exact date not known. For tax-free property conveyances. Inscribed **TERRITORY/OF HAWAII/NOT LIABLE/TO DUTY/TREASURER'S OFFICE.** Probably printed by the American Bank Note Co. Perforated 12. White wove paper.

463 No value, dark lilac. (Fig. 160).

1910

Designs of 1877 issue, in nearly original colors. Printed by the American Bank Note Co. in sheets of 70, on white wove paper. Perforated 12.

464 $5.00 vermilion, value in blue black. (Fig. 152). (14,000).
463.45 Value inverted.

465 $10.00 brown, value in green. (Fig. 153). (14,000).

1913

Designs of 1877 issue, in original colors. Printed by the American Bank Note Co. in sheets of 70, on white wove paper. Perforated 12.

466 50c orange. (Fig. 150). (70,000).

467 $1.00 gray black. (Fig. 151). (35,000).

Postage Stamp Used Fiscally

1886-88

499 $1.00 salmon, postage stamp No. 56, Queen Emma, used to pay tax on opium. Cancelled with any of the following Types of marking:

No. 551 Small Maltese cross, about 9 mm., arms joined at center.
No. 552 Large Maltese cross, about 13 mm., arms joined at center.
No. 553 Large Maltese cross, about 12 mm., arms not joined at center.
No. 554 Facsimile signature of A. S. Cleghorne, Collector of Customs.
No. 555 Letters J.M.K., initials of Collector of Customs.

(Note that **551-555** are marking type numbers, not stamp numbers.)

Section 9—Die and Plate Proofs

Notes covering terms used and omissions of accepted facts

In this list, the engravers and printers of the proofs are not named. They are, in each case, the same as those of the corresponding stamps and are named with the listing of each stamp.

All die proofs are printed on india or proof paper, sometimes mounted on white card. The impression of the die shows as a sunken area on the card, and is referred to as die sinking.

All plate proofs are on india or proof paper except where otherwise stated. They are found still adhering to the cardboard backing which it is necessary to use when printing on very thin paper, and also without the backing which has been peeled off.

All plate proofs listed are known to us only in single copies, except where otherwise noted.

Where dimensions or other facts are omitted, it means that we lack that information.

Normally a die proof is in the center of a small sheet or card of dimensions considerably larger than those of the design, somewhat after the manner of a souvenir sheet. If one is trimmed to the style of an imperforate stamp, it may be indistinguishable from a plate proof.

There are some proofs cut to shape mounted on proof paper, and then pressed on card, so as to resemble die proofs. These are known as hybrids.

Many of our listings are copied from an older list kept by an old-time specialist largely for his own satisfaction. He did not realize the importance, while recording an inscription or imprint, of copying the punctuation exactly as it was, nor of specifying accurately whether a line of text was all capitals, or capitals and lower case. Our readers are therefore cautioned not to think they have a new variety because one of these details fails to correspond exactly.

Likewise in color naming, the present authors have had no opportunity to verify the appropriateness of the color designations used for the trial color proofs as recorded by the same specialist.

The Dewey Decimal System as Applied to Essays and Proofs

Tenths: Category of proofs.

- **.7** Die proofs (including proofs from the original wood engravings for envelope stamps).
- **.8** Partial die proofs, sometimes called "unfinished die proofs" (including vignettes, master dies without figures of value, proofs from one plate of bi-colored stamps, etc.).
- **.9** Plate proofs (including proofs from electros of envelope stamps).

Hundredths: Style of mounting.

- **.00** Plate proof, with or without card backing adhering to India paper.
- **.01** (Unassigned).
- **.02** Printed directly onto card.
- **.03** Mounted on small card.
- **.04** Mounted on large card.
- **.05** Hybrid on small card.
- **.06** Hybrid on large card.

Thousandths: Style of imprint.

.000 No imprint.
[.001 Digit not used; see under **Color.**]
.002 With a serial number.
.003 With an imprint.
.004 With different imprints.
.005 With different imprints.
.006 With serial number and imprint.

Ten-thousandths: Colors.

.0001 Proof in issued color of stamp.
.0002 Proof in black.
.0003, etc. Proofs in other colors, running to .0019 if necessary, made possible by omitting .001 under Style of Imprint. Colors designated by .0003 to .0019 are in random order.

In cases where we have no information on style of mounting or style of imprint, we have listed the item under .00 or .000, and if we ever get the information, the number will be changed to the correct digit.

Proofs

Numerals

1859-65

9, 13, 15, 21, 27, or **32** 1c blue or 1c black.

Plate proof

??.9001 Black; paper not reported. Proof from the form of type. Described by Richards as an "essay"; not identified as to plate number.

30 5c blue

Plate proof.

30.9002 Black on white wove paper. Reported by Richards as an "essay"; by Munk (KOHL HANDBOOK) as "perhaps a color trial."

Portrait Types

1864-65

29 2c orange red.

Die proofs.

29.7001 Orange red, on India.
29.7401 Orange red on buff, India on card 6 x 9 in., no imprint reported.
29.7421 Orange red. Mounted on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x2 3/8 in. Imprint at lower right of india, **National Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

29.7431 Orange red. Cut close and mounted on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 2 3/8 in. Design overprinted **SPECIMEN** in blue green outline capitals, 27 x 3½ mm., the **S** and **N** extending onto the card. Imprint on card below proof: **Postage Stamp/From the/National Bank Note Company/No. 1 Wall Street/New York.** At bottom of card, colorless embossed seal of the company.

Partial die proof.

29.8002 Black. Vignette only, head of Kamehameha IV in oval; on India.

Plate proof on India.

29.9001 Orange red. (Block of 4 in Atherton collection. We have seen photograph of half-sheet, 25 subjects with sheet imprints, in original state of plate before re-entering).

34 5c greenish blue.

Die proof.

34.7433 Deep blue. India, on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint at bottom of india: **National Bank Note Co.**

Partial die proofs: Vignette only, head of Kamehameha V in oval, India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in.

34.8401 Greenish blue.
34.8402 Black.
34.8403 Bright scarlet.

Plate proofs, on India (pairs known).

34.9001 Greenish blue.
34.9003 Blue.
34.9004 Black blue.
34.9005 Gray lilac.
34.9006 Deep green.
34.9007 Yellow.
34.9008 Orange brown.
34.9009 Brown.
34.9010 Violet brown.
34.9011 Vermilion.
34.9012 Carmine.
34.9013 Lilac rose.
34.9014 Blue gray.

1871

38 1c mauve.

Die proofs.

38.7433 Purple. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint at bottom of india: **National Bank Note Co.**

Partial die proof

38.8402 Black. Vignette only, head of Princess Kamamalu in oval. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in.

Plate proofs, on India (pairs known).

38.9001 Mauve.
38.9003 Violet.
38.9004 Purple.
38.9005 Brown violet.

One of these is in the Atherton collection in block of 4.

39 6c green.

Die proofs.

39.7001 Green. On India.

39.7433 Dark blue green. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint at bottom of india, **National Bank Note Co.**

39.7461 Green. Same description as **No. 39.7433,** with **2267** at top.

Partial die proof.

39.8402 Black. Vignette only, head of Kamehameha V in oval. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in.

Plate proofs on India.

39.9001 Green. (pairs known).

39.9003 Blue green.

40 18c dull rose.

Die proofs.

40.7007 Brownish yellow. Nothing known as to mounting or imprint.

40.7433 Red. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint at bottom of india: **National Bank Note Co.**

40.7434 Rose lake. Same description as **No. 40.7433.**

40.7465 Bright scarlet. Same description as **No. 40.7433,** with **2268** at top.

40.7466 Orange red. Same description as **No. 40.7433,** with **2268** at top.

Partial die proof.

40.8402 Black. Vignette only, head of Mataio Kekuanaoa in oval. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in.

Plate proof on India.

40.9001 Dull rose. (pairs known).

1875

41 2c brown.

Die proofs.

41.7431 Brown. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint at bottom of india: **National Bank Note Co.**

Plate proof on India.

41.9001 Brown, (pairs known).

42 12c black.

Die proofs on India.

42.7431 Black. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint at bottom of india: **National Bank Note Co.**

Plate proof on India.

42.9001 Black. (pairs known).

1882

45 1c blue.

Plate proof on India.

45.9001 Blue. (pairs known).

46 10c black.

Die proof.

46.7461 Black. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 2¾ in. Imprint at bottom of india: **American Bank Note Co./C-26.**

Plate proof on India.

46.9001 Black.

47 15c red brown.
Plate proof on India.
47.9001 Red brown. (pairs known).

48 1c green.
Plate proof on India.
48.9001 Green. (pairs known).

49 2c lilac rose.
Plate proof on India.
49.9001 Lilac rose.

1883

51 2c rose (miscalled "carmine").
Plate proof.
51.9001 Rose. (pairs known).

54 25c grayish purple.
Die proof.
54.7402 Black. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in.
Plate proof on India.
54.9003 Dark purple. (pairs known).

55 50c red orange.
Die proof.
55.7201 Red orange, printed directly on card 2 x 2½ in., die sinking 1 x 1¼ in.
Plate proof on India.
55.9003 Orange. (pairs known).

56 $1.00 salmon. (miscalled "rose red").
Die proof.
56.7201 Salmon printed directly on card 2x2½ in., die sinking 1x1¼".
Plate proofs on India. (pairs and blocks known).
56.9001 Salmon.
56.9003 Carmine.
56.9004 Deep carmine.
56.9005 Vermilion.

1885

58 2c orange red, official imitation of 1869 reissue.
Die proof.
58.7663 2c rose red. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 2¾ in., hybrid. Imprint on india below stamp: **Hawaii/Copy C-141/ American Bank Note Co., N.Y.**
Plate proofs on India.
58.9001 Orange red.
58.9003 Deep vermilion. (pairs known).

1887

60 2c bright vermilion, reissue of 1864 stamp.
Plate proofs on India.
60.9002 Black.
60.9003 Light vermilion.
60.9004 Carmine.

Official Imitations of 1853 Stamps

1889

61 5c dull greenish blue (miscalled "bright blue").

Die proofs.

61.7421 Blue. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2¼ x 3¼ in. **C-217** above design.

61.7423 Scarlet. Same description as **No. 61.7421.**

Plate proofs on India.

61.9002 Black.

61.9003 Scarlet.

62 13c pale orange red (miscalled "bright red").

Die Proof.

62.7403 Scarlet. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2 x 2½ in.

Plate proofs on India.

62.9002 Black.

62.9003 Scarlet.

(Descriptions of die proofs of Nos. 61 and 62 may be wrong. The wording used in our source is ambiguous.)

Fig. 161

Reissue from Retouched Die of 1869 Reissue

63 2c carmine red.

Die proof.

63.7121 Carmine red (?). No details available. Listed from a photograph showing No. **C-216** at left of stamp. (Fig. 161).

1891

65 2c dull violet.

Die proofs.

65.7401 Dull violet. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2¼ x 2½ in.

65.7601 Dull violet. Same description as **No. 65.7401,** but hybrid.

65.7462 Black. Same description as **No. 65.7401,** with imprint below design: **Queen of Hawaii/1891/C-252;** at bottom of india: **American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

Partial die proof.

65.8401 Dull violet. Vignette only, head of Queen Liliuokalani in oval. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2¾ x 4 in.

Plate proof

65.9001 Dull violet. (pairs known).

1893

66 etc. Various values overprinted **Provisional/GOVT./1893.**

66.9001 Printer's proof of the setting of 50 subjects on a sheet of ordinary paper. (Sold by Kelleher of Boston about 1944, setting not reported).

Pictorial Issue

1894

87 1c yellow.

Die proof.

87.7461 Yellow. India on card 6 x 7½ in., die sinking 2½ x 2½ in. Imprint below design on india: **C-292/American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

Plate proof on India.

87.9001 Yellow. (pairs known).

88 2c brown.

Die proof.

88.7461 Brown. India on card 6 x 7½ in., die sinking 2½ x 2½ in. Imprint below design on india: **C-293/American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

Plate proof on India.

88.9001 Brown. (pairs known).

89 5c carmine (miscalled "rose lake").

Die proof.

89.7461 Carmine. India on card 6 x 7½ in., die sinking 2½ x 2½ in. Imprint below design on india: **C-294/American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

Plate proof on India.

89.9001 Carmine. (pairs known).

90 10c yellow green.

Die proof.

90.7403 Deep blue green. India on card 6 x 7½ in. (?), die sinking 2½ x 2½ in. No information as to imprint.

Plate proofs on India.

90.9001 Yellow green. (pairs and vertical strip known).

90.9003 "Mustard". (Thus reported).

91 25c dark blue.

Die proof.

91.7303 Bright blue. India on card 3½ x 3½ in., die sinking 2½ x 2½ in. No information as to imprint.

Plate proofs on India.

91.9001 Dark blue. (pairs known).

91.9003 Ultramarine. (pairs known).

92 12c blue.

Die proof.

92.7461 Blue. India on card 6 x 7½ in. (?), die sinking 2½ x 2½ in. Imprint below design on india: **C-304/American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

Plate proofs on India.

92.9001 Blue. (pairs known).

1899

95 5c blue.

Plate proof on India.

95.9001 Blue. (pairs known).

Official Stamps

1897

101 2c green.

Die proofs.

101.7431 Green. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint: **American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

101.7731 Green. Same as **No. 101.7431,** but die sinking 2¼ x 2½,

Plate proofs on India.

101.9001 Green. (pairs known).

101.9003 Yellow green.

102 5c dark brown.

Die proof.

102.7436 Dark brown. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint: **C-356/American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

Plate proof on India.

102.9001 Dark brown. (pairs known).

103 6c deep ultramarine.

103.7431 India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint: **American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

Plate proofs on India.

103.9001 Deep ultramarine. (pairs known).

103.9003 Deep blue.

104 10c bright rose.

Die proofs.

104.7431 Bright rose. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint: **American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

104.7432 Black. Same as **No. 104.7431.**

Plate proofs on India.

104.9001 Bright rose. (pairs known).

104.9003 Crimson.

105 12c orange.

Die proofs.

105.7431 Orange. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint: **American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

105.7432 Black. Same as **No. 105.7431.**

Plate proof on India.

105.9001 Orange. (pairs known).

106 25c dull violet.

Die proofs.

106.7431 Dull violet. India on card 6 x 9 in., die sinking 2½ x 3 in. Imprint: **American Bank Note Co., N.Y.**

106.7432 Black. Same as **No. 106.7431.**

Plate proof on India.

106.9001 Dull violet. (pairs known).

Kahului Railroad Company Parcel Stamps

1894

151, etc. Various denominations.

Die proof of master die of design. Without figures of value in corners or center.

151.8462 Black. India on card (6 x 7½ in. ?), die sinking 2½ x 2½ in. Imprint below design: **C-305/American Bank Note Co. N.Y.**

Size 6 x 7½ in. assumed, since such is the usual size of card used for die proofs by American Bank Note Co. in 1894.

151.8463 Ultramarine. Same as **No. 151.8462.**

Plate proofs on India, from lithographic stone.

151.9001 5c blue.
152.9001 6c red.
153.9001 15c green.
154.9001 18c black.
155.9001 50c purple.
156.9001 $1.00 gray brown.

Stamped Envelopes

1884

The envelope stamps were typographed from electros of wood engravings. A series of proofs is reported by the older writers as being "proofs from wood blocks" which are therefore to be rated as die proofs. "Plate proofs" are also reported, which are, of course, proofs from electros.

201 1c dark green.

Die proof.

201.7023 Vermilion on thin white wove paper. (Nothing known as to mounting.) Serial number above design: **C-111.**

Proof from electro.

201.9003 Light brown on bond paper. (Nothing known as to mounting).

203 2c pale rose.

Die proof.

203.7023 Orange on thin white wove paper. (Nothing known as to mounting.) Serial number above design: **C-112.**

205 4c vermilion.

Die proof.

205.7021 Vermilion on thin white wove paper. (Nothing known as to mounting.) Serial number above design: **C-113.**

206 5c blue.

Die proof.

206.7021 Blue on thin white wove paper. (Nothing known as to mounting.) Serial number above design: **C-114.**

208 10c black.

Die proof.

208.7023 Bronze brown on thin white wove paper. (Nothing known as to mounting.) Serial number above design: **C-115.**

Postal Cards

The die proofs of the postal cards show the complete address side of the card, including stamp, inscription, outer border, and address lines.

All on white proof paper, unmounted unless otherwise noted.

1882

251 1c vermilion on buff.

Die proofs.

251.7001 Vermilion.

251.7003 Green.

Partial die proof.

251.8002 Black. Vignette only, head of Queen Liliuokalani and **AKAHI/ KENETA,** without arms, wreath, or border. Style of mounting, if any, not reported. Signed by Charles Schlecht, engraver for the American Bank Note Co.

252 2c black on cream.

Die proof.

252.7002 Black.

253 3c bluish green on cream.

Die proofs.

253.7001 Bluish green.

253.7003 Deep green.

1894

258 1c vermilion on orange.

Die proofs.

258.7401 Vermilion on pale lemon proof paper, mounted on white card.

258.7023 "Lake". Serial number above design: **C-297.**

Partial die proof: Stamp only.

258.8001 (Color not reported; presumably vermilion) on proof paper, size 2½ x 2 in.

259 2c bluish green on white.

Die proof.

259.7401 Bluish green, mounted on white card.

Revenue Stamps

Stamped Paper and Seals

1846

404 (Perhaps $1.00) Embossed circular colorless impression.

Die proof.

404.7001 Colorless impression on white paper with blue lines. A proof struck at the Sydney Mint in 1876 for Sir Daniel Cooper. Was in Sir Daniel's collection, then in Judge Philbrick's collection, then in Wilson collection; present whereabouts unknown. Paper bears following note in Judge Philbrick's handwriting: "Sandwich Isles $1.00 fiscal stamp. The only value existing. This proof was struck in 1876 at the Sydney Mint, where these stamps were made, for Sir Daniel Cooper, and no others are known except one taken for the Mint collection there."

Adhesive Revenue Stamps

1877

Die proofs: India on cards 1¾ x 2¼ in., die sinking 1¼ x 2 in. Serial number above design:

		Serial Number	COLOR blue green .7323	black .7322	brown red .7324	brown .7325	gray blue .7326
451	25c green	2919	x	x	x	x	x
452	50c orange	2918	x	x	x	x	x
453	$1.00 black	2944	x	x	x	x	x

Die Proofs of Engraved portion only, without STAMP DUTY and figures of value

			.8323	8322	.8324	.8325	.8326
454	$5.00 vermilion & blue black	3177	x	x	x	x	x
455	$10.00 red brown & green	?	x	x	x	x	x
456	$50.00 slate blue & carmine	?	x	x	x	x	x

Plate Proofs on India

451.9001 25c green.
452.9001 50c orange.
453.9001 $1.00 black.
454.9001 $5.00 vermilion & blue black.
455.9001 $10.00 red brown & green.
456.9001 $50.00 slate blue & carmine.

1897

461 $1.00 dark blue.

Die proofs: India on card, size and serial number not reported; die sinking 2 x 3 in.

461.7301 Dark blue.
461.7302 Greenish black.

Partial die proofs: Vignette only, head of Kamehameha I in oval. India on card, size and serial number not reported.

461.8302 Black, die sinking 2 x 3 in.
461.8303 Mauve, die sinking 2 x 3 in.
461.8304 Bright violet, die sinking 1¾ x 2¾.

Plate proof on India.

461.9001 Dark blue.

Section 10—Essays

Fig. 162

Late in 1860, Postmaster General Alva K. Clark wrote to John S. Marsh of Boston, asking him to find out what it would cost to have a supply of 1c and 2c stamps printed. An unknown engraver and printer prepared dies for 1c, 2c, and 3c stamps, and struck off color trials, which Mr. Marsh probably sent out to the Islands. In March, 1861, Mr. Clark cancelled the order and the stamps apparently never got beyond the die proof stage.

1860

Portrait of King Kamehameha III in circle. Die proofs on thin pale buff card, imperforate. (Fig. 162).

		Green .7203	Dark green .7204	Carmine .7205	Orange .7206	Brown .7207	Dull purple .7208	Blue or Ultramarine .7209
501	1c	x	x	x	x	x	x	
502	2c	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
503	3c	x		x		x	x	x

1893

Essay for overprint used on Nos. 66-86.

551 Several denominations overprinted **Prov. Govt./1893** in light red in a type larger than actually used. **Prov. Govt.** measures 18 x 2½ mm., **1893** meausres 9 x 1½ mm. Found among effects of Postmaster General Oat by his widow.

Essay for Special Delivery Envelope

1885

Regular envelopes Nos. **200.113** and **208.123**, overprinted **Special Despatch Letter**, etc., in carmine. (Fig. 137). Overprinted by order of Postmaster General Whitney, but never put into use. A few were passed through the mails by favor.

561 10c black, size 6.
- **561.113** Medium paper. (1,500).
- **561.123** Blue inside—medium paper. (500).

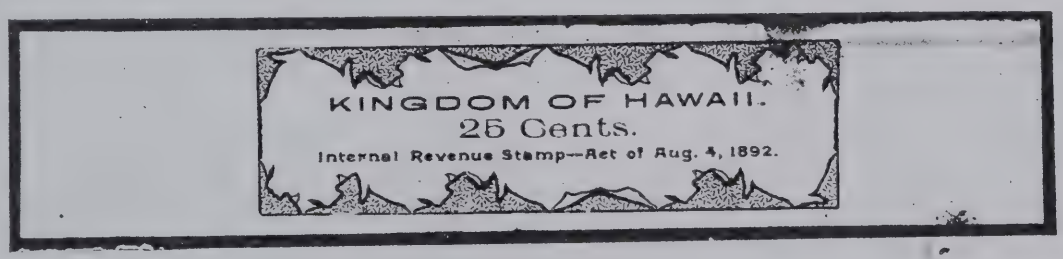


Fig. 163

Essay for Revenue Stamp

1893 (?)

571 25c black on grayish wove paper. Tax stamp prepared for use on packs of playing cards, but never put into use. Band, 14 x 1 3/8 in. Design, fancy frame 3½ x 1 in., containing legend: **KINGDOM OF HAWAII./25 Cents./Internal Revenue Stamp - - Act of Aug. 4, 1892.** Paper often stained buff. (Fig. 163).

— APPENDIX C —

A Detailed List of the Forgeries of Hawaii

By William J. Davey

Preface

Due to the popularity of the stamps of Hawaii in the 1880's, a period during which forged stamps were filling the many blanks in collectors' albums, the early "Numeral" issues received special attention from the makers of these spurious items. Since the stamps were typeset out of materials available in almost any printer's case, they offered few if any difficulties in preparing. Because of the scant knowledge of collectors at that time as to the exact number of printings and their descriptions, the forgers had a free hand in printing as many varieties as their stock of papers and inks would allow. One firm or individual printed at least forty combinations of paper and ink, all of the plain-bordered "Numerals."

The "Missionaries" were almost mythical to 99% of the collectors, who knew of their existence only from seeing four empty spaces at the head of the page in the old International Album, occupied by illustrations of strange devices set up out of ornaments and rather worn-looking characters. These spaces looked much better when filled with "facsimiles," as the forgeries were euphemistically termed. Even the earlier of the portrait types were an invitation to the maker of forgeries to ply his trade.

In compiling this list, we have met with several difficulties. Our collection of these items is fairly large and representative; but no matter how large the collection, no student will ever know whether every color and every paper of a series of forgeries is known. Neither will he know how soon a thus far unrecorded product will come to his attention, differing in its test-points from those previously known. We have several lists from which we have culled additions to those we possess or have had loaned. Rev. Earee, in ALBUM WEEDS, reinforced by the later work of Paymaster A. R. Cowman, R.N., in STAMP COLLECTING, Volume XXIV, have given us an extremely detailed list of the test-points of the various forgeries, but they have completely ignored or overlooked certain characteristics, which will be mentioned a little further along. On the other hand, C. F. Richards, in A CHECK LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII, has given us a long list compiled from an entirely different point of view, bringing in those characteristics, but entirely omitting any mention of test points. It is practically impossible to make a satisfactory consolidation of the two lists. We have done

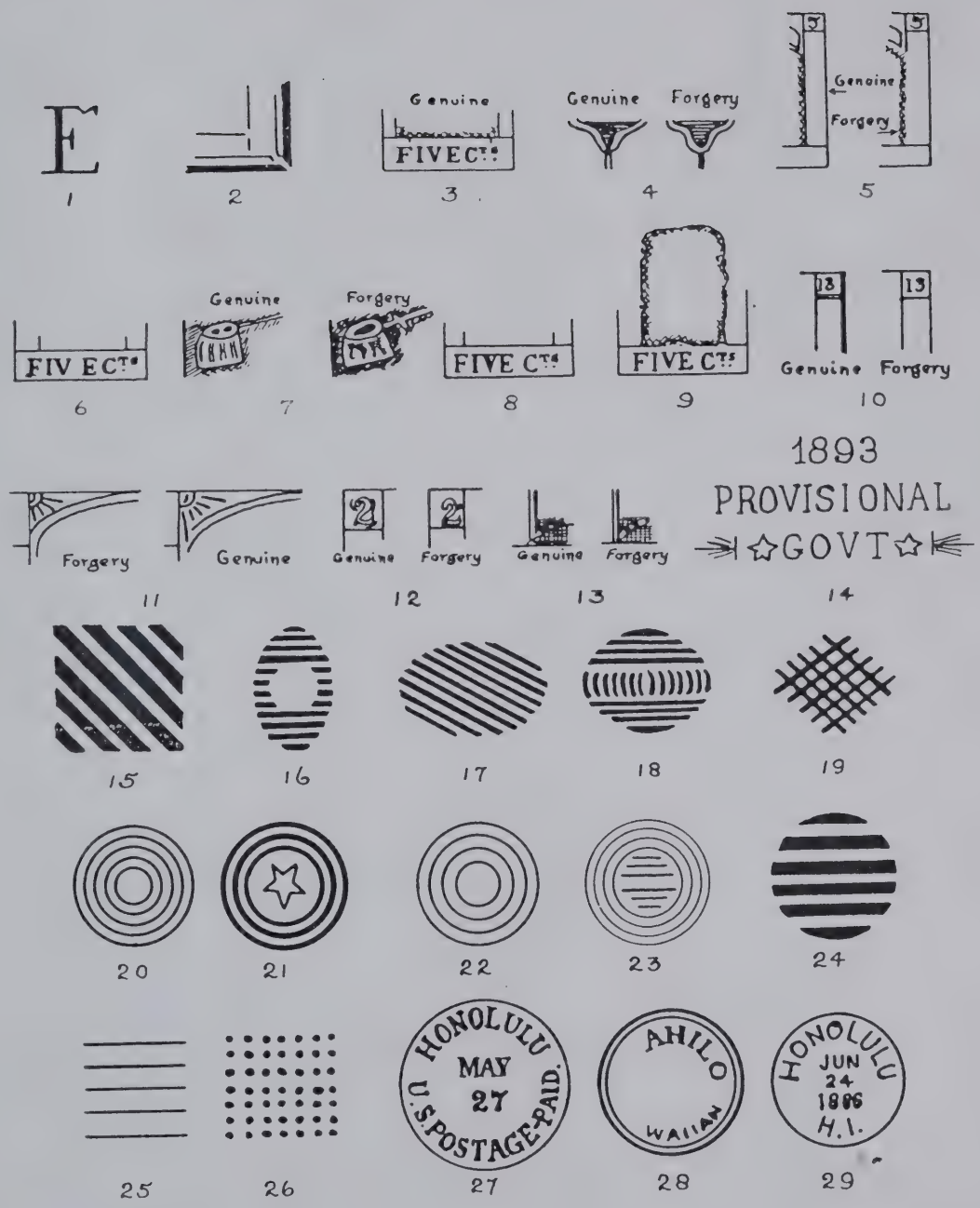


PLATE 6

These sketches are merely intended as guides, and are not to be considered facsimiles of the differences in question.

what we could, and by using both these lists, and our own reference collection, we present here what we believe to be the most complete list thus far compiled of the forgeries of Hawaii.

In order to keep the listing as free as possible from discussion, we now give a brief survey of what may be expected in each section.

Section 1—"Missionaries," Nos. 1-100. The "Missionaries" were extensively forged. As the genuine stamps are so extremely rare, it is hardly likely that the average collector will have to consult any listing of forgeries with the hope that his will be genuine. Most known genuine copies have been well expertised and the past history of their ownership is on record.

The Rev. Mr. Earee describes in detail the test-points of a number of different forgeries of each denomination, evidently the work of different forgers, but curiously enough, he did not know the marks of the two types of the several denominations, as described on page 385.

He does, indeed, say under the 2c stamp, in describing the genuine, "There are two types of setting of this stamp, but I seem to have only one." He does not even say that, under the other denominations. Paymaster Cowman also omits this point. The user of the Earee-Cowman lists is cautioned to observe that those authors designate the two major varieties of the 13c stamp as two "types," calling the one with **Hawaiian Postage** "Type I" and the one with **H.I.&U.S. Postage** "Type II." The authors of this handbook have, throughout their work, used "Type I" and "Type II" to mean the position of the **P** of **Postage,** in relation to the word **Hawaiian.**

C. F. Richards goes to the opposite extreme of designating the two "Types" (in the sense that the word is used in this book) very carefully in his list of forgeries, but of ignoring the work of different forgers. We have done the best we could, using the Richards list as our basic list and filling out with such items from the Earee-Cowman list as did not seem to be already on record. We sincerely hope that some other student, inspired by the unsatisfactory result of this combination, and having access to a large number of "Missionary" forgeries, will compile a really satisfactory list which shall supplant all previous efforts. If integrated into the numbering system here used, we shall be glad to adopt it instead of our list.

For the story of the "Grinnell Missionaries" with which the philatelic world was regaled in the early 1920's, see Chapter 14, page 117ff. Since

it is unlikely that any of the Grinnell holdings will ever get into general circulation to confuse collectors, a detailed description of them is unnecessary. They will merely receive a routine listing under the caption, "GRINNELL MISSIONARIES."

Since the genuine "Missionaries" were produced by typography from materials in a job-printer's case, any purported "Missionary" which is evidently either engraved or lithographed is necessarily a forgery.

Section 2 — "Numerals," broken E types. Nos. 101-200. The forged "Numerals" can be divided into two major categories, those having a broken final **E** in **POSTAGE,** and those in which the letter is undamaged. We have presented the discovery of this test-point in an article in STAMPS of November 8, 1941, entitled, HAWAIIAN FORGERIES. Neither the Rev. Mr. Earee, Paymaster Cowman, nor Mr. Richards appears to have been aware of this mark, neither have we seen it written up anywhere else. Yet it is safe to state that just over 90% of all "Numeral" forgeries belong to this first category. (Fig. 1, plate 6.) It is easily discernable on the one cent and two cent values. The five cent values were printed on a soft paper, both wove and laid, which caused the ink to spread, thus making it a little more difficult to see the damage. The color and texture of this paper is so different from the genuine that this alone serves as a test for the forgeries.

Another point which has apparently been overlooked by the three writers mentioned is the fact that the presence or absence of periods after the words **POSTAGE, LETA,** and **cents** in the damaged **E** forgeries enables us to divide this main category into two sub-categories. Besides the broken **E,** which is constant in all settings and all values produced by some one forger, there are other minor flaws which are peculiar to each setting. The same forger produced a bogus value, 13c, which also had the broken **E.** This we have listed in **Section 2** rather than in **Section 8,** because it lends itself to the same descriptions and tests as the 1c, 2c, and 5c values.

Section 3—"Numerals," other types, Nos. 201-300. The "Numeral" forgeries on which the **E** of **POSTAGE** is not damaged were, with few exceptions, produced by lithography. In some cases the work is so poorly done and the shape and size so different from the genuine, that few collectors will be deceived. Since all genuine "Numerals" were printed by typography from forms set up out of materials from a job-printer's case, any "Numeral" whose style of printing shows it to be either engraved or lithographed is necessarily a forgery. We feel very much dissatisfied with the result of our attempt to harmonize the Earee-Cowman list with the Richards list, and either or both of them with our own list made from our collection and loan copies. Again we hope that

some collector with sufficient reference material will undertake a much better list which can be adopted instead of ours.

Section 4—Imperforate portrait types, Nos. 301-400. The 1853 "Boston Engraved" and the 1861 "Boston Lithographed" issues have received much attention from the forgers. In all attempts, however, they have either mishandled some important detail or they have used the wrong ink and/or wrong paper. In each of the items listed, at least one important test is given, which will show at a glance the status of any specimen.

Section 5—Portrait and pictorial types, perforated, Nos. 401-500. It seems strange that these stamps should have been counterfeited. The originals are hardly expensive enough to justify the trouble. The forgeries are very poor work, in fact almost caricatures. They look very much like the workmanship of the illustrations in a small album for beginning collectors.

Section 6 — Provisional Government overprints on adhesives, Nos. 501-550. Within a few months after the overprinting of the stamps in 1893, a Hawaiian dealer had made in San Francisco an electrotype plate of fifty subjects of the overprint. The electrotyping firm used as a model the overprint on a genuine copy of the 2c rose. The existence of forged overprints was well known to the postal authorities in the Islands, and J. M. Oat, Postmaster General, placed his seal and signature on sheets and part sheets attesting to their genuineness. The sheets and stamps so guaranteed were chiefly the error "no period" sheets, and singles of the 6c green and 10c brown overprinted in wrong colors.

The chief clue to one series of forged overprints is the first **i** of the word **Provisional.** Every genuine overprint on whatever denomination shows this letter damaged in its lower right serif. The damage ranges all the way from a slight shortening to a complete absence of it. If the serif is perfect, the overprint is a forgery. Of course, there are also forged overprints with the damaged serif; those made from the fifty subject electrotype plate belong to this group.

A correspondent has been measuring the length of the word **Provisional** on genuinely overprinted stamps and on known counterfeits. He finds that the genuine overprints measure 17 mm. or very close to it. Of course, there are counterfeit overprints measuring 17 mm.; but if the length of the word falls distinctly short of 17 mm., approximately 16¾ mm. or less, the overprint is counterfeit. The same correspondent suggests that an analysis of the ink would settle the question definitely, but to use that test with finality requires a quartz lamp, and we prefer to avoid tests which require that instrument.

Stamps bearing overprints known to be counterfeit sometimes show

an appearance as though the type-face is slightly thinner, and the letters slightly narrower. A careful study shows that it is really the same size and the same type-face, but made with clean, probably new type. The genuine overprints were set up out of worn, dirty, type which of course looks thicker. However, there are also counterfeit overprints the type of which looks exactly like the genuine; but when we find one which looks distinctly finer and cleaner than average, it should be suspected as a counterfeit.

These three rough-check tests will be repeated in condensed form at the beginning of the listings where it is convenient for reference.

Section 7 — Bogus Provisional Government overprints on stamped envelopes, Nos 551-600. The forged overprint is so large in comparison with the genuine that few collectors would be deceived. Moreover, it does not read the same as the genuine. This fact leads us to classify it as a bogus overprint. It is not even a reasonable facsimile of the genuine. It reads in three lines: **1893/PROVISIONAL/GOVT.** with a star and a rayed ornament before and after **GOVT.** The letters are 5 mm. high. (Fig. 14, plate 6).

Section 8— Bogus adhesives, Nos. 601-650. The bogus $2.00 and $5.00 stamps were thought for many years to be essays for proposed stamps which never materialized. But it is now known that they were engraved in 1886 by an engraver in Little New Street, London, for one Jeffreys. In court the engraver pleaded innocence of any intent to help produce fake stamps; he thought it was a religious label. The designs measures 27 x 30½ mm., Fig. 164, P. 381.

Section 9—Bogus revenue stamps, Nos. 651-700. Just one of these is known, a 20c denomination. The background consists of fancy vertical stripes in lilac, and the inscription in black reads as follows: **20 cents/HAWAIIAN/STAMP/**large central figure **20/DUTY/ISLANDS**; that is, "20 cents, Hawaiian Islands, Stamp Duty." C. F. Richards had what appeared to be a complete sheet of eight: four by two. Old time philatelists in the Islands and old time treasury officials were unanimously agreed that no such stamp had ever been used out there.

Section 10—Forged postal markings, Nos. 701-800. As most of the forged cancels are found on forged stamps, the collector need not worry unduly over the cancellations on his genuine stamps. In a few instances the forged cancels have been copied from genuine markings, but most of them are unlike anything ever used by the Hawaiian post office.

Postal Forgeries. Counterfeits made to cheat the post office department, so numerous in certain countries and so highly prized by collectors when found on entire cover and having done actual postal duty, are fortunately entirely absent in Hawaii. This is probably due, for one

thing, to the very limited means of producing anything even reasonably presentable in the way of an imitation out in the Islands in the early days. The second reason probably was the close supervision which the postmasters of Honolulu and the other towns kept over mail matter, a great deal of which, in the early days, was stamped at the post office window in the presence of the postmaster and his customer, and to the close personal acquaintance existing between each postmaster and his customers.

One such attempt appears to have been made, but it was spotted almost immediately. Henry J. Crocker had in his collection a proof of a counterfeit 5c stamp of 1853, which was found in the Honolulu post office by Walter N. Giffard and which bears the endorsement, "Forged stamp received by R. C. Wyllie December 8, 1862." R. C. Wyllie was Minister of Foreign Affairs at that time. We have already met him as the official who, in 1850, carried on the negotiations with Postmaster J. B. Moore of San Francisco, which led to the original arrangements for an exchange of mails between the two countries. It would appear that the forgery was observed very soon and this proof was filed as a memorandum. This item is listed in Cowman's extension of the Rev. Mr. Earee's list as the "Twelfth Forgery" of this stamp.

Explained below is the Dewey Decimal System as applied to the "Missionaries" and the "Numerals," and to a very limited degree, to the "Boston Engraved" forgeries. The integral intervals are as follows:

Fig. 164
Design of Bogus $2.00, and $5.00 Stamps.

1-100 "Missionaries"

1-10	Engraved forgeries	
11-30	Typographed forgeries	
31-70	Lithographed forgeries	
	31-40	2c denomination
	41-50	5c denomination
	51-60	13c denomination, **Hawaiian Postage**

61-70 13c denomination, **H.I.&U.S. Postage**
Odd numbers, Type I
Even numbers, Type II

71-80 Blocks and strips containing several varieties
81-90 The "Grinnell Missionaries"
91-100 "Missionaries" in fantastic colors

101-200 "Numerals," Broken E Types

101-110 1c denomination, without periods
111-120 1c denomination, with periods
121-130 2c denomination, without periods
131-140 2c denomination, with periods
141-150 5c denomination, **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE**, without periods
151-160 5c denomination, **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE**, with periods
161-170 5c denomination, **INTERISLAND**, without periods
171-180 5c denomination, **INTERISLAND**, with periods
181-190 13c (bogus) denomination, without periods
191-200 13c (bogus) denomination, with periods

201-300 "Numerals," Other Types

201-210 Engraved forgeries
211-220 Typographed forgeries
221-270 Lithographed forgeries
221-230 1c denomination
231-240 2c denomination
241-250 5c denomination, **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE**
251-260 5c denomination, **INTERISLAND**
261-270 13c (bogus) denomination
271-290 Electrotype forgeries
291-300 (Available for another category)

301-400 Imperforate Portrait Types

301-330 1853, 5c Kamehameha III
331-360 1853, 13c Kamehameha III
381-390 1861, 2c "Boston Lithographed," Kamehameha IV

The Dewey Decimal System as applied to the forged postal markings is simple:

701-800 Forged Postal Markings

701-730 Bars
731-740 Dots
741-750 (Available for another category)
751-770 Circles (especially targets)
771-790 Circle town marks
791-798 Oval town marks
799- Forged pen marks

The integral intervals enumerated above carry the details as to issue, denomination, color, shade, type, setting, method of production, etc. The decimal intervals will designate the thickness, color, and variety of paper.

The **tenths** designate **thickness:**

.1 thin
.2 medium
.3 thick
.4 spongy (thick)

The **hundredths** designate **color** of paper:

- **.00** white
- **.01** yellowish white or yellowish
- **.02** yellow
- **.03** pale buff or buff
- **.04** cream
- **.05** grayish or gray
- **.06** light bluish gray, pale bluish gray, or bluish gray
- **.07** blue gray (distinct from bluish gray)
- **.08** bluish or blue
- **.09** pale rose

The **thousandths** designate the **variety** of paper:

- **.001** wove
- **.002** wove, watermarked large letters, part of paper maker's name
- **.003** horizontally narrow laid, (laid lines spaced 9 to every 10 mm.)
- **.004** horizontally wide laid, (laid lines spaced 8 to every 10 mm.)
- **.005** vertically narrow laid, (same paper as No. .003)
- **.006** vertically wide laid, (same paper as No. .004)

In some cases, our informers have not reported the thickness of the paper, nor the spacing of the laid lines. This is notably the case with Messrs. Earee and Cowman. Where the thickness has not been reported, we have assumed it to be medium, because most collectors mention thin or thick if such is the case. Where the spacing of the laid lines is not known, we have temporarily classified the stamp as that which seems most plausible in view of other forgeries produced by the same faker in the same series. Corrections will gladly be received.

Not concerned with the decimal intervals, but with the sequence within the integral intervals, we have ranked the gradations from the lightest blue to black as follows: light blue, medium blue, dark blue, blue black, black.

The phrase **medium blue** will not be found in our listing; we are using simply **blue**, because we are using **medium** to refer to thickness of paper. We do not wish to use it at the same time for so different a concept as intensity of color.

The **dark blue** is extremely dark; it might almost be called **black blue**, except that we do not wish to draw such a fine distinction as **black blue vs. blue black.** However the reader must visualize a color much darker than that which ordinarily is included under the concept **dark blue.**

To recapitulate, we are using, for the sake of simplicity, the color names printed in the first line following, but in the sense of the names printed just beneath them:

Using:	light blue	blue	dark blue	blue black	black
To mean:	light blue	medium blue	black blue	blue black	pure black

We hope that this explanation will enable the reader to gain the right concept of the colors of the forgeries as we have named them, especially since several of the series of forgeries run true to this sequence.

Plating the forgeries. Strange as it may seem, it is possible to plate not only the genuine "Numerals," but their forgeries. Of course, the characteristics of each plate position for the forgeries are not the same, by any means, as for the corresponding genuine stamps. Paymaster Cowman states that some forgeries were printed in platable panes of ten, and others of fifteen. From our own study and from panes we have reconstructed, we entirely agree with him. Not all denominations and settings can be plated; but in those that can, it has been quite difficult to give only those test-marks of the forgeries which occur in every position on the plate. If we have anywhere slipped and given as a test-mark some characteristic of one individual subject, and our readers have a different subject from the same plate, they will think they have an unlisted variety. If anyone encountering such an instance will submit the forgery to THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION, we will endeavor to clear up the misunderstanding.

In all probability this list is very incomplete. We will be glad at all times to receive reports of further varieties, and would particularly like to examine such varieties. It is almost essential, in the interests of uniformity of meaning and expression, that one person see and describe all the items in a list. We therefore hope that such further discoveries will be sent to us for examination, and we likewise hope that the bulk of our errors have been of omission, rather than of commission. Correspondents will please address reports of new discoveries and variations to THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION.

Section 1—"Missionaries"

Type I: Vertical stroke of **P** of **Postage** under middle of **H** of **Hawaiian.**
Type II: Vertical stroke of **P** of **Postage** under left vertical stroke of **H** of **Hawaiian.**

A. ENGRAVED

1 2c black, Type I
- **1.321** Thick yellow wove paper

B. TYPOGRAPHED

11 2c blue black, Type ?
- **11.211** Medium yellowish-white wove paper

21 13c light blue, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type ?
- **21.101** Thin white wove paper

26 13c pale blue, **H.I.&U.S. Postage,** Type ?
- **26.211** Yellowish paper
- **26.281** Bluish paper

27 13c blue, **H.I.&U.S. Postage,** Type ?
- **27.281** Bluish paper

28 13c dark blue, **H.I.&U.S. Postage,** Type ?
- **28.301** Thick white wove paper
- **28.321** Thick yellowish wove paper

C. LITHOGRAPHED

31 2c light blue, Type I
- **31.101** Thin white wove paper
- **31.231** Medium pale buff wove paper
- **31.281** Medium bluish wove paper
- **31.301** Thick white wove paper.
- **31.381** Thick bluish wove paper

33 2c blue, Type I
- **33.301** Thick white wove paper
- **33.311** Thick yellowish white wove paper

37 2c blue black, Type I
- **37.231** Medium pale buff wove paper

39 2c black, Type I
- **39.201** Medium white wove paper

41 5c light blue, Type I
- **41.301** Thick white wove paper
- **41.331** Thick buff wove paper
- **41.381** Thick bluish wove paper

43 5c blue, Type I
- **43.281** Bluish paper
- **43.311** Thick yellowish white wove paper

47 5c blue black, Type I
- **47.231** Medium pale buff wove paper

51 13c light blue, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type I
- **51.101** Thin white wove paper
- **51.231** Medium pale buff wove paper
- **51.301** Thick white wove paper
- **51.381** Thick bluish wove paper

52 13c light blue, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type II
- 52.231 Medium pale buff wove paper
- 52.301 Thick white wove paper
- 52.381 Thick bluish wove paper

53 13c blue, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type I
- 53.211 Medium yellowish wove paper
- 53.231 Medium pale buff wove paper
- 53.301 Thick white wove paper
- 53.381 Thick bluish wove paper

54 13c blue, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type II
- 54.301 Thick white wove paper

56 13c dark blue, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type II
- 56.301 Thick white wove paper

57 13c blue black, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type I
- 57.231 Medium pale buff wove paper

58 13c blue black, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type II
- 58.231 Medium pale buff wove paper
- 58.311 Thick yellowish wove paper

61-70 13c, **H.I.&U.S. Postage**
No items reported in lithographed series

D. BLOCKS AND STRIPS

71 Block of 4, light blue: Upper left, 2c; upper right, 5c; lower left, 13c, Type I; lower right, 13c, Type II; last two **Hawaiian Postage.**
- 71.381 Thick bluish wove paper

74 Block of 4, blue black: Sequence same as in **No. 71.**
- 74.231 Medium pale buff wove paper

76 Strip of 6, light blue: Subject No. 1, 2c; No. 2, 13c, Type I; No. 3, 5c; No. 4, 13c, Type II; No. 5, 2c; No. 6, 5c "Boston Engraved" type. Both 13c, **Hawaiian Postage.**
- 76.301 Thick white wove paper

(Note: C. F. Richards does not state the type of the 2c and 5c in **No. 71, 74,** and **76,** but we can assume that they are Type I, since he does not list Type II of those denominations as known to him in his list of singles.)

E. THE "GRINNELL MISSIONARIES"

For the story and illustrations of the Grinnell Missionaries, the reader is referred to Chapter 14 of the main narrative, Page 117ff. It is unlikely that any of the Grinnell lot will get into general circulation to confuse collectors, so they are listed here as briefly as possible, for the records.

81 2c light blue, Type I
82 2c light blue, Type II
83 5c light blue, Type I
84 5c light blue, Type II
85 13c light blue, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type I
86 13c light blue, **Hawaiian Postage,** Type II

F. "MISSIONARIES" IN FANTASTIC COLORS

The Rev. Mr. Earee and Paymaster Cowman report some "Missionary" forgeries in colors so different from the issued color, and from the

sequence of colors as we have established it from light blue to black, that they could not possibly confuse any collector. We list them here merely for the records.

91 2c yellow on bluish paper
93 5c red on rose, green, and blue paper
95 13c red on yellowish paper, **Hawaiian Postage**
97 13c red on green and rose paper, **H.I.&U.S. Postage**

Dr. S. G. Rich suggests that these forgeries in various colors may have been made from discarded Scott cuts by boy printers in New York about 1905.)

Section 2—"Numerals," Broken E Type

See Fig. 1, Plate 6

A. 1 CENT DENOMINATION, WITHOUT PERIODS

101 1c light blue
- **101.201** Medium white wove paper

102 1c blue
- **102.101** Thin white wove paper
- **102.171** Thin blue gray wove paper
- **102.201** Medium white wove paper
- **102.241** Medium cream wove paper
- **102.261** Medium light bluish gray wove paper
- **102.274** Medium blue gray, horizontally wide laid paper

103 1c dark blue
- **103.164** Thin bluish gray, horizontally wide laid paper.
- **103.174** Thin light blue gray, horizontally wide laid paper.
- **103.193** Thin blue, horizontally narrow laid paper
- **103.201** Medium white wove paper
- **103.363** Thick bluish gray, horizontally narrow laid paper
- **103.364** Thick bluish gray, horizontally wide laid paper
- **103.384** Thick blue, horizontally wide laid paper. The laid lines are very hard to see. This paper is easily mistaken for wove.

105 1c black
- **105.151** Thin gray wove paper
- **105.171** Thin blue gray wove paper
- **105.201** Medium white wove paper
- **105.273** Medium blue gray, horizontally narrow laid paper

B. 1 CENT DENOMINATION, WITH PERIODS

111 1c light blue
- **111.101** Thin white wove paper
- **111.281** Medium bluish wove paper

112 1c blue
- **112.105** Thin white paper, vertically laid, spacing not reported
- **112.201** White wove paper, thickness not reported
- **112.261** Medium light bluish gray wove paper
- **112.271** Medium blue gray wove paper

113 1c dark blue
- **113.111** Thin yellowish white wove paper
- **113.184** Thin blue, horizontally wide laid paper
- **113.271** Medium blue gray wove paper

115 1c black

115.251 Medium gray wove paper

115.291 Pale rose wove paper, thickness not reported

C. 2 CENTS DENOMINATION, WITHOUT PERIODS

121 2c light blue

121.201 Medium white wove paper

121.202 Medium white wove paper, watermarked

121.301 Thick white wove paper

122 2c blue

122.201 Medium white wove paper

122.271 Medium blue gray wove paper

122.281 Blue wove paper, thickness not reported

122.301 Thick white wove paper

123 2c dark blue

123.101 Thin white wove paper

123.161 Thin bluish gray wove paper

123.164 Thin bluish gray, horizontally wide laid paper

123.201 Medium white wove paper

123.264 Medium bluish gray, horizontally wide laid paper

123.285 Medium blue, vertically narrow laid paper

123.363 Thick bluish gray, horizontally narrow laid paper

123.364 Thick blue gray, horizontally wide laid paper.

123.484 Blue spongy, horizontally wide laid paper. (Ranked as "thick" as compared with non-spongy papers, but "thick spongy paper" would imply a much greater thickness.)

125 2c black

125.161 Thin bluish gray wove paper

125.173 Thin blue gray, horizontally narrow laid paper

125.201 Medium white wove paper

125.271 Medium light blue gray wove paper

125.274 Medium blue gray, horizontally wide laid paper

125.283 Blue horizontally laid paper, thickness and spacing of laid lines not reported.

125.291 Pale rose wove paper, thickness not reported

125.373 Thick blue gray, horizontally narrow laid paper

D. 2 CENTS DENOMINATION, WITH PERIODS

131 2c light blue

131.101 Thin white wove paper

131.281 Medium bluish wove paper

132 2c blue

132.101 Thin transparent white wove paper (Pelure paper)

132.171 Thin blue gray wove paper

132.275 Medium blue gray, vertically narrow laid paper

133 2c dark blue

133.161 Thin bluish gray wove paper

133.241 Medium cream wove paper

135 2c black

135.101 Thin white wove paper

E. 5 CENTS DENOMINATION, HAWAIIAN POSTAGE, WITHOUT PERIODS

142 5c blue

- **142.171** Thin blue gray wove paper
- **142.261** Medium bluish gray wove paper
- **142.271** Medium light blue gray wove paper

143 5c dark blue

- **143.201** Medium white wove paper
- **143.281** Medium bluish wove paper
- **143.286** Medium blue, vertically wide laid paper.
- **143.374** Thick blue gray, horizontally wide laid paper
- **143.384** Thick blue, horizontally wide laid paper

F. 5 CENTS DENOMINATION, HAWAIIAN POSTAGE, WITH PERIODS

151 5c light blue

- **151.275** Medium blue gray, vertically narrow laid paper

152 5c blue

- **152.275** Medium blue gray, vertically narrow laid paper

153 5c dark blue

- **153.166** Thin bluish gray, vertically wide laid paper
- **153.174** Thin blue gray, horizontally wide laid paper
- **153.201** Medium white wove paper

G. 5 Cents Denomination, **INTERISLAND**, without Periods

H. 5 Cents Denomination, **INTERISLAND**, With Periods

J. 13 Cents, Bogus Denomination, Without Periods

No items reported in these categories.

K. 13 CENTS, BOGUS DENOMINATION, WITH PERIODS HAWAIIAN POSTAGE at each side, UKU LETA at top

192 13c blue

- **192.201** White wove paper, thickness not reported
- **192.263** Medium bluish gray, horizontally narrow laid paper
- **192.265** Medium bluish gray, vertically narrow laid paper
- **192.281** Blue wove paper, thickness not reported

193 13c dark blue

- **193.201** Medium white wove paper
- **193.271** Medium blue gray wove paper
- **193.283** Medium light blue, horizontally laid paper, spacing not reported
- **193.285** Medium light blue, vertically laid paper, spacing not reported
- **193.385** Thick light blue, vertically laid paper, spacing not reported

(Last 3 items temporarily listed as narrow)

Section 3—"Numerals," Other Types

A. ENGRAVED

201 1c black. All corners joined. In **POSTAGE**, **O** is above level of **P** and **S**. In **INTER**, **I** is lower than **N**.

- **201.201** White wove paper, thickness not reported

204 2c black. All corners joined. Central **2** has a straight foot

204.201 White wove paper, thickness not reported

B. TYPOGRAPHED

211 1c black. Stamp too short and too wide, apparently almost square. Central figure **1** has 4 square corners without serifs. All frame lines made up of two pieces of printer's rule, end to end, instead of a single piece.

211.151 Thin gray wove paper

212 1c black. Central figure **1** is only 7 mm. tall, a block figure with very square corners, reminding one of the surcharge on Russia **No. 112.** The two side frame lines are each composed of three pieces of printer's rule, end to end; the top and bottom frame lines are each composed of two pieces. Open at all corners.

212.351 Thick gray wove paper

C. LITHOGRAPHED

221 1c black. **HAWAIIAN** spelled **HAWAHAN,** but in some copies the bar in the second **H** is missing or very faint. Central figure **1** is conspicuously too thin. Usually pen cancelled in the sheet before separating.

221.151 Thin gray wove paper (Two varieties: Very thin, almost pelure, very pale gray, and fairly thin gray.)

221.161 Thin bluish gray wove paper

222 1c black. Very much like **221,** but central figure **1** is even thinner. **HAWAIIAN** spelled **HAWAHAN.** Main test, at lower right corner the right frame line projects below the bottom frame line.

222.111 Thin yellowish white wove paper

222.151 Thin light gray wove paper

223 1c black. Outer frame lines too thick, **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE** and **UKU LETA** in too large a type, very crude.

223.201 Medium white wove paper

223.251 Medium gray wove paper

223.281 Medium blue wove paper

224 1c black. Some of inner frame lines are bent into small hooks. These vary in different positions on counterfeit plate. The **II of HAWAIIAN** looks inverted; this mark is constant for this plate. Fig. 2, plate 6, shows open lower right corner of one of the plate positions.

224.201 Medium white wove paper

224.251 Medium grayish wove paper

225 1c black. Coarsely printed. Gap in each corner. Side inscriptions much blurred. Periods after **POSTAGE, LETA,** and **Cent.** Curious dip in top of central **1,** instead of graceful curve.

225.201 White wove paper, thickness not reported

226 1c black. Gap in each corner except upper left, where there is only an indication of one. Periods after **POSTAGE, LETA,** and **Cent. IN** of **INTER** on higher level than **TER.** Head-stroke of central **1** slopes obliquely down to left.

226.101 Very thin white wove paper

227 1c blue. Same description as **No. 224** (small hooks).
227.301 Thick white wove paper

228 1c bright blue. Same description as **No. 222** (projecting right frame line).
228.211 Medium yellowish white wove paper

231 2c black. All words in too small a type, especially **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE.** Very poorly done.
231.201 Medium white wove paper

232 2c black. Central **2** is curved more obliquely at upper left and lower right than in genuine and other forgeries. Periods after **POSTAGE** and **LETA,** but not after **Cents.**
232.281 Pale blue wove paper, thickness not reported

233 2c greenish blue. Very crude; blurred appearance
233.301 Thick white wove paper

234 2c green. Too short and too wide.
234.101 Thin white wove paper

241, etc. 5c, **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE.** No forgeries of this stamp reported.

251 5c dark blue. **INTERISLAND** at left. Design measures only 24½ mm. tall. Very ragged appearance, lettering very uneven, without periods.
251.201 Medium white wove paper

252 5c black. **INTERISLAND** at left. Same description as **No. 251**
252.101 Thin white wove paper

253 5c dark blue. **INTERISLAND** at top. Location of word is sufficient test.
253.231 Medium pale buff wove paper

261 13c dark blue, bogus denomination. Same description as **No. 222 (HAWAHAN,** projecting right frame line).
261.186 Thin blue, vertically wide laid paper
261.281 Blue wove paper, thickness not reported

D. ELECTROTYPES

Printings have been made from some of the plates for John N. Luff's work, THE PLAIN BORDER NUMERALS OF HAWAII, in light blue on very smooth white paper. These show exact replicas of the ten subjects in each pane, in their proper plate positions. The color of the ink (resembling the blue of a blue-print) and the quality of the paper are tests. Except for the color and the quality of the paper, these prints are dangerous to the beginner in "Numerals" who does not know how the genuine should look, showing as they do every general characteristic of the genuine, in addition to all the tests for the individual subjects. It is very possible that some other plates have been thus used besides those listed here.

286 5c light blue, **HAWAIIAN POSTAGE,** Luff's Plate VI, Crocker's Plate XVI, our **No. 30**

267 2c light blue, Luff's Plate X, Crocker's Plate XVII, our **No. 31**

288 1c light blue, Luff's Plate IX, Crocker's Plate XVIII, our **No. 32**

289 5c light blue, **INTERISLAND**, Luff's Plate XI, Crocker's Plate XIX, our **No. 33**

All **.301** Thick smooth white wove paper

E. PHOTOGRAPHS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Occasionally photographs of "Numerals," cut in the manner of imperforate stamps, and even prints from cuts for albums and catalogs, are seen mounted in beginners' collections. These hardly rank as counterfeits, and of course no list of them can be prepared, but this mention is included to have a complete record.

Section 4—Imperforate Portrait Types

A. 1853, 5 CENTS BLUE

(In all forgeries of the 5c blue, the two dots on the line above **F** and **ts** are missing. See Fig. 3, Plate 6.)

301 5c grayish blue on white wove paper, lithographed. In the genuine, the white "V" formed by the collar is crossed at the point by a colored line. In this forgery the "V" shows no line. The seam down the coat in the genuine is composed of two lines; the forgery shows one thick line. (Fig. 4, Plate 6.)

302 5c dark blue on bluish wove paper, lithographed. The line between the vignette and the right hand tablet is missing nearly the entire length. (Fig. 5, Plate 6.)

303 5c blue on grayish wove paper, lithographed. The face is entirely without shading. The letters of the word **FIVE** are spaced **FIV E.** The word **HAWAIIAN** is spelled **HAWANAN.** A very crude forgery. (Fig. 6, Plate 6.)

304 5c blue on white wove paper, lithographed. The blue is nearly the shade of the genuine 1868 reissue. The two incorrectly shaded epaulettes are a test of this forgery, as shown in Fig. 7, Plate 6.)

305 5c dark blue on bluish gray wove paper, lithographed. Same test as **No. 304,** except that it does not show the small white dash crossing the right shoulder-strap (left side of stamp).

306 5c pale blue on white wove paper, lithographed. The background of the vignette is solid color. The letters **IVE** are joined at the top. (Fig. 8, Plate 6.)

307 5c blue on blue-gray wove paper, lithographed. The main test is the very ragged appearance of the edges of the vignette. (Fig. 9, Plate 6.)

308 5c blue on thin white wove paper, lithographed. The frame line above **CTS** is slightly bent downwards. The left cheek (right side of stamp) is swollen on a level with the end of the nose.

309 5c red on thick pale blue wove paper, lithographed. Printed from same stone as **No. 308.**

310 5c blue on several varieties of paper, lithographed. There are two parallel horizontal lines drawn across the frame, from side to side, through the **n** of **Honolulu.**

310.305 Thick white, vertically laid paper, spacing not reported.

310.315 Thick yellowish white, vertically laid paper, spacing not reported.

(These two varieties are temporarily numbered as narrow.)

310.381 Thick, very pale blue wove paper

311 5c pale blue on white paper, lithographed. Like **No. 301,** except that the letters of **POSTAGE** are all uniformly too thick, and **T** of **POSTAGE** and **s** of **Cts** are quite upright.

312 5c blue on white paper, lithographed. **POSTAGE** in serifed capitals instead of sans-serif. Leaves on either side of coat are quite white, and not outlined.

313 5c blue on yellowish paper, lithographed. Letters of **POSTAGE** are malformed: **A** has an absurdly broad top, **G** is like a **C;** second **l** of **Honolulu** is a **t.** Top shoulder lines are drawn much too high, so Kamehameha appears very round-shouldered.

314 5c, color and paper not reported. Found in Honolulu Post Office by Walter N. Giffard, endorsed: "Forged stamp received by R. C. Wyllie December 8, 1862." Probably a postal forgery. Was in Crocker collection.

326 5c on 13c, manuscript provisional. Genuine stamp, with forged pen surcharge.

B. 1853, 13 CENTS RED

(In all forgeries of the 13c, the small dash on the lower **3** is absent.)

331 13c reddish brown to vermilion (many shades) on thick white wove paper, engraved, very well executed. The right side frame line single, while the genuine has a double line. (Fig. 10, Plate 6.) This is probably the forgery made by Dearborn, who engraved the original and printed by Holland for S. Allan Taylor.

332 13c dull red on thick white vertically narrow laid paper, engraved. Printed from same plate as **No. 331.**

333 13c black on thick white wove paper, engraved. Printed from same plate as **No. 331.** Possibly a plate proof of the forgery.

341 13c bright red on thick horizontally narrow laid paper, lithographed. Printed from a stone prepared from the engraved plate of **No. 331.**

342 13c red, several shades, on thick white wove paper, lithographed. Same as **No. 341.**

343 13c bright red on thin white wove paper, lithographed. The shading of the background of the vignette extends slightly over the edge, giving the stamp a ragged appearance.

344 13c deep rose on yellowish white wove paper, lithographed. **Hawaiian** misspelled **Hawaniian.**

345 13c brown red on white wove paper, lithographed. Only four rays in upper left corner, instead of five. (Fig. 11, Plate 6.)

346 13c red on thick, hard, very yellowish white wove paper, lithographed. No period after **STATES.** The **8** is much taller than the **S.** No cross bar to the **t** of **8 Cts** and no period after the word.

347 13c blue on thick pale blue wove paper, lithographed. From same stone as **No. 346.**

348 13c red on thin, soft, yellowish white wove paper, lithographed. The **T** of **UNITED** is firmly joined to the **E.** No period after **STATES,** but a very distinct one after **8 Cts.**

359 13c dull rose, reissue of 1868, with overprint **SPECIMEN** skillfully removed.

360 13c pale orange red, official imitation of 1889, overprint **REPRINT** skillfully removed.

C. 1861, 2 CENTS ROSE

381 2c red on white wove paper, lithographed. Upper left figure **2** touches the frame at its lower right corner. (Fig. 12, Plate 6.)

382 2c rose on yellowish white wove paper, lithographed. The shoulder over the **EL** of **ELUA** does not cross the inner line as in the genuine. (Fig. 13, Plate 6.)

383 2c blue on light bluish gray wove paper, lithographed. Same as **No. 382.**

384 2c rose on thin yellowish white wove paper, lithographed. The background of the vignette is formed of horizontal and vertical rows of dots. Right **2** has no shading.

385 2c red brown on hard yellowish white horizontally laid paper, lithographed. The white leaves in the triangle above **UKU** are nearly oval instead of diamond shaped as in the genuine. The serif to the head of the **K** of **UKU** is a downward hook and that at the foot is an upward hook.

Section 5—Portrait and Pictorial Types, Perforated. 1864-94.

401 1c mauve on white wove paper, lithographed, perf. 13. The white line around the vignette overlaps below **HAWAII.** The background of the four value tablets is solid color.

402 2c red on thin white wove paper, lithographed, perforated very poorly. Background of value tablets is solid color.

403 5c blue on white wove paper, lithographed, perf. 12½. Background of value tablets is solid color.

404 5c blue on pale green wove paper, lithographed, perf. 12½. From same stone as **No. 403.**

405 6c green on spongy yellowish white wove paper, lithographed, perf. 13. The lettering is very ragged. Value tablets are more oval than round; the left one is broken and overlapping.

406 18c dull rose on very yellowish paper, lithographed, perf. 13. In the **18** at the upper left, the **1** is much taller than the **8.**

407 18c orange vermilion on thin yellowish card, lithographed. The perforation marks are printed in outline on the card.

451 12c pale blue (Steamer Arawa) on pelure paper. The vignette has no frame line. The dots between the words are solid; in the genuine, they are tiny circles. The ornaments before and after **REPUBLIC OF HAWAII** are clear of the shading below; in the genuine, the shading reaches halfway up the ornaments.

Section 6—Provisional Govt. Overprint on Adhesives

Test for the forgeries of the overprint:

THE OVERPRINT IS PROBABLY A FORGERY IF:

(1) The first **i** of **Provisional** has a complete, perfect lower right serif.

(2) The length of the word **Provisional** is noticeably over or under the limits 16¾ to 17¼ mm.

(3) The type is clean and sharp, giving the letters a light, fine appearance.

(4) The variety is not listed in the "**Detailed List of the Stamps of Hawaii**" in this book. (Bogus items).

A. PERFECT i FORGERIES

501 1c purple, no period after **GOVT;** block of 20 has been seen, all without period.
502 1c purple, inverted overprint. (Bogus)
503 1c purple, double overprint, one genuine.
504 1c purple, double overprint, both forgeries.
505 1c purple, double overprint, one without period. (Bogus)
506 1c purple, **18** instead of **1893.** (Bogus)
507 1c purple, **189** instead of **1893.**
508 1c purple, overprint in center of stamp with **1893** missing. (Bogus)
511 1c blue, no period after **GOVT.**
512 2c brown, no period after **GOVT.**
513 2c bright vermilion, no period after **GOVT.**
514 2c bright vermilion, **Provisional** only.
515 6c green, black overprint.
516 12c black, **18** instead of **1893.** (Bogus)
517 12c red lilac, red double overprint, one faint. (Bogus)
518 12c red lilac, black overprint.

B. DAMAGED i FORGERIES

Forged overprint with damaged right foot of first **i** of **Provisional,** as in the genuine. Test: **v** of **Provisional** too wide at top. **n** of **Provisional** has right vertical stroke slightly shorter than genuine or other forgeries. **T** of **GOVT.** is much thicker than in genuine. Right side of **3** is aligned vertically with right end of top stroke of **T** above it. Period after **GOVT.** is nearly halfway up the vertical stroke of the **T.**

532 2c orange red (on stamp **No. 29**) instead of bright vermilion (stamp **No. 60**).

C. COPIES OF GENUINE OVERPRINT, WITH PERIOD REMOVED

549 This number covers all denominations so tampered with.

Section 7—Bogus Provisional Govt. Overprint on Stamped Envelopes

(Fig. 14, Plate 6)

551 1c green, pink overprint.
552 2c pale rose, reddish purple overprint.

553 2c carmine, black overprint.
554 2c carmine, black overprint, double.
555 5c blue, purple overprint.
556 5c blue, red overprint.
561 2c carmine, black overprint, different type: two lines only, **1893/PROVISIONAL GOVT.**

Section 8—Bogus Postage Stamps

(Fig. 164)

601 $2.00 light brownish red on medium white wove paper, perf. 10.
602 $2.00 light red on medium white wove paper. Miniature sheet, 78 x 110 mm., imperforate. Probably a proof. (Richards reported sheets 3¼ x 4½ in., equals 82½ x 114 mm.)
603 $2.00 light red on medium white wove paper. Miniature sheet, 78 x 110 mm. Vertical perforations along sides of stamps, entire height of sheet. Imperforate horizontally. Probably a proof. (Richards reported sheets 3¼ x 4½ in.)
604 $2.00 light red on pale buff thin card. Probably a proof. (Was in Dole collection.)
631 $5.00 light blue on medium white wove paper, perf. 10.
632 $5.00 light blue on medium white wove paper. Miniature sheet, 78 x 110 mm., imperforate. Probably a proof. (Richards reported sheets 3¼ x 4½ in.)
633 $5.00 light blue on medium white wove paper. Miniature sheet, 78 x 110 mm. Vertical perforations along sides of stamp, entire height of sheet. Imperforate horizontally. Probably a proof. (Richards reported sheets 3¼ x 4½ in.)

George van den Berg, writing in STAMPS in 1940, reported having seen a large parcel of these bogus stamps in which the $2.00 was present in at least 14 colors, and the $5.00 in at least 18 colors. The parcel was later irretrievably lost, and no list of colors is available.

(See also list of bogus overprints in **Sections 6 and 7.**)

Section 9—Bogus Revenue Stamps

651 20c lilac and black on thick white paper, poorly perforated.

Section 10—Forged Postal Markings

A. BARS

701 Square grid of 5 thin bars, about 4 mm. apart. In black on forged "Numerals" and portrait types. (Fig. 25, Plate 6.)
703 Square grid of 7 heavy diagonal bars, without corner triangles. Bars are much thicker than on genuine marking No. 21. Chiefly in red on forged "Numerals." (Fig. 15, Plate 6.)
704 Square grid of 8 thin diagonal bars. In black on forged "Numerals."
711 Large oval grid of thin diagonal bars, fairly close together. In black on forged "Numerals." (Fig. 17, Plate 6.)

712 Oval grid with blank circle in center. In black on forged "Numerals." (Fig. 16, Plate 6.)

713 Oval grid of 9 bars.

714 Oval grid of 8 horizontal bars, divided 4-4, between which there is a row of 14 slightly curved vertical lines, divided 7-7, curved inwards. On forged portrait types. (Fig. 18, Plate 6.)

715 Oval grid, 18 x 22 mm., black.

721 Circular grid of 6 heavy bars, about 23 mm. In red on forged "Numerals." (Fig. 24, Plate 6.)

722 Circular grid of 7 bars, 22 mm.

729 Lattice grid, diamond shaped. On forged portrait types. (Fig. 19, Plate 6.)

B. DOTS

731 Square, 13 mm., formed of 16 square dots. On forged "Numerals."

732 Square formed of 49 dots, 7 x 7. In black on forged portrait types. (Fig. 26, Plate 6.)

C. CIRCLES

751 Target of 3 circles, the center one quite large. On forged portrait types.

752 Target of 3 thick circles and center dot, 25 mm. In black on forged "Numerals." A forgery of postal marking **No. 118.**

753 Target of 3 circles with small outline star in center. In red on forged "Numerals." (Fig. 21, Plate 6.)

756 Target of 4 circles, about 24 mm. In black on forged "Numerals" and portrait types. (Fig. 22, Plate 6.)

757 Target of 4 circles with 6 parallel bars in center, divided 3-3. On forged "Numerals" and portrait types. (Fig. 23, Plate 6.)

761 Target of 5 circles, about 23 mm. In red on forged "Numerals." (Fig. 20, Plate 6.)

D. TOWN MARKS

771 Single circle, 26 mm. **HONOLULU** above, **H.I.** below, date **JUN/24/1886** in center, all sans-serif. On bogus $2.00 and $5.00 stamps. (C. F. Richards had copies variously dated from June 12 to June 28.) A forgery of town mark **No. 234.02.** (Fig. 29, Plate 6.)

772 Single circle, 33 mm. **HONOLULU** above, **U.S. POSTAGE PAID** below, date **MAY/27** in center, all serifed. Usually red, occasionally black, on forged "Numerals." A forgery of town mark **No. 242.03.** (Fig. 27, Plate 6.)

776 Double-lined outer circle, 28 mm. The few known specimens are all incomplete, with only parts of the words showing. **. . . AHILO** (serifed) above, **. . . WAIIAN** (san-serif) below, no date. Completely bogus; there is no place name in the Islands ending with " . . . ahilo," and the use of "Hawaiian" by itself does not make sense. Known examples are on genuine 2c orange red stamps of 1864. (Fig. 28, Plate 6.)

781 Double outer and single inner circle, only **A** and **B** of words showing.

791 Large oval, showing parts of word **HAWAIIAN.** Reported by the Rev. Mr. Earee in ALBUM WEEDS. In blue on a forged 1853 stamp.

E. PEN MARKS

799 This number covers all pen cancellations on forgeries.

— APPENDIX D —

A Synopsis of the Postal History and Postage Rates of Hawaii

A SYNOPSIS OF THE POSTAL HISTORY AND POSTAGE RATES OF HAWAII

By Henry A. Meyer

Postal Period	Duration	H. I. Letter Postage	United States Letter Postage	Other Than Letter Rate	Stamps Current	Remarks
1	Prior to Nov. 1, 1850	None	1825-45: Rate per sheet To port of arrival 6c Not over 30 mi. 6c + 2c 30-80 mi. 10c + 2c 80-150 mi. 12½c + 2c 150-400 mi. 18¾c + 2c Over 400 mi. 25c + 2c 1845-50: Rate per half ounce To port of arrival 6c Not over 300 mi. 5c + 2c Over 300 mi. 10c + 2c 1847: Between Astoria, Ore., and Eastern States 40c + 2c Ship fee, 2c per letter added		None	No Hawaiian postal system. Mail handled by ship captains and private express companies.
2	Nov. 1, 1850 to Dec. 20, 1850	None	1845 rates; ship fee, 2c per letter added. From here on, the "single rate" is per half-ounce.		None	Mail handled at Custom House. First eastbound mail left Honolulu about Nov. 7, 1850. First westbound mail reached Honolulu early in Dec., 1850.
3	Dec. 21, 1850 to Jun. 30, 1851	10c	1845 rates, with following additions: per ½ oz. From Pacific Coast to Eastern States 40c From town to town in Calif. (and Ore.?) 12½c Ship fee 2c per rate added.	Newspapers: H. I. 2c + complicated U. S. rates. Pamphlets: H. I. 2½c per sheet + U.S. 2½c per oz. Prices current and circulars: H. I. 2c + U. S. 3c. Letters to England: H.I. 10c + to eastern states 40c + to England 24c.	None	H. M. Whitney, Acting P. M. Ship fee per rate was Whitney's mistake. Ship fee paid in Honolulu
4	Jul. 1, 1851 to Sep. 12, 1851	10c	Per ½ oz. Prepaid Collect Under 3000 mi. 3c 5c Over 3000 mi. 6c 10c Ship fee 2c per rate added.		None	H. M. Whitney, Acting P. M. Ship fee paid in Honolulu

A SYNOPSIS OF THE POSTAL HISTORY AND POSTAGE RATES OF HAWAII (Cont.)

Postal Period	Duration	H.I. Letter Postage	United States Letter Postage	Other Than Letter Rate	Stamps Current	Remarks
5	Sep. 13, 1851 to Mar. 31, 1855	5c	1851 rates, ship fee 2c per rate added.		"Missionaries," issued Oct. 1, 1851. "Boston Engraved" issue, first appeared May, 1853.	H. M. Whitney, P. M., 1851-56. Ship fee paid in Honolulu
6	Apr. 1, 1855 to Jun. 30, 1863	5c	Per ½ oz Under 3000 mi. 3c Over 3000 mi. 10c Any western state to any eastern state 10c Ship fee, 2c per letter added.		"Boston Engraved" issue "Numerals" "Boston Lithographed" issue	Joseph Jackson, P. M., 1856-59 Alva K. Clark, P. M. G., 1859-63. Whitney's error concerning ship rates corrected Ship fee paid in S. F.
7	Jul. 1, 1863 to Sep. 16, 1864	5c	Any distance, per ½ oz. 3c Ship fee, if prepaid, 2c per letter. Ship fee, if unpaid, double postage	Newspapers, pamphlets, prices, current, circulars: To Calif. and Ore.: H.I. 2c + U. S. 2c. To eastern states: H. I. 2c + U. S. 5c. Letters to many foreign countries: See P.O. Notice of 1851. 1859 Domestic Rates: Letters 2c each Newspapers 1c ea. Bound volumes 1c per oz.	"Boston Engraved" issue—if still available "Numerals" "Boston Lithographed" issue 2c engraved, No. 29	7th period should have lasted until Oct. 15, 1867. David Kalakaua, P.M.G., 1863-65. A. P. Brickwood, P.M.G., 1865-81.
8	Sep. 17, 1864 to Nov. 11, 1864	5c	10c; ship fee 2c per letter added.			Error of San Francisco and Kalakaua.
9	Nov. 12, 1864 to Dec. 2, 1864	5c	10c; no ship fee added.			Error of Kalakaua corrected. Error of San Francisco continued.
10	Dec. 3, 1864 to Oct. 14, 1867	5c	3c; ship fee 2c per letter added if prepaid, double postage if unpaid.		5c "Numerals" 2c engraved, No. 29 5c engraved, No. 34	Error of S. F. corrected. Reaffirmation of rates of 7th period.
11	Oct. 15, 1867 to Jun. 30, 1870	5c	10c; ship fee permanently abolished.		2c engraved, No. 29 5c engraved, No. 34	HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE.
12	Jul. 1, 1870 to Dec. 31, 1881	6c	None; Hawaiian rate paid entire charge.		"Bank Note" issues	U.S.-H.I. Postal Treaty. John M. Kapena, P.M.G., 1881-83.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE POSTAL HISTORY AND POSTAGE RATES OF HAWAII (Cont.)

Postal Period	Duration	H. I. Letter Postage	United States Letter Postage	Other Than Letter Rate	Stamps Current	Remarks
13	Jan. 1, 1882 to Aug. 11, 1898	5c	None.	Domestic rates of 1885: Letters 2c Postal cards 1c Newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, etc. 1c Books, photographs, magazines, maps, etc., per 4 oz. 1c Registration 10c Special Delivery 10c Foreign rates of 1885: Postal cards 2c and 3c Books, printed matter, merchandise samples, per 2 oz. 2c Registration 10c Return Receipt 5c Letters to U. S., sent by U. S. armed forces 2c	"Bank Note" issues "Provisional GOVT." issue 1893 Pictorial issue of 1894	H.I. member of U.P.U., Jan. 1, 1882. Postmasters General: H. M. Whitney, 1883-86 J. L. Kaulukou, 1886. Luther Aholo, 1886. F. Wundenberg, 1886-91 Walter Hill, 1891-93. Joseph M. Oat, 1893-1900.
14	Aug. 12, 1898 to Jun. 13, 1900	5c	None.		Pictorial issue of 1894 Pictorial issue of 1899	H.I. annexed to U. S. Aug. 12, 1898, but postal systems remained separate. Armed forces used 2c H. I. stamps.
15	Jun. 14, 1900 to the present time.	U. S. rate		U. S. rates, domestic and foreign.	U. S. stamps	H. I. postal system merged with that of U. S., June 14, 1900.

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